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(With Annual Review Supplement.)

The New Europe is not easy to understand. Mistaken conceptions of history and of current developments may give rise to false impressions that can easily harden into groundless convictions. To the end that there may be a better understanding in the United States of Poland's past and present, the Polish Bureau of Information attempts to present documents which throw light on important phases of Poland's history and to report and comment on current happenings in this present brighter period of Poland's national life.

	PAGE
Poland in 1921, A Review	*1-12*
Weekly News Release, Jan. 4, 1922 .	*13-18*
Weekly News Release, Jan. 11, 1922 .	*19-24*
Weekly News Release, Jan. 18, 1922 .	*25-30*
Weekly News Release, Jan. 25, 1922 .	*31-36*

See Inside Front Cover for Detailed Index

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INDEX

	Page
POLAND IN 1921 (Supplement to Weekly News Release, Jan. 4, 1922)	
The Territory of Poland	1
Upper Silesia	2
Wilno Dispute	3
Danzig Question	4
Some Events in 1921	2
Population	4
The Government	5
The Constitution	5
General Organization	6
Codification	6
Politics	6
Cabinet	6
Education	7
Epidemics	8
Economics	8
Government Economy	8
Foreign Exchange	9
Foreign Trade	9
Banking System	9
Crops and Industry	10
Transportation	10
Trade Agreements	11
Foreign Relations	11
Demobilization	11
Western Friends	12
Gratitude to America	12
WEEKLY NEWS RELEASE, JAN. 4, 1922	
Wilno Elections	13
Central Athletic Union	14
East Galicians Oppose Separation	15
Parliament Passes Finance Measures	15
Commercial Organizations	16
Occupations of Deputies	16
Work on Electoral Law	16
Polish Place Names	17
WEEKLY NEWS RELEASE, JAN. 11, 1922	
Statistical Service	19
Trade Schools	20
Estimate of Crops	21
Trade with Russia	22
German Place Names	23
WEEKLY NEWS RELEASE, JAN 18, 1922	
Parliament Activities Reviewed	25
International Rugby	27
Death of Madame Zapolska	27
Artist's Work Exhibited	28
Textile Industry	28
The Wilno Elections	29
Report of Finance Minister	29
Budget Adherence	30
WEEKLY NEWS RELEASE, JAN. 25, 1922	
Grain Prices	31
French Capital Sought	31
Foreign Trade in November	32
Repatriation of Refugees	33
Improvement in Business	33
Remove Coal Trade Restrictions	33
Solving Poland's Financial Problems	34
Poland and Russia Plan Trade Treaty	36
Lodz Textile Industry	36
Chronology of Fiscal Reform Measures	36

POLAND IN 1921

Supplement to Weekly News Release—January 4, 1922—Volume 3, Number 1.

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The year 1921 is ending for Poland, as for the rest of the world, in a hopeful way. An improvement, that cannot be stressed too emphatically, has taken place in practically every phase of the life of the Republic.

The northwestern, southwestern and the eastern frontiers were at the beginning of the year unsettled or much concerned with boundary problems. Parliament had been deliberating for nearly two years and yet no constitution had been adopted. The size of the population was uncertain. Epidemics, while dying out, were still noticeable in various parts of the country. The mark was declining rapidly, and, at the same time, food had to be purchased from abroad. Foreign charity, mainly American, had to be relied upon. There were no real trade agreements with foreign countries, and there was much vague prejudice against Poland abroad. Furthermore, peace with the Bolsheviki had not yet been concluded, although negotiations were proceeding at Riga.

Moreover, not since the outbreak of the World War in 1914 had Poland known peace, for, after the declaration of Poland's independence at the end of 1918, there were the Ukrainian and Bolshevik invasions.

Territory

In the course of 1921 most of the frontiers of Poland were settled. The Treaty of Riga, concluded on the 18th of March, two days before the plebiscite in Upper Silesia, and the day after the adoption of the Polish Constitution, left with Poland most of the territories which she had obtained in the preliminary peace concluded in October of the preceding year, with certain adjustments on the whole in favor of Poland. The plebiscite in Upper Silesia, held on March 20, almost twenty-one months after the Treaty of Versailles, was organized so as to give votes to those who, while born in the province, were by no means inhabitants as provided by the Treaty. The result was that some 200,000 non-residents, most of whom had happened to be born in Silesia as sons of judges, officials and workmen, but who had emigrated long ago, were allowed to vote. All but some 5,000 of these out-voters were Germans, most of them imported by the German Government, who granted them extraordinary facilities for this purpose. The plebiscite resulted in 479,747 votes being cast for Poland and 709,340 for Germany. This last figure includes, approximately 195,000 German out-voters

as well as the 65,000 German votes cast in the district of Leobschutz, which in any event was to be given either to Germany or Czecho-Slovakia.

Upper Silesia

The Treaty provided that Upper Silesia was to be divided by the Allied and Associated Powers according to the wishes of the inhabitants, as expressed in the plebiscite and computed by communes, taking into consideration economic and geographic circumstances. The publication in a German paper of the rumor that only the two southernmost districts would be given to Poland resulted in a local insurrection of the Upper Silesian miners under their leader, Adalbert Korfanty. The Polish Government disavowed the insurrection and did everything in its power—as was testified to by various visitors at that time to Poland, for instance, Dr. John H. Finley—to close the border as tightly as was humanly

SOME EVENTS IN 1921

Feb. 3-7—Chief of State Pilsudski visits Paris, it being announced during his visit that "France and Poland will stand together in defense of their common interests."

March 3—Defensive alliance between Poland and Rumania concluded.

March 17—Polish Constitution is adopted.

March 18—Treaty of Riga between Poland and the Soviet Government signed.

March 20—Plebiscite in Upper Silesia.

April 16—Treaty of Riga ratified by Polish parliament.

May 3—Upper Silesian Poles under Korfanty revolt in protest against report giving Poland only the two southern districts of Upper Silesia.

May 22—German Reichswehr troops enter Upper Silesia and attack insurgents.

June 10—Korfanty signs agreement with Inter-Allied Commission promising to demobilize his troops if the Germans simultaneously disarm their troops.

June 16—Military operations in Upper Silesia cease.

July 1—Defensive alliance between Poland and Rumania ratified by Parliament.

Aug. 12—Upper Silesian question referred to the League of Nations.

Aug. 29—League Council committee begins study of question.

Sept. 10—Witos cabinet resigns.

Sept. 23—Ponikowski Ministry is formed.

Sept. 27—Program of New Cabinet presented to Parliament.

Sept. 30—First census of Poland is taken.

Oct. 4—Financial program presented to Parliament by Dr. Michalski.

Oct. 11—League of Nations decision regarding Upper Silesia reached.

Oct. 19—Council of Ambassadors approves League verdict.

Oct. 20—Poland and Germany officially notified of Silesian decision.

Nov. 7—Poland and Czecho-Slovakia sign treaty.

Nov. 18—Announced from Warsaw that Polish army has been reduced to 220,000 men.

Nov. 20—Last link of Poland's direct railway outlet to the sea opened between Kokoszki and Gdynia.

Nov. 24—General Lucjan Zeligowski resigns as head of Vilna administration.

Nov. 26—German-Polish Conference to delimit Upper Silesian frontier begins sessions at Geneva.

Dec. 16—Parliament passes law providing for eighty billion marks contribution to be collected immediately.

Dec. 17—Parliament passes law great increasing powers of Minister of Finance, and a law not to vote any expenditures, without the consent of the Minister of Finance, until equilibrium of budget shall have been brought about.

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possible. The insurrection was finally terminated by an agreement between Korfanty and the Inter-Allied Commission, but not before the Germans had begun to import help from Germany and particularly from Bavaria. The Germans, indeed, had remained in control of Upper Silesia throughout the plebiscite period to the extent that all such positions as those of school teachers and other officials were in their hands. It was only the supreme direction of affairs that had passed into the hands of the Inter-Allied authorities. Finally the Supreme Council referred the decision to the council of the League of Nations. This body, after hearing experts recommended a division of the Upper Silesian region which the Supreme Council immediately accepted. As a result, Poland received a territory with over 1,000,000 inhabitants, of whom some 260,000 were Germans. On the German side there remained a territory with a still larger population, including a larger per cent. of Poles. Within a few days after the announcement of this decision the Polish Minister in Paris notified Premier Briand, as President of the Supreme Council, that Poland accepted the award. The Polish Parliament ratified this decision, adding expressions of sympathy for the Poles who remained under German rule. Later on, the Prime Minister of Poland, Mr. Ponikowski, declared in a speech at Cracow, that, while the decision was not entirely in accordance with Polish desires, yet it was necessary to admit that it had been made by the League in good faith and after a study of the question.

Wilno Dispute

The question of Wilno was the only territorial disagreement that remained. This territory consists of some four districts which were occupied in October, 1920, after the retreat of the Bolsheviks, by General Lucjan Zeligowski. He had defied the Polish High Command and had entered the region at the head of a division which claimed to be composed of natives of that region, and hence entitled to object to its surrender to the Lithuanian Government of Kovno. Wilno demanded union with Poland and Polish public opinion backed up this demand. The dispute was carried on for a long time before the League of Nations, which failed to bring the Polish and Lithuanian claims into harmony. Ultimately, it was decided in Wilno to elect an assembly which would determine the fate of the region. The Polish Government demanded from the Polish Parliament permission that elections for the same assembly be held also in the district of Braslaw and part of the district of Lida, although these two districts were already incorporated in the Polish State. Parliament granted permission in November. Elections were scheduled for January 8, 1922. In order to make the elections free from all appearance of pressure, General Zeligowski resigned at the end of November and his place was taken by another native, a civilian, Mr. Alexander Meysztowicz, a distinguished organizer of economic institutions, very popular throughout Lithuania, a man who had held high offices while Lithuania belonged to the Russian Empire and who had been spokesman of Polish sympathies for the Allies since the outbreak of the war.

A decree was issued providing that all men and women who had reached twenty-one years of age before November 1, 1921, and who either had been born on the disputed territory or had

resided there for five years prior to November 1, 1921, or had otherwise established permanent connections with the territories in one of the ways enumerated in the decree, would be entitled to vote. Members of the army in active service in the territory and members of the police force were denied the right to vote. The press was freed from all restrictions. Steps were taken to insure the fullest freedom in the casting of votes.

Danzig Question

The city of Danzig (Gdansk) was bound under the Treaty of Versailles to come to an agreement with Poland regarding its inclusion in the Polish customs system as well as with respect to other economic and political matters.

A treaty, concluded while the war with the Bolsheviki was still going on, had placed Poland in an unfavorable position, and for a time it was not clear what benefit Poland would derive from the union of Danzig with the Republic. In the course of 1921, however, two important agreements were reached, which, in accordance with the Treaty of Versailles, gave to Poland control of the railroads of Danzig from December 1, 1921, as well as provided for the inclusion of Danzig from January 1st, 1922, in the Polish customs system. In this way, the legal position of Poland's access to the sea was also determined.

Population

Uncertain conditions of the Polish frontiers had prevented an earlier taking of the census. All the statistics concerning the population were based either on pre-war figures or on figures collected in various parts of Poland under varied circumstances at various times, and by different organizations. The official census was taken on September 30, 1921, for the whole territory of Poland, except, of course, that part of Upper Silesia which subsequently was assigned to Poland and the territory of Wilno, over which the authority of the Polish Government did not extend. The census showed that the war ravages had been far more serious than had been suspected, although the forecasts had not been optimistic.

POLAND'S POPULATION

The population of Poland, according to the recent preliminary announcement of the Census Bureau, is 25,406,103, divided as follows:

City of Warsaw	931,176
Voyvodship of Warsaw	2,111,165
" " Lodz	2,256,655
" " Kielce	2,537,127
" " Lublin	2,090,040
" " Bialystok	1,295,086
" " Nowogrodek	1,296,417
" " Polesie	865,035
" " Volhynia	1,501,511
" " Poznan	1,970,822
" " Pomerania	941,461
" " Krakow	1,986,055
" " Lwow	2,724,327
" " Stanislawow	1,334,630
" " Tarnopol	1,419,355
Teshen District of Silesia	145,241
Total	25,406,103

THE CHIEF CITIES

Warsaw	931,176
Lodz	451,813
Lwow	218,819
Krakow	181,700
Poznan	178,300

It had been estimated that Poland had a population of thirty, or even thirty-six millions. As a matter of fact, the census showed that Poland today, excluding Upper Silesia and

Wilno,[1] has only about 25,406,103 inhabitants. In many parts the figures were a decided surprise, although the decrease must seem natural to the people who have been aware of the conditions through investigations on the spot. Thus, the district of Tarnopol has now a population of 1,417,000, while before the war it had 1,613,000. For some parts of former Russian Poland no adequate comparison can be made because the old Russian figures were compiled in a wholly arbitrary way.

In those parts of Prussian Poland, where there had been a large percentage of Germans, the population dropped because many Germans emigrated to Germany. In the parts of Prussian Poland where the percentage of the Germans had been small, the census showed an increase in population. Indeed, since Poland took over the administration of areas formerly under Prussia, the decrease in the number of Germans has been very marked, partly because of German emigration and partly because the Germans had apparently previously manipulated their figures. For instance, the last elections to the City Councils of a number of cities in Poznania, where the Germans were supposed to be decidedly more numerous than the Poles, have resulted in Polish victories. The census in the city of Poznań showed 93 per cent. Poles, whereas the Germans under their own administration, had claimed that only about one-half the population was Polish.

[1] The census was not taken in Upper Silesia or in the Vilna region. Toward the end of the year the population of the city of Vilna itself was estimated at 146,000.

The Government

In the organization of the country, the main event was the final acceptance of the Constitution on March 17, 1921. The voting had been delayed chiefly on account of differences between the two main party groups as to whether Parliament should be composed of one or two chambers, and whether the President of the Republic should be elected by the people, or by specially chosen electors, or by the two chambers.

The Constitution

The Constitution which was ultimately passed provides for a House of Representatives elected by universal and equal suffrage of all men and women of twenty-one years or more, and a Senate with suspensive veto power elected by the universal and equal suffrage of all men and women of thirty years or more. The secret ballot is provided for. Both chambers jointly elect the President for a term of seven years, while they themselves are elected for five years only.

The Constitution included a large number of provisions regarding the organization of the executive and judicial powers as well as provisions for civil liberties and the protection of racial, religious and linguistic minorities. After adopting the Constitution Parliament ratified the Treaty of Peace with the Soviets and passed a number of other provisions of immediate importance. It was agreed that as soon as the electoral law and the financial measures were passed Parliament would be dissolved and a new election for the two chambers, as created by the constitution, would be held.

General Organization

The organization of Poland has undergone a great development since 1918 through the formation of the present Constituent Assembly (Parliament) as well as the creation of a number of new offices and the enactment of new laws. An important step forward was the abolition of the separate organization, which had so far existed to a large extent in what was formerly Prussian Poland or Poznania. This separate organization had been due to the wish of the representatives of that territory who pointed out that the economic conditions were different owing to the fact that Poznania had not been invaded. In the course of 1921 the abolition of the separate administration was decided upon, and the separate administration of Justice was actually abolished in the middle of October. It was agreed that the whole separate administration would be abolished in the first part of 1922.

Local Government is still organized in the three parts of Poland, mainly in accordance with laws which prevailed there before or during the war. The municipal franchise, however, has been democratized and universal and equal suffrage for all adult men and women has taken the place of the pre-war restrictions. For instance, in the city of Poznań a total electorate of over 92,000 was registered for the elections which were held in December. Similarly, the bulk of the civil and criminal law of Poland, as well as the laws of procedure, are still based on the codes of Austria, Russia and Prussia, respectively.

Codification

The Committee on Codification of Laws was at work throughout the year, and its various sessions were devoted largely to drawing up new Polish codes for the whole country. It was realized, however, that the French, German and Austrian codes had taken a great many years of preparation, and that it would be wrong to hasten the drawing up of the new codes beyond a point which would allow a thorough discussion between scholars and practical men.

Politics

The Polish Cabinet, in power at the beginning of the year, was headed by Mr. Wincenty Witos and had been formed in July, 1920, when the Bolshevik invasion was at its height. It was originally a coalition cabinet composed of representatives of all parties, but the National Democratic party had practically withdrawn its support after the invasion had been repelled. The cabinet of Mr. Witos continued in power with some changes in its personnel, until September, 1921, or for a period of fourteen months. This was an exceptionally long term of office in comparison with other cabinets of Continental Europe. The Foreign Minister, Prince Sapieha, resigned in May and his place was taken by Mr. Skirmunt, formerly Polish Minister to Italy, and at one time a Polish member of the Russian Council of the Empire.

There was formed early in the summer a union of the parties of the center with the purpose of supporting the Witos Cabinet. One of the two parties of the right, the National Popular Union (N. Z. L.) split, about two-thirds joining the Union and one-third remaining with the parties of the right.

Cabinet

In September, when the Witos Cabinet resigned, largely because of budget difficulties, a new non-partisan cabinet, composed mainly of men who were not members of the Parliament, was formed under the leadership of the Director (president) of the Warsaw Institute of Technology, Mr. Ponikowski. In Poland, as in most other continental European countries, there are many parties, no one of which commands the majority of the House. It was therefore considered necessary for the nonce to appoint a non-parliamentary cabinet whose business would be to carry financial reform through Parliament.

On September 27th the new Prime Minister outlined his program in his address to Parliament, pointing out that his Government, although non-partisan and non-parliamentary, would attempt to solve the immediate problems and then dissolve Parliament in order to hold the elections.

One of the most important features was the retention in office of the Foreign Minister, Mr. Skirmunt. This had been decided upon immediately on resignation of the Witos Cabinet in order not to change, or even to give any appearance of changing the foreign policies of Poland.

The Ministry of Finance was soon offered to Dr. Jerzy Michalski, professor of the University of Lwow and director of a large bank.

Dr. Michalski came before Parliament on October 4th with an extensive plan to improve the finances of the country. His main points were that Parliament should refrain from voting any expenditures not approved of by the Government and not provided for from specified sources, that a substantial levy should immediately be collected to cover expenses for the next few months, that in the meantime the collection of taxes should be organized in such a way as to cover the expenditures, that printing of currency should stop as soon as sufficient amounts of the levy have entered the Treasury, and that in order to stimulate production Parliament should modify the law which makes it a criminal offense to employ workmen or to work for more than eight hours a day. This last proposal met with strong opposition on the part of socialist and labor parties, but the other provisions were enthusiastically received by Parliament and the country. On December 16th the bill providing for the levy passed its third reading, and immediately afterward parliament pledged itself not to vote new expenditures without consent of the Minister of Finance until the budget was restored to its balance, and added other large powers to those enjoyed by the Minister of Finance.

Education

One of the main efforts of the new state is the providing of facilities for education and the consequent ultimate elimination of illiteracy. The importance of this is obvious in a country where all adults vote. The common sense of the inhabitants as a whole, together with the influence of the Catholic Church, has prevented any strong development of communism, in spite of a persistent propaganda directed by the Moscow authorities. In the course of the year, the educational work, which began in the preceding years, was continued. At the same time efforts were made to stress the importance of the educated class, or intelligentsia, the plight of which in Poland, though perhaps not worse than in the neighboring countries, calls, nevertheless, for remedies.

In his great speech at Cracow on November 5th, the new Prime Minister pointed out the necessity of the educated class not only participating, but taking a leading part, in the life of the country and expressed the hope that in spite of their bad economic condition, which the Government would try to remedy with the means at its disposal, the educated people of Poland would continue to serve the state.

There was a very lively output of periodicals and books. Not many new newspapers were started, the number already being large in Poland. But a few new periodicals appeared devoted mostly to Poland's international position, and intended to help acquaint the people of Poland with foreign affairs and conditions.

Before the war athletics, as well as educational pursuits, were not considered of particular importance for Poland by the three countries which ruled the partitioned nation and the Poles had to organize their own gymnasiums and sporting societies as best they could, in some cases contrary to Government pressure. In the Poland of today sporting life is taking an increasingly important place. Rugby football is growing in popularity and to-

ward the end of the year matches were played between Poland and Hungary in Budapest. The low value of the exchange alone prevented a more lively participation in international athletic contests.

Epidemics

The epidemics which were rampant throughout the first few years of Poland's existence were combated energetically and largely died out in the course of the year. There was, of course, constant danger from the refugees from Russia and Ukrainia, most of whom, crossing the frontier in an exceptionally filthy condition, spread diseases in the quarters in which they settled. Attempts to limit this influx of refugees were frequently met, particularly by the Jewish-American press, with charges that the Polish Government was trying to prevent the entrance of Jews into Poland. As a matter of fact, while Poland was being sometimes represented abroad as a country of pogroms and Jew-baiting. many thousands of Ukrainian Jews came into Poland.

Economics

A most important change in the trend of Government activities, following a decided shift in public opinion, was the movement away from state control and toward the stimulation of private initiative. The three parts of Poland had been governed by Germany, Austria and Russia respectively, and all three of these countries had more and more placed industry under state control. Railroads, some banks, important industries, not to speak of mails, telegraphs and Austrian and German telephones, had belonged to the state largely to the exclusion of private competition. Over many other fields, the state exercised a most thorough control, or, at least, supervision.

During the war, all this concentration of power was greatly increased owing to war requirements. Hence, when Poland became independent, it was perhaps natural for the new state to try to organize all the fields of activity hitherto administered by the Partitioning Powers, and even to extend that plan by taking over activities which, under the system of free competition, were supposed to have been maladministered. Moreover, it was feared that private initiative, left unhampered in the reconstruction period, would result in limitless profiteering.

There was no machinery for carrying out all these numerous duties, and it became more and more evident that it would be necessary to turn away from what was known as *étatisme* toward a system of free and unrestricted trade. In the course of the year, the coal and petroleum industries were withdrawn from state control and are now subject only to a moderate amount of state supervision. Similarly, state control of foodstuffs was largely given up. Food tickets were abolished in the course of the year. The Ministry of Food was wound up at the end of December.

Government Economy

Prime Minister Ponikowski announced that he would follow this plan relentlessly. He declared his intention to make vast reductions in the number of offices and otherwise curtail government expenditures. It may be explained that owing to the above mentioned tendency of placing as many fields of social activity as possible under state control, it had been considered necessary in Poland to create a large number of ministeries and to provide a vast army of officials. This was probably due also to the fact that many more expert officials were required than could be obtained at once, because, before the war, Austrian Poland had been practically the only part where Polish officials were employed in large numbers and where they could, therefore, be considered as having had administrative experience. The large number of officials necessary in a new state led to the selection of some who were not well prepared for their offices and their efficiency not being of a high order, the

number of officials had in consequence to be larger.

One of the first economies was the appointment of a civilian under-secretary of war, who was given charge of the army finances. A committee was also appointed to cut down the expenses of the state as much as possible. The committee was presided over by the Minister of Finance, and a particularly efficient organizer of the Polish railroad system, Mr. Kozubuski, was appointed vice-chairman. Economies in all fields were put into effect immediately.

Foreign Exchange

In the beginning of the year, the Polish mark which sold at about 800 to a dollar was declining rapidly. The decline continued mainly because large sums had to be spent abroad for the purchase of coal, foodstuffs, and machinery, and also because the collection of internal revenue was not yet organized well enough to provide a sufficient sum for the maintenance of the Government. For a time, the German Government produced artificial slumps in the exchange value of the Polish mark in order to create an unfavorable impression of Poland's future in the minds of the Upper Silesia plebiscite voters. The harvest of 1921, however, was sufficient to make Poland largely self-supporting in so far as food was concerned, and it became unnecessary to buy abroad foodstuffs in any large amounts. The Upper Silesian decision assured to Poland a supply of coal within her own frontiers where formerly 40 per cent., or more, of her coal had to be imported. In fact, nearly two-thirds of Poland's imports since her re-establishment, have been coal. Had Poland not been obliged to import coal in 1921 the balance of trade would have been favorable. Finally, the financial program of the new Minister and the support it received throughout the country made it obvious that the printing of marks would stop very soon. The mark, which had fallen to about 7,000 to a dollar, rose again to less than 3,000 to a dollar. The result of the rise in the mark, which at first was quite abrupt, was so serious that it became necessary for the Government to oppose a too rapid rise because purchasing was greatly reduced, and, consequently, industries and banks became disorganized.

In the meantime, the collection of gold was continued by the Government, with the idea of establishing a new currency on a gold basis as soon as the mark was stabilized and a sufficient amount of gold collected. In the middle of November, the value of gold actually in the vaults of the Polish State Bank was about seven million dollars. Gold articles and foreign currency were constantly being bought up by the Government.

FOREIGN TRADE

Complete statistics regarding Poland's foreign trade for the year obviously have not yet been tabulated. Had Poland not been compelled to import coal (which is no longer necessary now that Upper Silesia has in part been awarded Poland), the exports for the first six months of the present year would have exceeded the imports by approximately 200,000 tons.

The figures on exports and imports for the first six months of 1921 are as follows:

TOTAL FOREIGN TRADE

Imports .....2,470,200 tons
Exports ..... 878,000 tons

NATURE OF IMPORTS

Raw materials.... 1,899,000 tons
(Of this the coal imports totalled 1,791,000 tons)
Foodstuffs ..... 362,000 tons
(Improved crops reduced food imports for the rest of the year)

NATURE OF EXPORTS

Raw materials.....631,000 tons
Finished goods..... 140,000 tons
Foodstuffs ..... 105,000 tons

FOREIGN TRADE TOTAL—1920

Imports .....3,529,811 tons
Exports ..... 620,315 tons

Banking System

Poland has an extensive banking system. Before the war, the banks in the three parts were organized on dif-

ferent principles. At present the work of developing a uniform system of checks was taken in hand in order to facilitate payments during the currency crisis. It was estimated that two hundred billion marks had been printed and of that number, thirty billion, or more, were held abroad for purposes of speculation.

Billions of marks are hoarded by peasants. Consequently, it may conceivably develop that with the sudden stopping of the printing presses, there will be a shortage of money and the use of checks will become general. This is one of the many problems of the new Polish banks which are trying, by organizing their branches in various districts of Poland, to connect the different parts of the country and to utilize and to develop the undoubted economic unity of Poland. The development of banks was rapid. Several new banks were formed, but since banking laws in Poland are very strict, undue speculation is usually forestalled and the extending of banking systems simply takes care of the new economic needs due to changed conditions.

Crops

The wheat, rye and barley crop for 1921 was excellent and it was estimated that well over one hundred thousand carloads of grain, or more, would be available for export. Exports from the United States to Poland have shown a decided decline. On the other hand, the potato crop was not so good. The mining industry was recovering from the war shock, although its main difficulty, that of lack of machinery, which had been partly carried off, partly destroyed and partly damaged during the war by German invaders, had not yet been overcome. The same is true in a measure of industry in general, though remarkable headway was made considering the many handicaps.

Industry

The important textile industry of Lodz and other weaving centers, though not yet back to a pre-war standard of production, has in part overcome the ravages of war. The chief difficulty here was the lack of raw materials, and the inability to pay cash for imported raw materials. This handicap was in part offset through arrangements with foreign cotton and wool owners (both English and American) who agreed to send raw materials on credit with the understanding that a portion of the finished products were to be turned back to them in payment.

The rich oil fields of Galician Poland were brought nearer their former output during the course of the year, and new wells were constructed or are now in the course of construction. As in so many of Poland's problems, the absence of local capital was largely responsible for the delayed recovery of the oil industry, but foreign capital became extensively interested in the further exploitation of the fields, and the relative stagnation of the war period may now be regarded as a thing of the past.

The exploitation of the timber resources of the nation was continued, particularly in the northeastern regions. In the timber area a number of sawmills and furniture factories were put in operation.

Transportation

The railroad situation was considerably improved during the year for a number of reasons. First, the conclusion of peace made possible the diversion of many locomotives and cars, which had hitherto served military purposes, to economic uses. Secondly, Germany, under the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles, restored to Poland some three hundred locomotives. Thirdly, some locomotives were imported from America and railroad works were also developing satisfactorily in Poland. An important problem which still remains is that of restoring certain lines which were heavily taxed during and since the war. Similarly, the communication between various parts of Poland remains inadequate; for instance, that between Warsaw and Lwów still lacks an adequate double track direct line.

The conclusion of the agreements

with Danzig have made easier the organization of Poland's foreign trade and navigation. Before those agreements were concluded, Poland, impatient at the delay and taught by the sad experience of the summer of 1920, when Danzig refused the transit of munitions destined for Poland during the Bolshevik invasions, began to build the new port of Gdynia. The railroad line extending over the Hela Peninsula to the settlement of Hel, was commenced by the Poles in the course of 1920 and completed before the end of 1921.

Trade Agreements

The year witnessed the conclusion of trade agreements between Poland and Rumania, and Poland and Czecho-Slovakia. Although there is, as yet, no trade agreement with either the Soviets or the Ukrainians, trade across the border, particularly along the Polish-Ukrainian frontier, is quite brisk. The city of Lwow finds itself again, as it did before Poland lost her independence, on the highway of commerce between the East and the West.

In September, there was organized in that city the first of the Eastern Fairs which are now to be repeated annually. It was visited by buyers from various foreign countries and, according to the United States Commerce Reports, it was estimated that business to the amount of three billion Polish marks was transacted during the first three days of the Fair. The bulk of exhibits was of Polish manufacture, although the United States, Jugo Slavia, Austria, Rumania, Hungary, England, France and Czecho-Slovakia were also represented. Plans for fairs at Vilna for the Northeast, and at Poznan for the West of Poland were at once made and the Fair at Poznan actually brought a large income to the city. It was anticipated that Poland will be the principal source of supply for the markets of the Ukraine.

At the end of the year, negotiations were in progress for the conclusion of trade agreements with France, Austria and other countries.

Foreign Relations

In the beginning of the year, the Chief of State, Marshal Pilsudski, at the invitation of the French Republic, visited France as her guest. On that occasion, the Treaty of defensive Alliance was concluded between Poland and France. Soon afterwards, a Treaty of defensive Alliance was concluded between Poland and Rumania, and finally, a Treaty was concluded between Poland and Czecho-Slovakia, by which the two countries promised: to support each other; not to carry on, or allow, on their territories, propaganda against each other; declared their disinterestedness in the outstanding local disputes within each other's territories (Slovakian propaganda in Czecho-Slovakia and Ukrainian propaganda in East Galicia); and promised each other benevolent neutrality in case of war. In this way, Poland adjusted her troubles and laid a foundation for a friendly cooperation with her immediate neighbors in the Southeast, the South and the Southwest.

The Treaty concluded with the Soviet Republic at Riga, provided among other things, for payments of reparation to Poland, for repatriation of Polish citizens and for the restoration of Polish Government property. In the course of the year, numerous notes were exchanged between the Polish and the Soviet Governments.

Demobilization

As soon as peace was concluded, demobilization was speeded up and in November, 1921, according to official figures communicated to the Legation of Poland, the Republic had in her armies no more than 220,000 men, although the number of soldiers under arms in the adjacent Soviet Empire was supposed to be several times larger. Toward the end of the year Poland was even accused by the Soviets of not guarding her frontiers closely enough, whereas the frontier line is so long that it would require a very strong force to guard that one Frontier.

Western Friends

The low exchange value of the Polish mark emphasized bitterly the separation of Poland from the Western world. Although always proud to be the representative of western civilization in Central and Eastern Europe, Poland has found herself unable, for financial reasons, to keep up as intimate a contact with the West as it had always been hoped she would be able to establish immediately after regaining her independence. Participation in numerous international congresses was impossible for that reason. A certain help was extended by France, whose learned publications Poland was able to obtain at a very low rate of exchange.

In the course of the year, Poland was visited by groups of journalists from Finland, Latvia and Esthonia; the city of Danzig, Rumania, France and England. These publicists traveled extensively over the country in order to study conditions at first hand.

Well known foreign scholars—such as Professor Geny, the distinguished French jurist; Senator Mazzoni, the Italian poet; Professor George R. Noyes, of California, and many others —came to Poland to give lectures or to pursue research.

Gratitude to America

It was hoped that as soon as the exchange would be stabilized, permanent intercourse would be organized with other countries, particularly with the American learned world. American participation in the war, America's part in bringing about the independence of Poland, America's help in providing just frontiers for Poland, and American relief work in Poland have already been appreciated too heartily to require here a re-expression During the year, Mr. Woodrow Wilson, Mr. Herbert Hoover, Mr. Robert H. Lord, and other Americans, were given honorary degrees, or other distinctions at the disposal of Poland. A monument to Mr. Hoover was unveiled in Warsaw on Thanksgiving Day, an opportunity to subscribe to this testimonial having been first given on July 4th.

The Fourth of July this year was a national holiday in Poland in honor of American independence and a movement was started to present to the American Minister, the popular Mr. Hugh Gibson, gifts from Polish children for American children. Subscriptions, opened July 4th, were appropriately closed on another American holiday, Thanksgiving, when it was announced that more than one half million gifts had been collected. It was felt that these small acts of gratitude on the part of Polish children showed the tradition which the coming generation will cherish toward its American benefactors.

WILNO ELECTIONS ON JANUARY 8

Long-Standing Dispute Between Poland and Lithuania Will Be Settled by Popularly Elected Assembly—Decree Cites Eight Voters' Qualifications

An important step toward the definitive settlement of the long-standing dispute between Poland and Lithuania in regard to Wilno (Vilna) will be taken on January 8th, when an election is to be held for members of a Wilno District Assembly to be charged with the problem of determining the political fate of the region. The Assembly must decide whether Wilno shall belong outright to Poland or to Lithuania or whether it shall constitute a semi-autonomous state closely affiliated either with Poland or with Lithuania.

Hectic Political Life

Both Poland and Lithuania have made claims to the Wilno region since their reestablishment as nations following the end of the World War. During the past three years Wilno has had a varied and rather hectic political life. At various times the region has been under the direct control of the central Polish Government, of the invading Bolsheviki, and, since October, 1920, under the control of a local administration. In October, 1920, General Lucjan Zeligowski of the Polish Army defied his superiors and occupied the Wilno region on the heels of the retreating Bolsheviki, who were falling back from their defeat before Warsaw. General Zeligowski was supported by a division of troops who claimed as natives of the region, to be entitled to object to its surrender to Lithuania.

Poland Favored Self-Determination

Long before this move on the part of Zeligowski, the Polish Government had indicated that the people of the disputed area were to have the fullest opportunity to exercise their full rights of political self-determination. As early as April, 1919, Chief of State Pilsudski issued a proclamation recognizing this right of the people of Wilno, and adherence to this principle has since been the consistent desire of Poland.

For a long time the dispute was carried on between Poland and Lithuania before the League of Nations which failed to find a solution satisfactory to both powers. Ultimately, it was decided in Wilno to elect a local assembly empowered to decide the fate of the region. It is this election that will be held next week. Originally it was intended to hold the election only in the portions occupied by Zeligowski, but in November the Polish Parliament, at the request of the Polish Government, granted authority to include in the election area the district of Braslaw and part of the district of Lida, although these districts were already part of the Polish State. This revision means that the election area will include a population of approximately nine hundred thousand instead of slightly less than half a million, the population of the former Zeligowski area.

Free Election Assured

In order to insure that the elections would be free even from all appearance

of pressure or dictation, General Zeligowski resigned his post as head of the Administration of Wilno late in November. His place was taken by another native, a civilian, Mr. Alexander Meysztowicz, a distinguished organizer of economic institutions, a man well and favorably known throughout the region, and who, as an official from Lithuania under the Russian Regime was spokesman of Polish sympathies for the Allies from the outbreak of the war.

Mr. Meysztowicz, as President of the Provisional Governing Commission of Wilno, issued the decree specifying qualifications required of voters in the forthcoming election. The decree specifies eight conditions, and it is only necessary to conform with any one of the eight provisions in order to vote.

Eight Liberal Conditions

According to the decree, all men and women who reached the age of 21 years before November 1, 1921, and who can comply with any one of the following eight conditions, are eligible to vote:

They shall either

1. Be listed on the local population register of the districts of Wilno, Troki, Oszmiana, Swieciany, Braslaw, or Lida (lists of the population were kept by the former Russian Government and are still available); or,

2. Have been born on the said territory; or,

3. Have lived on the said territory for no less than five years prior to August 1, 1914, or been in Russian civil service elsewhere; or,

4. Have some real property on the said territory and have lived there since not later than January 1, 1918; or,

5. Have lived on the said territory since not later than January 1, 1918, and be still domiciled there; or,

6. Be employed in public service of the local or "home rule" organizations; or,

7. Be employed in the Government service, if such service dates from before Ocober 9, 1920 (when Zeligowski arrived); or,

8. Have entered the said territory since October 12, 1920, in compliance with the terms of the preliminary Treaty of Riga.

Twelve Election Districts

The area has been divided into twelve election districts. The total number of deputies to be chosen is 105. The voting will be by secret ballot and must be done in person, no proxy votes being permitted. In the case of married couples, if the husband is able to qualify as an elector, the wife automatically obtains the right to vote without further qualification.

Members of the armed forces in active service on the territory in question, and also members of the police force are barred from voting. In order to give free reign to all who wish to present arguments in the press, Meysztowicz has issued a decree restoring the complete freedom of the press.

CENTRAL ATHLETIC UNION IS FORMED IN POLAND

Central control of athletic activities has now become possible in Poland through the reuniting of the dismembered parts of the nation, and the followers of sports have already availed themselves of this opportunity for closer co-operation. Under the name of "Union of Sporting Associations of Poland," the various athletic organizations of the nation have recently banded together. Among the leading organizations which will play an important part in the activities of the "Union" are the Polish Football Association, the Polish Union of Light Athletics, the Polish Union of Rowing Associations, the Polish Ski Association, the Polish Bicycle Association, the Polish Tennis Association, and the Polish Skating Association. The constituent associations are in themselves federations of local athletic organizations.

PARLIAMENT PASSES FINANCE MEASURES

Marked improvement in Poland's fiscal condition is expected to follow the recent adoption by the Polish Parliament of important parts of Finance Minister Michalski's program as presented to the legislative body on October 4th. Shortly before adjourning for the Christmas holidays, the Parliament passed the Minister's bill calling for a general contribution or property tax to be collected at once from all residents of Poland. The sum to be raised in this manner is fixed at eighty billion marks, fifty billion of which will be collected from agriculturists, about twenty-five billion from merchants and manufacturers and the remainder from scattered minor sources.

Vote Minister Extensive Powers

Similarly of the most far-reaching importance is the bill, passed soon afterward on the eve of adjournment, which practically grants the Minister of Finance dictatorial powers over Poland's finances. This resolution is as follows: "In accordance with the fundamental view expressed in its resolution of October 24th, Parliament decides not to vote any expenditures without the consent of the Minister of Finance, until the budget equilibrium shall have been brought about. This resolution shall be published in the Journal of Statutes of the Polish Republic."

These two measures are regarded as the most important steps that have as yet been taken to restore Poland's fiscal stability. The project for the general contribution tax met with the fullest approval of the people of all parts of Poland; they saw in it, as the chairman of the Finance Committee put it, a concrete effort toward stabilization of the exchange rate, because the Government, instead of merely printing more paper marks, called on the nation to contribute largely to the cost of government. When the bill was reported out of committee it was stated in the course of the discussion before Parliament, that while this contribution in itself will not bring about a budget equilibrium, a simultaneous reduction in expenses and subsequent enforcement of existing and proposed taxation laws will bring about this much desired result.

Headway Already Noteworthy

When Minister Michalski presented his financial program to Parliament on October 4th, he stressed four important results that he was working to bring about. These were:

1. To increase production.

2. To lessen the burden on public finances, and in particular to cut expenses.

3. To increase very largely the income of the State.

4. To insure the co-operation of the most able and experienced specialists in financial and economic affairs in the whole nation in the solution of financial problems.

Definite headway has already been made in each of these fields. The two new measures will further make it possible for the Minister of Finance to carry out his plans in connection with points two and three of his program.

EAST GALICIANS OPPOSE SEPARATION FROM POLAND

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Warsaw has received 350 petitions signed by 40,000 people asking for unconditional union of what was formerly East Galicia with Poland, and 300 petitions signed by 60,000 people stating that nothing would satisfy the population of East Galicia other than absolute union with Poland.

COMMERCIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Among the leading economic and commercial organizations of Poland are the following:

Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Krakow, Lwow, Brody, Bielsk, Poznan, Bydgoszcz, Torun and Grudziadz.

Central Association of Polish Industry, Commerce, Mining and Finance, Warsaw.

Central Council of Mining Industries of Congress Poland.

Petroleum Institution, Warsaw.

Union of Polish Textile Industries, Lodz.

Union of Sugar Manufacturers of Congress Poland.

Central Agricultural Organization, Warsaw.

Central Union of Farmer's Co-operatives, Warsaw.

Union of Polish Co-operative Associations, Warsaw.

Union of Workmen's Co-operative Associations, Warsaw.

FARMERS, TEACHERS AND PRIESTS MOST NUMEROUS

The Polish Parliament, with a total of 412 members, is constituted as follows as regards the occupations of the deputies:

Farmers, 133; ministers, 40, including Catholic priests, 36; teachers, 39; estate owners, 23; artisans and workmen, each 21; lawyers, 19; journalists and public officials, each 15; engineers, 11; university professors and physicians, each 9; merchants, 7; factory owners, 6; private officials and bankers, each 5; miners and publicists, each 3; farm hands, jurists, literary men, bookkeepers and architects, each 2; miller, farm tenant, agronomist, shop assistant, sailor, chemist, and factory director, each 1; others, 11.

WORK ON POLAND'S ELECTORAL LAW IS NEARING COMPLETION

Work on Poland's electoral law is being pushed forward as rapidly as possible. It is now believed that it will be possible to report the bill to the full Parliament for final action early in January. It has been decided that the new Parliament will have 400 members, and as the Constitution provides that the Senate shall have one-fourth the membership of the Parliament, there will be 100 Senators.

There will be one deputy for approximately every 67,000 population. Poland will be divided into election districts, and except for a limited number of deputies at large, the local districts will elect direct to Parliament. Proportional election rules will be applied, the number of votes obtained by each ticket determining the number of representatives to be chosen from that ticket, the selections being made in the order in which the names appear on the ballot.

A provision in the electoral law as it now stands prohibits the sale of alcoholic drinks on the day preceding elections and on election day.

NAMES OF PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS

Belonging to Poland, With Their German Equivalents

POLISH NAME	GERMAN EQUIVALENT
A	
Augustów	
B	
Baranowicze	
Będzin	
Biała	
Białystok	
Bielsk	
Bielsko	Bielitz
Biłgoraj	
Błonie	
Bóbrka	
Bochnia	
Bohorodczany	
Borszczów	
Borysław	
Brodnica	Strassburg in Westpreussen
Brody	
Brześć Litewski	Brest Litovsk
Brzesko	
Brzeżany	
Brzeziny	
Brzozów	
Buczacz	
Bydgoszcz	Bromberg
C	
Chełm	
Chodzież	Kolmar in Posen
Chojnice	Konitz
Chrzanów	
Cieszanów	
Cieszyn	Teschen
Częstochowa	
Czortków	
D	
Dąbrowa	
Dobromil	
Dolina	
Drohobycz	
Dubno	
Dzisna	
G	
Garwolin	
Gdańsk	Danzig
Gdańsk Dolny	Niederung
Gdańsk Górny	Hohe
Gniezno	Gnesen
Gorlice	
Góry Tarnowskie	Tarnowitz
Gostyń	
Gostynin	
Gródek	
Grodno	
Grodzisk	Graetz
Grojec	
Grudziądz	Graudenz
Grybów	
H	
Horodenka	
Hrubieszów	
Husiatyn	
Huta Królewska	Königshütte
I	
Iłża	
Inowrocław	Hohensalza
J	
Janów	
Jarocin	Jarotschin
Jarosław	Jaroslau
Jasło	
Jaworów	
Jędrzejów	
K	
Kalisz	
Kałusz	
Kalwarja	
Kamionka Strumiłowa	
Kamionki	Steinau
Kartuzy	Karthaus
Katowice	Kattowitz
Kępno	Kempen in Posen
Kielce	
Kobryń	
Kolbuszowa	
Kolno	
Koło	
Kołomyja	
Konin	
Konstantynów	
Kościan	Kosten
Kościerzyna	Berent
Kosów	
Kozienice	
Koźmin	Koschmin
Kraków	
Krasnystaw	
Krosno	
Krotoszyn	Krotoschin
Kutno	
L	
Łańcut	
Łask Pabianice	
Łęczyca-Ozorków	
Leszno	Lissa
Lida	
Limanowa	
Lipno	
Lisko	
Łódź	
Łomża	
Łowicz	
Lubartów	
Lublin	
Lubliniec	Lublinitz
Łuków	
Lwów	Lemberg
M	
Maków	
Marjampol	
Miechów	
Międzychód	
Mielec	
Mińsk Mazowiecki	Novominsk (Russian)
Mława	

POLISH NAME	GERMAN EQUIVALENT
Modlin	Novogeorgievsk (Russian)
Mogilno	
Mościska	
Myślenice	
N	
Nadwórna	
Nieszawa	
Nisko	
Nowogródek	
Nowy Sącz	Neu-Sandez
Nowy Targ	Neumarkt
Nowy Tomyśl	Neutomischl
O	
Oborniki	Obornik
Odolanów	Adelnau
Olkusz	
Opatów	
Opoczno	
Ostróg	
Ostrołęka	
Ostrów	
Ostrowo	
Ostrzeszów	Schildberg
Oszmiana	
Oświęcim	Auschwitz
P	
Peczeniżyn	
Pilzno	
Pińczów	
Pińsk	
Piotrków	
Pleszew	Pleschen
Płock	
Płońsk	
Podgórze	
Podhajce	
Poniewież	
Poznań	Posen
Prużany	
Przasnysz	
Przemyśl	
Przemyślany	
Przeworsk	
Pszczyna	Pless
Puck	Putzig
Puławy	Nowoaleksandrja (Russian)
Pułtusk	

POLISH NAME	GERMAN EQUIVALENT
R	
Radom	
Radomsk	Noworadomsk (Russian)
Radzymin	
Radzyń	
Rawa	
Rawa Ruska	
Rawicz	Rawitsch
Rohatyn	
Ropczyce	
Rudki	
Równe	
Rybnik	
Rypin	
Rzeszów	
Sambor	
Sandomierz	
Sanok	
Sejny	
Siedlce	
Sieradz	
Sierpc	
Skałat	
Skierniewice	
Skole	
Skwierzyna	Schwerin a. W.
Słonim	
Słupca	
Śmigiel	Schmigel
Śniatyn	
Sochaczew	
Sokal	
Sokółka	
Sokołów	
Śrem	Schrimm
Środa	Schroda
Stanisławów	Stanislau
Starogard	Preussisch Stargard
Stary Sambor	
Stopnica	
Stryj	
Strzelno	Strelno
Strzyżów	
Suwałki	
Szamotuły	Samter
Sztum	Stuhm
Szubin	Schubin
Świecie	Schwetz
T	
Tarnobrzeg	
Tarnopol	

POLISH NAME	GERMAN EQUIVALENT
Tarnów	
Tozew	Dirschau
Tłumacz	
Tomaszów	
Toruń	Thorn
Trembowla	
Troki	
Trzebnica	Trebnitz
Tuchola	Tuchel
Turek	
Turka	
U	
Uszyca	
W	
Wabrzeżno	Briesen
Wadowice	
Wągrowiec	Wongrowitz
Wałcz	Deutsch-Krone
Warszawa	Warschau
Węgrów	
Wejherowo	Neustadt in Westpreussen
Wieleń	Filehne
Wieliczka	
Wieluń	
Wilejka	
Wilno	
Witkowo	
Władysławów	
Włocławek	
Włodawa	
Włodzimierz Wołyński	
Włoszczowa	
Wołkowysk	
Września	Wreschen
Wschowa	Fraustadt
Wyłkowyszki	
Wyrzysk	Wirsitz
Z	
Zaleszczyki	
Zamość	
Zbaraż	
Zborów	
Złoczów	
Żnin	Znin
Żółkiew	
Żydaczów	
Żytomierz	
Żywiec	Saybusch

DEVELOP UNIFORM STATISTICS SERVICE

Efficient Central Organization Built from Poorly Administered Regional Bureaus

The organization of a uniform statistical service for the whole of reunited Poland, one of the many Governmental functions that it was necessary for the state to build up from the very bottom, has now been very largely accomplished in the establishment of the already highly efficient General Statistical Office of Poland.

This service, authorized under a statute adopted on October 21, 1919, has been developed by making the fullest possible use of the three different statistical services maintained, with various degrees of efficiency, by the Prussian, Russian and Austrian Governments in the parts of Poland formerly under their respective control. As these services had relatively few points in common, however, the amalgamation was not accomplished without the greatest difficulty.

Foreign Methods Studied

Not only were the better features of the three services adopted, but a thorough study was also made of the statistical services maintained in other European nations. The General Statistical Office, as now organized, is divided into the following departments:

1. The Census Bureau. The first census of modern Poland was taken under the direction of this department on September 30th, and though the detailed results are as yet unpublished, the 1921 census total of Poland has been provisionally announced as 25,406,103.

2. Bureau of Vital Statistics. This department is tabulating, for the first time in Poland's history, a complete record of births, marriages and deaths.

3. Bureau of School Statistics.

4. Bureau of Agricultural and Food Supply Statistics.[2] With the aid of some 3,000 local correspondents, mainly farmers, throughout the nation, this department compiles monthly reports on the condition of the crops, the area under cultivation, agricultural wages, prices of foodstuffs, etc.

5. Bureau of Foreign Trade Statistics. As the Customs Service is the chief source of the reports for this department, the recent improvement in the Customs administration has had a marked effect on the data published regarding Poland's foreign commerce.

6. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Employers, unions and other organizations of industrialists and workmen supply the local reports for this department.

7. Bureau of Prices.

8. Bureau of State and Local Finances. A comprehensive report showing the fiscal condition of the Government, and of the city and district administrations, is prepared by this department.

Developing Research Work

A special department for research work is also being developed. A good library is being built up for this service, largely through exchanges with foreign statistical services which maintain their own publications. This department now issues, among other publications, an "Annual Statistical Record of the Polish Republic"; and "Statis-

[2] See reports elsewhere in this issue of the grain crops as compiled by this department of the Statistical Service.

tics of Poland"; and the periodicals, the "Statistical Monthly"; and the "Labor Monthly."

Though still decidedly understaffed, the Statistical Office has made marked headway during the past year, and even better records of the nation's resources and activities are promised for the present year.

TRADE SCHOOLS ARE POPULAR IN POLAND

Official Report Shows 600 Industrial and Commercial Institutions

The development of professional, or more especially, of "practical" schools is progressing with considerable rapidity in Poland, it is shown by a recent report which states that the Ministry of Education now has under its supervision no less than 600 schools for the teaching of trades and commercial subjects.

These industrial and commercial schools are conducted along entirely different lines from the general or "classical" schools, and, being less strict in their scholastic requirements, are better adapted to serve the needs of a great portion of the population who are unable to devote their entire time or the customary number of years to the pursuit of an education.

Twelve Years' Preparatory Study

The general schools of Poland are divided into three main groups, i. e., the elementary schools, the secondary schools, and the universities. Before students are permitted to enter one of the universities, of which there are five in Poland, they must have completed four years of elementary school work and eight years of secondary school work. These same strict requirements must be complied with by students desiring to enter the Polytechnic Institutes of Warsaw and Lwow.

The "practical" schools, on the other hand, welcome students who wish to learn trades or who wish to fit themselves for commercial pursuits, but who have not attended the preparatory schools for the regular full-time courses. While the direct object of these schools is the preparation of students for earning their livelihood, an opportunity for instruction in civics is also provided.

Most Numerous in Galicia

While the trade and commercial schools are far more numerous in Galicia, or former Austrian Poland, than elsewhere in the Republic, there are schools available to students in all parts of the nation. In former Russian Poland, for instance, there are schools which give courses in nearly everything from bricklaying and blacksmithing to photography and penmanship. As elsewhere in the nation, the industrial schools of Russian Poland have courses for carpenters, machinists, shoemakers, weavers, locksmiths, electricians, tailors, draftsmen, etc.

Special trade schools are also provided for those who wish to take up such subjects as highway construction, irrigation, mining, and railroading. Institutions of a still higher technical nature are enrolling prospective mechanical, electrical, and chemical engineers.

Agricultural Schools

Agricultural subjects, as may readily be imagined in view of the fact that nearly seventy per cent. of the people of Poland are farmers, are not by any means overlooked. Not only are all subjects connected with farming provided for, but special courses are pro-

vided for the students who wish to take up farm-accounting, either for small peasant-farm purposes, or for the administration of large estates.

Commercial schools of the highest order are to be found in the larger cities, the three enjoying the highest standing being those of Warsaw, Lodz and Lublin. Most of the commercial schools are co-educational, for, just as in the United States, an increasingly large number of girls and women are entering commerce.

Lack Sufficient Teachers

One of the greatest difficulties that has confronted the Polish Ministry of Education has been the obtaining of qualified teachers and instructors. This need is felt, not only in the general schools, but in the "practical" schools as well. Consequently, steps have been taken to train teachers for these latter schools, and special courses have been provided for prospective agricultural, commercial and industrial subject instructors.

In order to insure a more general distribution of the benefits of the trade schools, the Government has recently submitted a bill in Parliament providing for compulsory attendance at either general or "practical" schools for all young people between the ages of fourteen and eighteen. In some parts of the country the local administrative authorities have already introduced such compulsory education.

FINAL ESTIMATE OF POLISH CROPS

(*From Commerce Reports, Jan.* 2, 1922)

The final estimate of the 1921 crop has been given out by the Polish Chief Statistical Office.[1] The figures are compiled from the reports of 3,000 correspondents, including large landowners, peasants, and district officials.

. . . The final figures for grain are somewhat larger than preliminary figures printed earlier, due chiefly to the higher estimate of the yield per acre. This is especially the case as regards rye, the most important crop. Preliminary figures gave an average of 1,160 kilos per hectare and the final figures 1,220 (about 19 bushels per acre). The final figure for production of rye in all of Poland, except the Eastern Districts, is given as 3,821,000 metric tons as against the preliminary figure of 3,564,000 tons. The final figure for wheat is 910,000 tons; for barley, 1,104,000 tons, and for oats, 2,052,000 tons.

The final estimates also contain figures for the so-called Eastern Districts, lying between Congress (former Russian) Poland and the boundary of Russia as determined by the Treaty of Riga. These figures are professedly less accurate than those for the rest of Poland, for the reason that economic conditions in this region are still much disturbed. The estimated production of grain in these Eastern Districts for 1921 is as follows: Wheat, 50,000 tons; rye, 426,000 tons; barley, 57,000 tons; and oats, 122,000 tons.

As pointed out in the article of October 31, these figures represent a very great increase over the production of 1920. They are, however, still below those of pre-war years. The Chief Statistical Office estimates that the production of wheat is only 57 per cent. of that in the same territory in 1913, and that of rye 72 per cent.

The 1921 production of potatoes shows a marked falling off from that of 1920, as the weather in the latter part of the summer was too dry. The final estimate of the potato crop, excluding the Eastern Districts, is 14,284,000 tons, as against 19,138,000 tons in 1920. The crop of the Eastern Districts is put at 1,150,000 tons.

[1] See article in this issue on the organization of Poland's Statistical Service

TO BE GATEWAY TO RUSSIAN TRADE

Poland Able to Solve Problems, Baldwin Executive Believes

"Within five years Poland will be the richest country in Europe—continental Europe," is the statement made by Mr. F. de Saint-Phalle, vice-president of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, in an interview contained in the New York World of January 8th. When asked upon what his confidence in Poland is based, Mr. de Saint-Phalle replied in part:

"It is based on the good balance and high quality of its natural resources and the great industry of its about 30,000,000 inhabitants. Everybody is at work in Poland, producing the necessities of life. The luxuries will come later. Poland is already producing enough of everything to make her independent of all other countries. She is raising enough food, mining enough coal and oil, manufacturing enough textiles, steel and other articles for her own use. This year she will have a surplus of all or most of these things, and will begin exporting them. When a nation has enough of everything to supply its own needs and a surplus of most of them to export, it is on the high road to prosperity.

Economic Life of Poland Active

"The present depreciation of the Polish mark is the result of difficulties of the last two years. While it has embarrassed the Government and is almost crushing to the class of people depending upon a fixed income, it does not in any way arrest the economic life of the nation; on the contrary, the economic life of Poland is most active. Wages and the cost of living have gone up hand in hand, so that the working classes do not suffer. Everything is now set in Poland for greater stability of exchange, the only thing lacking being balance of the budget, which the Government is working hard to obtain. After that is done, a fixed value will probably be given to the currency, and as Poland has no reparations to pay and small foreign debt, with great natural resources, she is likely to be one of the first countries in Central Europe to acquire a satisfactory currency suited to future conditions.

Frugality Keynote of All Classes

"The general impression is one of great activity everywhere. Everybody seems busy earning a living somehow. This living, however, does not include much luxury. I have never seen a city of the size of Warsaw reduced to the same minimum expenditure in the way of unnecessary luxury. Public and private buildings have had the absolute minimum of repairs for years. There are practically no automobiles in the city and only a few horse carriages. The trolley cars are overcrowded and most people walk. Clothes for men and women of all classes are sufficiently warm, but avoid luxury and fashion. We witnessed an especially fine performance of 'Gioconda' given by a Polish company. The opera house was filled with an appreciative audience, men and women dressed in ordinary business clothes.

"This absence of luxury is a good thing for Warsaw at the present time, although some tourists perhaps fail to appreciate the economic necessity of it, and complain unduly about the absence of taxicabs and conveniences. Notwithstanding many troubles, every one seems sufficiently cheerful and optimistic—much more so than in Germany. **The thing that struck me most favorably was the optimism of the Poles about their ability to solve their problems, along with a very sane realization of the difficulties involved; that is to say, they realize they have a difficult job ahead of them, but they are quite confident of their ability to solve it. In this confidence in the bright future of Poland I personally entirely agree."**

"There is good reason for looking toward Poland as the gateway to future trade with Russia, according to F. de Saint-Phalle," states the Wall Street Journal of January 7th.

The paper then quotes Mr. de St. Phalle as saying in part: "One of my objects in Europe was to obtain information available about Russia. Inquiries in France showed not much more information than is available in the United States. In Germany Russian conditions are better understood, and German interests are exerting every endeavor to find a basis for reopening Russian trade for the benefit of Germany; but I had the impression that Germany is far from doing as much Russian business as she would like to, and is somewhat handicapped by (the) fact that she now has no direct contact with Russia.

"Poland of all countries I found the best informed about Russia because so many Poles have lived in Russia—they have brothers and relations there now —and the flow of Russian information is direct and realistic. I would say that in Warsaw one can get nearly as good an idea of what is going on in Russia without going to Russia, as one in Washington can judge the situation in Canada or Mexico without going there . . ."

GERMAN NAMES OF TOWNS WHICH ARE NOW RESTORED TO POLAND

GERMAN NAME	POLISH EQUIVALENT
A	
Adelnau	Odolanów
Auschwitz	Oświęcim
B	
Bentschen	Zbąszyń
Berent	Kościerzyna
Bielitz	Bielsko
Birnbaum	Międzychód
Bischofswerder	Biskupiec
Brest Litovsk	Brześć Litewski
Brieg	Brzeg
Briesen	Wąbrzeźno
Bromberg	Bydgoszcz
C	
Chodschesen or Chodziesen	Chodzież
Culm	Chełmno
D	
Danzig	Gdańsk
Dirschau	Tczew
F	
Filehne	Wiele
Friedrichshof	Smolnik
G	
Gembitz	Gębic
Gnesen	Gniezn
Goerchen	Górk
Graetz	Grodzis
Grätz	Przyłubi
Graudenz	Grudziąd
Gross Strehlitz	Wielkie Strzelc
H	
Hohe	Gdańsk Górn
Hohensalza	Inowrocła
J	
Jaroslau	Jarosła
Jarotschin	Jaroci

'RMAN ME	POLISH EQUIVALENT
K	
rthaus	Kartuzy
ttowitz	Katowice
mpen in Posen	Kępno
etzk	Klecko
nigshütte	Królewska Huta
lmar in Posen	Chodzież
nitz	Chojnice
schmin	Koźmin
sten	Kościan
iewen	Krzywin
röben	Krobia
rotoschin	Krotoszyn
ruschwitz	Kruszwica
L	
mberg	Lwów
sa	Leszno
bau	Lubawa
slau	Wodzisław
blinitz	Lubliniec
bschau	Lubsza
M	
slowitz	Mysłowice
N	
ckel	Nakło
udorf	Antonin
ustadt a.d. Warthe	Władysławów
ustadt in Westpreussen	Wejherowo
voaleksandrja (Russian)	Puławy
woradomsk (Russian)	Radomsk
u-Sandez	Nowy Sącz
utomischl	Nowy Tomyśl
O	
ersitzko	Obrzycko
ornik	Oborniki

GERMAN NAME	POLISH EQUIVALENT
P	
Pleschen	Pleszew
Pless	Pszczyna
Polnisch-Krone	Koronowo
Posen	Poznań
Preussisch-Stargard	Starogard
Priement	Przemiąt
Putzig	Puck
R	
Rawitsch	Rawicz
Rehden	Radzyn
Reisen	Rydzyna
Rokitten	Rokitno
Rosenberg	Susz
S	
Samter	Szamotuły
Sandberg	Piaski
Saybusch	Żywiec
Schwerin a.w.	Skwierzyna
Schliewitz	Śliwice
Schildberg	Ostrzeszów
Schlochau	Człuchów
Schöneck	Skarszewo
Schmiegel	Śmigiel
Schrimm	Śrem
Schroda	Środa
Schubin	Szubin
Schwetz	Świece
Schulitz	Solec
Stanislau	Stanisławów
Steinau	Kamionki
Storchnest	Osieczno
Strasburg	Brodnica
Strelno	Strzelno
Stuhm	Sztum
T	
Tarnowitz	Tarnowskie Góry
Teschen	Cieszyn
Thorn	Toruń
Tremessen	Trzemeszno
Tscharnikau	Czarnków
Tuchel	Tuchola
W	
Wirsitz	Wyrzysk
Wongrowitz	Wągrowiec

POLISH PARLIAMENT ACTIVITIES REVIEWED

Important Measures Adopted at Seventeen Sessions from Nov. 8th to Dec. 17th

Before adjourning on December 17th for the Christmas recess, the Polish Parliament adopted measures of the greatest importance in the financial rehabilitation of the nation. On December 16th a bill was passed calling for the collection of a universal contribution tax to yield 80 billion marks. On the 17th, a bill was passed granting the Minister of Finance the right to pass on all expenditures to be made from the national treasury. A résumé of the work of the Parliament from November 8th until December 17th is given herewith.[1]

259th Meeting, Nov. 8, 1921. First reading of three minor bills. The new law on health resorts' water supply read for the second time after a discussion participated in by the Minister of Public Health. A bill concerning the sale of certain Government mining property read for the second and third times. Minor personal affairs attended to. A bill concerning accident insurance for railroad employees in former Austrian-Poland read for the second and third times. A number of resolutions concerning the development of facilities for education in the Pomeranian parts of Poland passed in compliance with committee recommendations. Other bills, including one providing for help for the Warsaw opera, referred to committees.

260th Meeting, Nov. 15th. First reading of bill concerning the direct taxes and stamp duties; referred to the Committee of Finance and Budget. First reading of bill ratifying the convention between Poland and Gdansk on one hand and Germany on the other, concerning freedom of transit. Bill referred to Foreign Affairs Committee and Committee on Communications. First reading of bill concerning provisional measure to counteract conspiracies directed against the State. Bill sent to the Legal Committee and the Committee on Administration. First reading of bill on taxes on enrichment; referred to Committee on Finance and Budget. Second and third readings of bill concerning the national treasury, i.e., regarding the collection and keeping by the Government of gold and silver for the purpose of obtaining a sufficient foundation for a note bank. The deputy who reported the bill out of committee stated that at that date there was in the vaults of the Polish State Bank gold to the value of 20,209,000 marks par value, silver—41,616,000 marks par value, and bullion—1,269,000 par value. In addition to that, however, there are a large number of cases containing various pieces of jewelry and other valuable articles which have been carefully inventoried. Moreover, there is cash to the amount of 7,951,000 marks par value. Altogether, the par value of gold alone totalled about 26,000,000 marks. At the same time the collection was continued of valuable articles which were also being bought up by the Government for the purpose of increasing the bank foundation. First discussion of a government request to permit elections to Vilna assembly to be held in the districts of Lida and Brasław, although these were already incorporated in Poland.

[1] In the Weekly News Release of November 30, 1921, a summary was given of the work of the Polish Parliament from September 13th to the 258th Meeting on October 28th, when a recess was taken until December 8th. A review of the work of the Parliament up to September was given in an article entitled "The Polish Legislature at Work," by Preston Lockwood in the August, 1921, "Current History."

261st Meeting, Nov. 16th. Discussion continued on the same subject (Lida and Brasław). Government motion adopted 172 to 158.

262nd Meeting, Nov. 18th. Minor personal matters. Bill of Committee on Finance and Budget, to pay pension for life amounting to 1,500 French francs per month, to Władysław Mickiewicz, son of the great Polish poet, Adam Mickiewicz, was unanimously adopted by Parliament. Bill on entailed estates in former Prussian Poland, permitting the liquidation of such estates, adopted in second and third readings. Bill proposing changes in the law regarding the status of physicians, adopted in the second and third readings. Resolution of Committee on Public Health concerning the unification of the organization of hospitals, adopted. Three bills concerning provisions for invalids, widows and orphans adopted.

263rd Meeting, Nov. 22nd. First reading of bills changing the protection of lodging house tenants. First reading of bill concerning the prosecution for offences aiming at social revolution. Bill referred to Legal Committee. Minor affairs attended to. Report of Committee on Administration, concerning the Government bill on the civil service, referred to Committee. Committee on the Constitution reported that the electoral law was being held up by work on distribution of electoral districts. Resolution concerning the industrial crisis adopted.

264th Meeting, Nov. 25th. Minor bills referred to committees. Committee report on collection in Eastern Galicia of barbed wire in the fields during the war adopted. Discussion of bill on the civil service continued.

265th Meeting, Nov. 29th. First reading of bill on equalizing contribution tax from subjects and occupations not covered by the general contribution which was later adopted on December 16. Resolution concerning the continuation of government work on reconstruction referred to committee. Bill concerning financial assistance to cities in former Austrian and former Russian Poland considered.

266th Meeting, Nov. 30th. Bill on the civil service considered. Bill read the second time. Bill on disciplinary procedure in the case of state officials read the second time. Personal affairs disposed of. The Government was requested to present the bill concerning old age insurance for workmen and also other bills for social relief.

267th Meeting, Dec. 2nd. Third reading of bills on status of physicians and on medical chambers. Both bills passed in third reading. Resolutions concerning the damming of the Vistula River adopted. Bill for relief of the Upper Silesian population which suffered damage as the result of struggles for Upper Silesia referred to committees. Resolutions on practices in the administration income tax adopted. Minor affairs considered.

268th Meeting, Dec. 6th. Two minor bills referred to committees. Second and third readings of bill containing additional rules on supervision of steam engines. Minor bills considered. Bill regulating the position of domestic servants referred back to committee. Food supplies for refugees returning from Russia considered. Personal affairs attended to.

269th Meeting, Dec. 9th. Personal affairs attended to. First reading of bill concerning treasury notes; referred to committee. The Committee on Finance and Budget reported the bill on a special contribution (levy), from agriculture, industry, owners of automobiles, etc., to yield 80,000,000,000 marks and to be collected in a short time.[2] The bill was considered. Minor affairs were attended to.

[2]In the issues of the Weekly News Release of December 21, 1921, and January 4, 1922, further information was given concerning the special contribution tax.

270th Meeting, Dec. 10th. Continuation of the discussion of the bill on special contribution. Minor affairs considered.

271st Meeting, Dec. 12th. Continuation of the discussion of the bill on special contribution.

272nd Meeting, Dec. 13th. Continuation of the discussion of the bill on special contribution.

273rd Meeting, Dec. 14th. Continuation of the discussion of the bill on special contribution. Second reading finished. State guaranty for the bonds of the Polish Territorial Bank (Lwów) increased by bill which was read for the second and third times.

274th Meeting, Dec. 16th. Third reading of the bill on special contribution. The bill was passed in the third reading by all votes except those of two small radical parties and a few of the Jewish deputies. The Committee on Finance and Budget reported the bill on improving state finances, particularly by granting the Minister of Finance large additional powers. The bill was read for the second time.

275th Meeting, Dec. 17th. A number of bills referred to committees. The Committee on Education presented resolutions which were adopted demanding from the Government a plan for fostering research and a bill for improving the financial position of the university professors and assistants, as well as of the academic schools generally. The bill on money transactions was read the third time. The bills on improving state finances read for the third time. The Parliament then discussed the industrial crisis. Minor financial bills were considered. A bill authorizing a further issue of treasury notes was read the second time. The convention between Poland and Danzig was ratified by a bill passed unanimously in the second and third readings. Other minor affairs were attended to. The bill concerning financial subsidy to the cities in former Austrian and Russian Poland was read the third time. Parliament adjourned until January 10th.

INTERNATIONAL RUGBY

Poland's first international rugby match was played with a Hungarian team in Budapest on December 18th. Although the Polish team had been regarded as distinctly outclassed by the Hungarians, the latter had difficulty in winning by the close score of 1 to 0.

Neither of the teams was in the best of condition. The Polish players were fatigued by the long trip to the Hungarian capital, and because of poor railroad connections, the team was enroute fifteen hours longer than had been anticipated. The Hungarians on their part lost the services of several star players through sickness.

The international character of the match was further enhanced through the services of a German Czecho-Slovakian referee.

POLISH PLAYWRIGHT, MME. ZAPOLSKA, DEAD

Madame Gabryela Zapolska, widely known Polish actress and playwright, and author of "Sonya," recently produced in New York, died at her home in Lwów (Lemberg), Poland, last month. Madame Zapolska was not only Poland's greatest woman writer, but ranked among the greatest women playwrights of the world. The populace of Lwów turned out en masse in mourning for her at the funeral.

The "Przeglad Wieczorny," in commenting on Madame Zapolska's death, said, in part: "There was perhaps no

woman in the world more famous as a playwright. Possessing highly developed faculties of observation, being capable of accurately sketching types, and having a good sense of perspective, she was able to inject into many of her plays elements of real life. She treated in her plays as well as in her novels with great courage the problems of life, and because she did this in a very vivid way, she was not without enemies. Her work was sincere and courageous, at times very sentimental, and then again subtle to an extreme."

Madame Zapolska was born near Luck in 1860. She was educated at Lwów, and in that city began her career as an actress in 1880. Her works, many of which were translated in foreign languages, began to appear in 1888. The play, "Sonya," while it might be considered somewhat out of date by theatregoers in 1921, was, some 20 or 30 years ago, one of the most popular works to be found on any stage.

POLISH ARTIST'S WORK IS ON EXHIBITION HERE

"Brilliancy of light and color give a distinctly decorative effect to the paintings of Gustave de Gwozdecki, the Polish artist, founder of the Polish Academy of Fine Arts in Paris, an exhibition of whose work was opened with a private view at the Decorators' Club," comments the New York Times in discussing the work of the well known Polish artist who recently arrived in the United States from Paris, where he has been for many years recognized as both a leading contributor to and patron of Polish arts.

It was fully a decade ago that Mr. de Gwozdecki recognized the need of an institution in Paris where young artists from foreign countries could come in contact with sincere professors. The constantly increasing number of young artists from Poland caused this need to be felt so urgently that, despite the many obstacles, the Polish Academy of Fine Arts was established, largely through the personal efforts of Mr. de Gwozdecki, who, ever since has devoted no little time to assuring the success of the institution.

The "Illustrated Weekly" in writing of his work, says, "that though France received him as one of its own kin, he ever retained his vigorous Slavic individuality, and always painted in a sincerely and truly Polish manner."

TEXTILE INDUSTRY DEVELOPING EXPORTS

Prosperity Assured as Soon as Poland's Exchange Is Stabilized

The textile industry of Poland is on the road to prosperity, and needs only further stabilization of exchange rates to insure immediate growth in textile exports, is the belief of Dr. Kurt Peiser, correspondent for "Der Osten," a reliable Gdansk (Danzig) weekly, who visited Poland recently in company with other Gdansk newspapermen on an extensive tour of inspection. Excerpts from an article that appeared in "Der Osten" on December 4th were reprinted in the News Release of December 28th. Herewith are given a few extracts from Dr. Peiser's further article of December 25th:

Need Basis for Calculations

"The further favorable development of the Polish textile industry can be based only upon the stabilizing of Polish currency. Only then can correct calculations be made and only then will the Polish textile industry be able to assume its proper role in foreign trade. Even today, large quantities of Polish textiles are being exported by way of Braila (Rumania) to Egypt, India, Turkey and to Rumania. Other exports are being sent out through the port of Danzig. This latter trade will undoubtedly be even

further developed when the new direct railroad connection between Łódź, the Polish textile center, and Danzig is established, as it will be in the very near future. The conclusion of a commercial treaty between Poland and Soviet Russia will be of particular importance to the Łódź textile industry, for the former Empire of the Czars will remain as before, a consumer of Polish textile goods.

Poles Making Textile Machinery

"It should be pointed out that the Polish machine-building industry is making efforts to develop the manufacture of textile industry machinery and that no little success has attended the work of the Josephy factory located at Bielsko.

"To sum up, it may be emphasized again that though the Polish textile industry must at present face a grave crisis—doubly grave because of the five-weeks' strike of last summer—nevertheless, the next few years will bring with them the prospect of a more favorable development, particularly through the reopening of the Russian market.

The Oil Regions

"The oil industry, which still continues to center around Borysław, does not, on the other hand, reflect to the same extent the difficult economic position of Poland. . . . While the results now being obtained are not as favorable as those before the war, this is largely to be explained by the accidental results of new borings. . . . Producers are not contented with the exploitation of the old wells only . . . but are busily engaged in developing new wells, most of which take about a year and a half to drill. Most of the new wells, especially in the region of Tustanowice, hold out so much promise that there is the possibility that the oil center will shift from Borysław to Tustanowice in some three years."

THE WILNO ELECTIONS

Though official information concerning the result of the Wilno (Vilna) elections on January 8th is still to be received, the reports sent from Warsaw by the Associated Press indicate that the party favoring the absolute inclusion within Poland of the whole Wilno region won an overwhelming victory. It is reported that at least 82, and perhaps as many as 90, of the 116 seats in the Wilno Assembly were won by the candidates favoring union with Poland. As the Assembly is to decide the fate of the region, it is thought that the body will adopt resolutions incorporating Wilno within Poland. That great interest was manifested in the election is shown by the reports which state that 70 per cent. of the registered voters cast their ballots.

FINANCE MINISTER TO ASK HELP OF PEOPLE

Dr. Michalski Makes Radical Departure from Customary Practices

That he will call on the Polish public to aid the Government in bringing about the most economic administration of the nation's affairs, is the statement made by Minister of Finance Michalski of Poland to a correspondent of the Polish newspaper, "Przeglad Wieczorny."

This action on the part of Minister Michalski is unprecedented in the history of popular government. Governments have heretofore invariably dictated expenditures and economies through the central representative bodies. The Polish Minister, however, it is apparent, has determined to bring the Polish budget to an equilibrium with the direct help of local elements in various parts of the country.

The Minister told the representative of the paper that having obtained in

December the support of Parliament for his measure prohibiting any expenditure from state funds without the direct approval of the Ministry of Finance, he now proposes to form in each local district a committee composed of the presiding judge, the head of the revenue bureau and the mayor, who, with the help of other citizens, will make up a detailed list of all offices existing in the district, both military and civil, with recommendations as to whether the offices are essential or whether, in the interests of national economy, they may be dispensed with.

Needs Popular Assistance

The Minister stated that it was practically impossible to bring about a considerable reduction in the number of government offices in a purely bureaucratic way and that it is necessary for the whole nation to come to the active assistance of the Central Government in this work.

He explained that the stopping of high prices had in part been due to the favorable decision in regard to Upper Silesia, in part to the faith of the Polish people in their currency, and in part to the universal determination to avoid a financial collapse by helping in the restoration of the state finances—this latter having been demonstrated by the Parliaments when it voted the general contribution tax and other financial reform measures.

Inventory of State Property

Minister Michalski informed the correspondent that the State accounts, which had heretofore not been brought down to date, will be closed for the entire period from January 19, 1917, to December 31, 1920, as soon as possible.

Under the direction of the Ministry of Finance, Dr. Michalski said, an inventory of all State property is being taken. This means an up-to-date inventory of railroads, post offices and telegraph lines, army equipment, State buildings, State lands, etc., and will be the first comprehensive record of this kind taken since the restoration of among the nations.

STRICT BUDGET ADHERENCE IN POLAND FOR YEAR 1922

In accordance with statements made by Minister of Finance Michalski shortly before the end of last month, a complete budget for Governmental expenses for the year of 1922 will shortly be presented to the Polish Parliament. This will be the first full budget for a period of an entire year that has been presented to the Polish legislators.

GRAIN PRODUCTS PRICES IN POLAND

(*From Commerce Reports, Jan.* 16, 1922.)

Some idea of the relative prices of grain and grain products in Poland will be of interest to American producers, who in selling in Europe must face competition with local prices.

A report from Trade Commissioner H. B. Smith, at Warsaw, dated November 29, 1921, gives the following local prices per ton on certain grain products f.o.b. Warsaw: Rye, 75,000 Polish marks ($21.43 at the rate of 3,500 Polish marks to the dollar); rye flour, 110,000 marks ($31.43); and barley grits, 145,000 marks ($41.43). The best offer of American corn grits at that time was $41 per ton c.i.f. Danzig.

The significance of these prices to American farmers is that Europe, as the principal buyer of the world's surplus grain stocks, largely makes the market; however, owing to the depressed currency and the low wages and the other producing costs, comparative prices, although they look high in European money, are relatively low when expressed in the American equivalent.

Poland expects to be able to export 200,000 to 300,000 tons of the 1921 grain crops, according to an earlier report of Trade Commissioner Smith. Permission has been granted by the Government for the exportation of about 100,000 tons of rye through the Syndicate of Agricultural Societies, the proceeds to be applied against amounts owing for fertilizers purchased from a British syndicate in 1920. Any excess over the amount required for that purpose will be used for additional purchase of fertilizer.

The Wall Street Journal, New York, January 20th, mentioned that "The Polish grain crops were much better this year than last and permits were issued in the fall for the exportation of 50,000 tons of rye and barley."

FRENCH CAPITAL IS SOUGHT BY POLAND

(*From Commerce Reports, Jan.* 16, 1922)

Poland Government authorities are said to be endeavoring to interest French capital in Polish timber on a large scale. It is stated that a number of timber enterprises have been launched in consequence. One organization of French timber dealers is alleged to have purchased a very large quantity of lumber in the Bromberg district to be cut to French specifications. A further instance of Polish timber enterprise was the incorporation in November of the "Polska Foresta" with a capital of 300,000,000 Polish marks, fully paid up, the main office being at Lemberg (Lwów). This company controls large tracts in the districts of Brochy and Rossow, Galicia, and among its directors are prominent Polish financiers and timber merchants, as well as two directors of the "Foresta" of Milan, one of the foremost timber concerns on the Continent.

Reference has been made to Poland's great timber resources in previous issues of the Weekly News Release. For instance, in the issue of December 7, 1921, attention was called to the Bialowieza (White Tower) forest, where surveyors have estimated that of the 325,000 acres of forest land, only 20,000 acres are unproductive. In this connection it was reported that in this one forest alone, located in northeastern Poland, there is timber to the extent of 12,000,000,000 feet ready for cutting.

FOREIGN TRADE IN NOVEMBER

According to the figures gathered under the direction of the Polish General Statistical Office[1] Poland's foreign trade showed a favorable balance for November, 1921. In reaching this result, however, it was necessary to exclude from the imports total, the coal obtained from Upper Silesia. Such exception is permissible on the grounds that except for completing the technical inclusion of that part of Upper Silesia which was recently granted to Poland within the Polish customs frontier, the region is already a part of Poland and consequently coal obtained therefrom is actually a home product. Otherwise, the trade balance was favorable to Poland both as concerns actual monetary value and weight.

The figures for exports and imports for the month of November were as follows:

TOTAL FOREIGN TRADE

Imports	321,490 tons
Exports	146,998 tons

(The imports total here given includes 255,077 tons of coal from Upper Silesia which, as explained above, was only technically imported.)

Deducting the quantity of coal obtained from Upper Silesia (255,077 tons) and the quantity of wheat imported (9,907 tons) the net imports for November were 56,506 tons, whereas the net imports from January to September averaged 70,147 tons per month. The deduction of wheat is made because Poland does not ordinarily depend on imported grain, being normally an exporter of wheat, rye and other cereals. It is now generally believed that Poland has passed the crisis in regard to the supply of food and that she can now be expected to resume the regular exportation of grain.[2]

The import of raw cotton, one of the essentials for the extensive Polish textile industry, showed marked increase during the past year, the monthly average having been nearly 3,000 tons up to the end of November.

Of the total exports (146,988 tons) re-exported coal amounted to 10,386 tons and re-exported wheat to 1,463 tons, leaving a net exports total of 135,149 tons. Consequently the net foreign trade for November was as follows:

Imports	56,506 tons
Exports	135,149 tons

Inasmuch as the exports included 80,000 tons of partly manufactured goods, it is readily seen that the monetary value of the exports exceeded that of the imports (excluding the coal and wheat).

THE PRINCIPAL EXPORTS

	Tons
Petroleum and petroleum products	43,305
Lumber and wood products	52,633
Iron ore	7,480
Cement	4,485
Machinery	1,648
Seeds (chiefly clover)	337
Hops	197

[1]In the Weekly News Release for January 11th a description was given of the organization of a central statistics bureau.

[2]Elsewhere in this issue further information is given as to the export of grain and grain products from Poland.

400,000 PERSONS RETURNED FROM RUSSIA TO POLAND

According to the Polish Commissioner for Repatriation, 400,000 persons had been repatriated from Russia into Poland up to the end of 1921 under the provisions of the Treaty of Riga. It is estimated that over 1,000,000 persons remain to be repatriated.

SEES IMPROVEMENT IN POLISH BUSINESS

J. W. Krauze Reports That Nation's Trade Balance Is Already Favorable

(*From The Wall Street Journal, New York, Jan.* 17, 1922.)

Poland is working into a position of economic strength according to J. W. Krauze, representative here of the Warsaw Bank of Commerce, lately returned from Europe.

By February 1 Finance Minister Michalski will probably have succeeded in balancing the budget, says Mr. Krauze. The trade balance has already become favorable. Essential imports are negligible. Improvement in the food situation appears from the government's recent decision to permit export of 100,000 tons of grain. Upper Silesian arrangement is making possible also large exports of coal—mainly to Germany.

Situation thus contrasts sharply with that of Austria, who has practically nothing to export, Germany, who is fast stripping herself of products, and countries afflicted by unemployment.

An outlet or safety valve for Polish industry is the constant trading or peddling with Russia. This is carried on in a small way by small business men, but amounts to a great deal in the aggregate. Russians who have supplied themselves with francs by selling jewels, etc., to Swiss and French dealers cross the Polish frontier and take back articles of all sorts, notably cotton fabrics such as are produced at Łódź.

An attempt to concentrate trading in a few border towns made it easier for Bolsheviki to waylay returning dealers and rob them. Practice has accordingly been resumed of trafficking all along the frontier.

Besides the francs that thus flow into Poland large quantities of United States currency, often in dollar bills, have been sent by friends or relatives to the peasants and are accumulating in the banks and State Treasury.

Within three or four months Poland will probably adopt a permanent currency. Present Polish mark, Mr. Krauze points out, has no par value but is a temporary medium of circulation that was left by the Germans among the Poles, who had to accept it.

Exchange value of the mark has nearly tripled within the last few months. A number of foreign payments that have been postponed by business men and the Government will fall due soon, but with these once out of the way and domestic conditions rapidly mending the trend of the mark should continue upward.

ANNOUNCE REMOVAL OF ALL COAL TRADE RESTRICTIONS

All restrictions relating to the trade in anthracite and brown coal, coke and briquets are removed for all of Poland, according to a translation of No. 66, paragraph 429, of the Polish Journal of Laws, submitted by Consul General L. J. Keena, of Warsaw. The importation and exportation of coal and coke, and the manner of insuring the supply of coal to the Government railways and the public utilities, as well as the designation of the order in shipping by the railroads, will be provided for in special orders issued by the Ministry of Industry and Commerce. All treasury and governmental charges relating to the mining, sale and consumption of coal, coke and briquets will be paid by respective treasury branches as designated in laws and orders on taxation. (Commerce Reports, Nov. 28, 1921.)

SOLVING POLAND'S FINANCIAL PROBLEMS

The thoroughness with which Minister of Finance Michalski of Poland is proceeding with the work of reorganizing the nation's budget and currency problems is well shown in recent adoption by the Polish Parliament of a number of the principal proposals made in the Minister's initial speech before that body on October 4th, only a few days after he had assumed office.

In outlining the nation's financial situation Minister Michalski emphasized the absolute necessity for rigid enforcement of the existing tax laws and the adoption of measures imposing special additional assessments; demanded an extension of the powers of the Ministry of Finance in curbing all new appropriations not absolutely essential; and insisted that only through the closest co-operation of all Government departments in greatly reducing the current costs of government could an equilibrium of the budget be obtained.

Immediate Response by the Parliament

Parliament at once took the Finance Minister's proposals under consideration, and when a parliamentary recess was taken on October 28th the principal suggestions had already been incorporated in measures then in the hands of the proper committees. During the recess the committees continued to study and to work out the details, with the result that shortly after the resumption of Parliament on November 8th the bills came up for open discussion. On December 16th and 17th Parliament adopted measures providing for a special contribution tax (80,000,000,000 marks to be collected during the next few weeks), extending the Minister's control over all expenditures, and providing for the elimination of all Government offices and services, which, in view of the nation's extraordinary financial situation, were not absolutely essential.

The following is a translation of the text of the important measures enacted by the Parliament on December 16th and 17th:

Resolution of the Polish Parliament of December 16, 1921, concerning decisions of Parliament which involve expenses from the State Treasury. The Parliament decides in accordance with the fundamental view expressed by the Minister of Finance on October 4, 1921, that until the establishment of a balance in the budget of the Republic, Parliament will not vote expenses without the consent of the Ministry of Finance.

Decision of the Parliament of December 16, 1921, concerning a diminution of the number of state authorities, offices and institutions and of the personnel employed in them. The Parliament recognizes the necessity of a considerable decrease in the number of state authorities, offices and institutions, civilian and military, and of the personnel employed in them and directs the Government to present with as little delay as possible, measures based on the proposals of the Minister of Finance. These proposals concern changes in the organization of those state authorities, offices and institutions, civilian as well as military, which are based on statutes and including ministries and central offices; also proposals that concern the abolition of state authorities and offices in order to reduce their total to a number corresponding with the actual need, as well as provisions for the turning over of the activities of the abolished organs to such authorities and offices as may remain. The Government bills presented by virtue of this decision, the speaker of the Parliament will refer, without first reading, to the proper committees of Parliament. Should such committees fail to present their reports and proposals within fourteen days, the speaker will appoint a reporter and will, without delay, place the government bills as a motion on the agenda of Parliament.

Concerning those authorities, offices and institutions, the existence of which is based on decisions of the Council of Ministers, Parliament requests the Council

of Ministers to bring about, as soon as possible, upon proposal of the Minister of Finance, or of the competent minister in co-operation with the Minister of Finance, the proper change in the organization of such authorities, offices and institutions and to abolish those that are not indispensable, as well as to entrust the activities of the abolished authorities to those which remain.

Statute of December 17, 1921, concerning the means of improving all state financial adminstration.

Article 1. The Minister of Finance has the right, in co-operation with the President of the Council of Ministers, in a purely informative way, either personally or through his representatives, if necessary through the employ of experts, to investigate the organization of all state authorities, offices and institutions or associations that enjoy financial support from the state.

Article 2. The Minister of Finance is authorized to abolish, having heard the opinion of the Supreme State Board of Control, existing state authorities, offices, institutions, bureaus and similar organizations under any name, civilian or military, of which the cost of maintenance is charged to the budget of the state unless their existence and activities are based on a statute or on a decision of the Council of Ministers.

Article 3. The creation of new official positions in the state civil service, as well as taking on of officials in place of those released may take place only in case of urgent necessity and only with the consent of the Minister of Finance.

Article 4. Decisions of the Council of Ministers which may involve expense from the state treasury may be made only with the consent of the Minister of Finance. The Minister of Finance may direct by decree, that certain types of agreements by which the state treasury undertakes obligations of a financial nature, must be made in writing. When such a decree has been made, the agreements of the type determined therein are invalid, if they have been made orally, or if the document recording the witnessing of such an agreement is not signed by the Minister or by someone authorized by him, either by general decree or by a special power granted for purposes of a particular agreement.

Article 5. The Minister of Finance is authorized to lease such state institutions and undertakings to private organizations, domestic or foreign, after having come to an understanding with the proper ministers. The lease of state railroads and of institutions directly involved in the domain of state defence requires the consent of Parliament

Article 6. Binding financial agreements between Polish citizens domiciled on the territory of the Republic may be made only in Polish currency. This rule is binding also upon corporations and all partnerships and associations, having their seat on the territory of the Republic. For important reasons, financial authorities may exceptionally allow agreements in foreign currency. Agreements made contrary to the above provisions are void. Special provisions will be made for agreements, at least one of the parties to which is a Polish citizen domiciled in that part of Upper Silesia granted to Poland by virtue of the Treaty of Versailles, or a corporation, partnership or association with a seat on that territory.

Article 7. There shall be formed a Financial Council as consulting body for the Minister of Finance. The Financial Council is to be composed of 15 members appointed by the Council of Ministers upon motion of the Minister of Finance.

Article 8. The Minister of Finance and the competent ministers are charged with the execution of this statute.

Article 9. This statute becomes binding on the day of its publication, provided that Article 6 becomes binding one month after such publication.

(Note: The statute was published on December 21, 1921.)

CHRONOLOGY

Important dates in connection with Poland's efforts toward financial reform:

September 23—Ponikowski Ministry Formed.

September 27—Prime Minister Ponikowski Outlines his Program before Parliament.

October 4—Minister of Finance Michalski Outlines his Program for Financial Reform.

December 16—Parliament passes law providing for special contribution tax to the amount of eighty billion marks.

December 17—Parliament passes law extending powers of Minister of Finance, and agrees not to vote any expenditures until Poland has obtained an equilibrium of the budget unless such expenditure is approved by the Minister of Finance.

In a recent address in Cracow, Minister of Finance Michalski reported that in December between five and six billion marks of new currency had been printed as compared with over twenty billion marks in October. Further immediate reduction in the amount of new currency is planned.

POLAND AND RUSSIA PLAN TRADE TREATY

Plans are now being made, according to reports from Poland, for negotiations between the Polish and Soviet Russian Government authorities for the purpose of drawing up a commercial treaty.

Pending the formal completion of a trade agreement, representatives of the Russian Co-operatives have been permitted by the Polish Government to make purchases in Poland. The Co-operatives have opened accounts in Warsaw banks for this purpose. The Polish Customs authorities have received directions to facilitate the export of goods purchased by the Co-operatives.

ŁÓDŹ TEXTILE INDUSTRY EMPLOYING MORE WORKERS

The improvement in the textile industry centering in Łódź is shown in the increased number of employees in both the cotton and wool goods factories. The following statistics are based on information gathered by the "Kurjer Wieczorny":

Cotton Industry

	Employees
April, 1920	24,170
October, 1920	30,673
January, 1921	31,077
April, 1921	35,644
July, 1921	43,753
October, 1921	45,790

Wool Industry

April, 1920	6,060
October, 1920	8,384
January, 1921	11,271
April, 1921	12,620
July, 1921	13,642
October, 1921	14,606

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The New Europe is not easy to understand. Mistaken conceptions of history and of current developments may give rise to false impressions that can easily harden into groundless convictions. To the end that there may be a better understanding in the United States of Poland's past and present, the Polish Bureau of Information attempts to present documents which throw light on important phases of Poland's history and to report and comment on current happenings in this present brighter period of Poland's national life.

	PAGE
Weekly News Release, Feb. 1, 1922 .	1- 6
Weekly News Release, Feb. 8, 1922 .	7-12
Weekly News Release, Feb. 15, 1922 .	13-18
Weekly News Release, Feb. 22, 1922 .	19-24

See Inside Front Cover for Detailed Index

INDEX

Page

WEEKLY NEWS RELEASE, Feb. 1, 1922

Stabilization of Mark is Foreseen 1
Plan Canal from Silesia to Danzig 1
A. R. A. Man Reports Improved Conditions 2
Norway's Minister to Poland is Optimistic 3
Minister Jonescu Discusses Little Entente 4
Limit on Sale of Liquor in Poland 6

WEEKLY NEWS RELEASE, Feb. 8, 1922

Poland Pleased with New Pope 7
Evidence of Need of Self Reliance 7
Poland Awarded 59 of 67 Silesian Mines 8
Statistics Reflect Rail Improvement 9
Will Reorganize Military Service 9
Figures on Production of Coal in Poland 10
Voters Turn Out in Wilno Election 10
Minister Michalski Renders Account 11

WEEKLY NEWS RELEASE, Feb. 15, 1922

Polish Publishers Severely Affected 13
Lower Cost of Living in Lodz 14
Propose Home Rule for Villages 14
See New Markets for Lodz Textiles 14
Economic Reports Concerning Poland 15
Crop Statistics Show Improvement 15
Wilno Elections 16
Unify Elementary Schools in Poland 16
Railroads Again Assume Liability 16
Greek Orthodox Church 16
32,000 Students in Polish Universities 17
Danzig a Leading Baltic Sea Port 18
Illness of Legislator Delays Electoral Law 18
Propose Trade Agreement with Esthonia 18

WEEKLY NEWS RELEASE, Feb. 22, 1922

London Times Sees Bright Prospects 19
The Jews in Poland 20
Things Said About Poland in U. S. Press 20
Salt Mine in Poland Ten Centuries Old 21
Poland's Cities 21
Lodz Factories Return to Six Day Schedule 21
The Outlook in Poland and Central Europe 22
Jews Attack Rabbi Who Supports Tax 24

STABILIZATION OF MARK IS FORESEEN

The stabilization of the Polish mark will be attained in the course of the present year according to the statement of Minister of Finance Michalski to a representative of the Cracow journal, "Goniec Krakowski." Under date of January 2nd, this paper quotes the Minister in part as follows:

"Of the financial and economic questions confronting the Polish nation, the most interesting from the standpoint of the public, and at the same time the most important, is the problem of the national budget and the attendant currency and taxation matters.

"As regards the currency we may expect in 1922 to bring about the stabilization of the Polish mark, which has already begun. The material foundation of such stabilization is the collection of the special levy as well as the curtailment of State expenditures. It is far more important to us that the value of the mark be stabilized than that there be a further rise in the exchange rate. Every fluctuation introduces a period of uncertainty which severely disturbs financial and commercial conditions....

"The levy recently authorized will be collected during a period of ten weeks beginning at the end of January. It is estimated that this levy will result in the collection of 80 billion marks. All the preparatory work is being done to insure the carrying out of the collection smoothly and efficiently, for the matter is of the greatest moral as well as material importance. It is on their success in making this collection that our revenue offices will, so to speak, be judged before our country and before the world. Similarly the entire nation is on trial, for the citizenry will have an opportunity of displaying its interest in the welfare of the Republic by loyally, conscientiously and willingly collaborating with the public authorities in this great work.

"Precisely how the sum obtained through the collection of the special levy will be used is a matter to be taken up in the preparation of the budget for the year. ...In part, the levy will be used to cover the budget needs. It will help to make possible the cessation of printing further issues of bank notes, and at the same time meet the more important and urgent of the State expenses. The levy will, in fact, serve as a basis for a sound budget.

"The establishment of a normal budget must be the main aim of the State Treasury this year. . . . We must be prepared to present to Parliament, to the nation, and to foreign countries and observers, a frank and accurate budget regardless of the impression it may create, within the country or abroad. The awakening of moral confidence in our management is equally important as the awakening of material confidence, and both can best be obtained througt clearness and exactness in accounting... We want to be sure that in 1922 our financial situation will be presented to the nation clearly, precisely and exactly. That will serve as a foundation for greater confidence."

PLAN CANAL FROM SILESIA TO DANZIG

A three hundred mile canal connecting Upper Silesia directly with Lodz and Danzig (Gdansk) and by means of branches with Warsaw and Poznan will be constructed under the direction of the Polish Government if present

plans for such a project are found, upon further investigation, to be practicable.

It is estimated that upon the completion of such a canal coal from Upper Silesia can be transported to Lodz and Danzig at one-half the present railroad tariffs, and that the saving on coal shipments to Warsaw and Poznania will amount to from 25 to 30 per cent.

Route for Ten Million Tons Coal

Coal from the mines in that portion of Upper Silesia recently awarded to Poland will provide the bulk of the freight for the canal barges. It is estimated that by 1930, the date the canal should be ready for operation, the annual shipment of coal from Upper Silesia will aggregate twenty million tons of which at least half would sent by way of the canal. In turn the canal would be the cheapest route for food and iron ore shipments to Upper Silesia.

Upper Silesia's coal will not be the only source of freight, however, for the canal is so planned that it will touch the chief industrial and agricultural centers of Western Poland. The proposed route is from Sosniczowice in Upper Silesia via Lodz to Torun on the Vistula River. At Torun two branch canals, one to Warsaw and the other to Poznan, will join the main canal. The main canal and the branches would then join the principal cities of Western Poland by a water route.

Tczew will Become Seaport

In connection with the plans for the canal it is proposed that the Vistula River be enlarged and dredged to Tczew, some miles south of Danzig, in order to accommodate ocean-going steamers. This will give Poland an inland port wholly under Polish administration, and, in a measure, offset the control of the Free City of Danzig over Poland's most practicable outlet to the sea.

Owing to the fact that Western Poland is a level country only slightly above sea level the canal will not require many locks. In fact, the canal will be only a little over ten feet above sea level at the most inland point in Upper Silesia. From Danzig to Tczew there will be no elevation whatever, and from Tczew elevation will be very gradual.

It will require eight years of work to complete the canal, according to the present estimates. The cost for the main canal is figured at $40,000,000, and that of the extensions to Warsaw and Poznan at $9,000,000 and $7,000,000 marks respectively. By distributing the total cost of about $70,000,000 (which total includes interest payments, etc.) equally over the eight years the annual monetary requirements will be nearly $9,000,000. Capitalists now interested in the venture are prepared to put up 20 per cent. of the cost on condition that the Government invest a like sum and that outside capital, either foreign or domestic, can be found for the remainder.

A. R. A. MAN REPORTS IMPROVED CONDITIONS

According to Maurice Pate, representative of the American Relief Administration, the food situation in Poland is now better than at any time since the war. "Poland," said Mr. Pate, "which was so heavily stricken in the early part of 1919 after the German withdrawal, is now well on its way back to normalcy. While this does not mean that relief measures are no longer needed in those sections, we are convinced that conditions are so

much better now that the effect of the American relief operations has fully manifested itself.

"In the beginning 3,222 towns, reaching 7,500 kitchens and child feeding institutions, were being taken care of, and the number of children receiving daily rations was approximately 1,300,000. Due to improved conditions in Poland, this number has now been reduced to 500,000. The majority of these children are in the eastern district of Poland, where several hundred thousand refugees have returned from Russia during the year.

"The general food situation in Poland has been helped by last year's crops in Western, Central and Southern Poland, Eastern Galicia especially having had good yields of grain and potatoes. This has helped materially to relieve the food shortage."

NORWAY'S MINISTER TO POLAND IS OPTIMISTIC

On the occasion of a recent visit to Christiania, the Norwegian Minister to Poland, Dr. Eyde, granted an interview to the "Aftenposten," a leading newspaper of the Norwegian capital, in which he gave an optimistic report of the economic and financial improvement in Poland.

As reported in the "Aftenposten" Minister Eyde stated that industry in Poland is making noteworthy headway and commerce is becoming more active. This situation, the Minister explained, is due to the fact that Poland is now able to direct all of its efforts toward the internal reconstruction of the country, being at last freed from the necessity of conducting war. The intelligent direction of capable statesmen was cited as in no small way responsible for the improved economic situation.

On being asked about the currency question, Dr. Eyde remarked that this problem has been a most difficult one, but that the situation is fully appreciated and that the work of solving the problem is being carried forward energetically. Instead of printing new notes, it has been decided to collect additional taxes sufficient to overcome the deficit in the budget. A very sensible fiscal policy has been adopted. A stabilization of the currency may be expected in the near future.

Discussing the commercial relations between Poland and Norway, Minister Eyde stated that to date much of the trade has been conducted through Germany, which country, for instance, acts as middleman for the large quantities of herring sent to Poland from Norway. It would be much better, he thought, if more direct commercial relations were established between the two nations. He said that he regarded Poland as an excellent market for Norwegian goods, and that many Norwegian firms now have branch establishments in Poland.

One of the Norwegian steamship companies is at present organizing a Norwegian-Polish navigation company. One of its directors who investigated the situation on the spot appeared highly satisfied with the prospects, and came to the conclusion that Danzig was destined to become the largest port on the Baltic. The Minister called attention to the fact that the navigation expert whom Poland has charged with working out the plans for improving the Danzig port facilities is a Norwegian. For a time, he said, the relations between Poland and Danzig were uncertain and somewhat strained, but satisfactory agreements have now been made between the Free City and the Polish Republic.

MINISTER JONESCU DISCUSSES LITTLE ENTENTE

In a recent issue of "La Revue de France," Foreign Minister Take Jonescu of Rumania discussed the relations of the small nations of Eastern Europe, and in the extracts here quoted he presents enlightening facts regarding many of the international problems of the new Europe.

THE LITTLE ENTENTE

At this time last year the question was being asked: Will the little entente be formed? This year the question is: Will the little entente survive? There have been and in fact there always are many political combinations, but only those can endure which have profound reasons for their existence. I am naturally convinced that the Little Entente belongs to this number, and I am going to give exactly the reasons.

Before all, it is good to state precisely what the Little Entente is at present; in order to review later on its history and its probable developments.

The Little Entente consists of four treaties of defensive alliance to which may be added a fifth one, which preceded the conclusion of the Entente.[1]

To take them in chronological order, there was at first a treaty of defensive alliance between Czecho-Slovakia and Yugoslavia with a view to maintaining the treaty of Trianon, that is to say, against any aggression which could come from Hungary. It was concluded at Belgrade in the spring of 1920 after the trip to that city of Mr. Benes.

Then, there has been another agreement, but not formulated into a treaty, between Czechoslovakia and Rumania, always with a view to maintaining the treaty of Trianon. On the other hand, by a treaty of defensive alliance dating from 1921, Poland and Rumania have mutually guaranteed to each other their eastern frontiers; such frontiers being, for Poland, those fixed by the Riga Treaty and for Rumania the frontier of the Dniester River, recognized in October 1920 by France, Great Britain, Italy and Japan.

This treaty of defensive alliance is consequently directed against any attack that might come from Russia.

Another treaty of defensive alliance, also of 1920, between Rumania and Czecho-Slovakia, has for its purpose the maintaining of the treaty of Trianon: it is a reciprocal guarantee as against Hungary.

Finally, a treaty of defensive alliance between Rumania and Yugoslavia is destined to maintain in their integrity the treaties of Trianon and of Neuilly. It is, therefore, a reciprocal guarantee against Hungary and Bulgaria. To these four treaties, which constitute the defensive system of Central and Eastern Europe may be added the treaty of defensive alliance between Greece and Serbia which, concluded in 1913 for ten years, has still a lease of life of two years. Obviously this treaty relates only to Bulgaria.

All these treaties have a very defensive character. *The Little Entente is Essentially a Work of Peace.* To this effect, the treaties stipulate that the contracting parties will come to an agreement as to their foreign policies toward the state or states affected by each treaty.

This, then, is all that exists today by way of positive texts binding the States of the Little Entente.[1] Each treaty is naturally accompanied by a military convention in which have been foreseen the measures to be taken in case of necessity.

* * *

The tendency of the modern world is toward large rather than toward small groupings; we live in a period of great combinations, of vast concentrations. This is a current followed by all of humanity and evidently working in a direction

other than that of the current of nationality. Hence all the dreams and all the projects of a Balkan Confederation, a Danube Federation, an Eastern Confederation are the result of the search for a system which may counteract certain of the consequences of the crumbling of the great empires.

* * *

In accordance with French diplomacy I have consecrated the greatest part of my activity, since I have had the honor of directing the foreign policies of Rumania, to the conclusion of an alliance between Czecho-Slovakia and the Poles.[2]

On this occasion perhaps it is not superfluous to defend Poland against her numerous detractors: some of them really hostile to the Polish people, others simply impatient to see her today struggling in the midst of difficulties for which they themselves may be considered partly responsible.

I do not want to insist on the fact that the Poles lost for 130 years the practice of government and that consequently they need a certain period of apprenticeship. I do not want to insist further on the fact that Poland, divided into three parts, deprived of all communications between them, needs a certain time to bring about a complete unity of mind. I do not want to dwell upon the fact that statesmen are not born in servitude and that moderation and self possession are not the qualities most useful, and hence, the most striven for by those who are oppressed and who must by all means break their chains. However, I ask those who really want the peace of Europe, whether they can imagine a peaceful Europe without a Poland, powerful and enduring, separating Germany from Russia.

Heretofore, nobody has answered this question otherwise than by saying to me: "Poland is indispensable for the peace of Europe." If that is so, it is the duty of all of us not to exagerate the Polish difficulties but to do all that is humanly possible to help Poland through the crisis and help her become the factor which she should be in Eastern Europe. I am convinced that it is impossible for Poland to play her role entirely, without an alliance with Czecho-Slovakia. It is not true, as is believed by many Poles blinded by recent memories, that the hereditary enemy of Poland is Russia. If she were, Russia without Germany would be powerless.

The true defence of Poland is in the West and in the West her defence coincides with that of Czecho-Slovakia.

Within a certain time—no hurry, quite the contrary—the powers will have occasion to show their good dispositions toward Poland, now that the question of Upper Silesia has been solved. I mean in regard to the question of Eastern Galicia, of which the fate has not been definitely settled. It is in the interest, not only of Poland, but of all of Europe, that Eastern Galicia remain with Poland in one form or another. I want to make myself plain: it is necessary that the military force which will guard Eastern Galicia be a Polish force. There would be no greater folly than to create still another small and powerless state and to place it between Russia, Rumania and Poland. There would be no greater crime than to put Russia of today or of tomorrow on the summit of the Carpathians—that is almost in the plains of Central Europe. It would be an act of political blindness, such a suicide for the truly European Europe that I refuse to believe in such an event. It is not the blindness of a Rumanian that makes me say that it is impossible to take other soldiers for the defence of the approach to the Carpathians from the Eastern side than the soldiers of Poland; it is my clear and reasoned conscience of a European who intends to defend European civilization. . . .

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[1]The completion of political and commercial agreements between Poland and Czecho-Slovakia have since enlarged the scope of the Little Entente.

[2]Since the preparation of the article, Poland and Czecho-Slovakia have reached an understanding and have drawn up a friendly pact. Minister Jonescu's comments on the difficulties encountered, are, nevertheless of sufficient interest to warrant their reprinting.

LIMIT ON SALE OF LIQUOR IN POLAND

According to Associated Press Dispatches from Warsaw, the Polish Parliament has discussed a prohibition measure which will forbid all beer containing more than 2½ per cent. alcohol. In this connection it may be stated that Poland has since April, 1920, had a law limiting very drastically the sale of liquor of all kinds. Among the provisions of this earlier law are the following:

The law relates to the sale of drinks containing more than 2½ per cent. alcohol. It forbids the sale of drinks of more than 45 per cent. of alcohol under any form whatever. It allows the Minister of Public Health, jointly with the Ministers of Finance and of Commerce and Industry, to limit the sale of drinks containing less than 2½ per cent.

Cities and villages may by the vote of their council, probihit the sale of alcoholic drinks altogether. This may take place on the initiative of the council or upon the petition of one-tenth of the inhabitants. If two-thirds of all the municipalities within a district, covering at least one-half of its area, prohibit the sale of alcoholic drinks, the prohibition is extended over the whole district. Retail sale of alcoholic drinks cannot take place in the proportion of more than one place to 2,500 inhabitants, nor may such places be within less than 50 meters from any industrial establishments having more than 50 workingmen or less than 100 meters from the external limits of churches, schools, courts, prisons, railroad stations, barracks, docks, or institutions containing more than 100 working men. In villages the distance is 300 meters instead of 100 meters.

No alcohol may be sold to minors below eighteen, to elementary or High School pupils, or on credit, or upon pledges, or in railroad stations, or on trains, or on steamships, or in barracks, or in factories, or on the premises of sporting and gymnastic institutions of any type, or on the premises of fire divisions, or in any cities or villages during mobilization, or during any elections including the time between the decree ordering the election and the end of the polling. No sale of alcoholic drinks may take place on Sundays or legal holidays, nor after 3:00 o'clock in the afternoon of the preceding day, nor after 10:00 o'clock in the morning of the following day, nor in any building in public use, nor in other places or at other times generally or specifically described by laws, or decrees of the Minister of the Interior.

It is with great joy that Poland has learned of the election of Cardinal Ratti to be Supreme Pontiff of the Catholic Church. Poland is proud to remember that he was the first Papal Envoy to Poland since she regained her independence and that his recent election followed within very few months after he had left Poland to assume the important See of Milan. As a country of which the population consists of over four-fifths of Catholics, Poland is particularly happy to realize that in this difficult period of reconstruction after her servitude of a century and a half, and after six years of war, her problems will be known to the Pope from personal intimate acquaintance. Poland remembers gratefully his splendid relief activities and she knows that he will be instrumental in bringing about that which all Poland desires: Peace on Earth to Men of Good Will.

EVIDENCE OF NEED OF SELF-RELIANCE

That Poland is wholly justified in believing it essential that a reasonably strong defensive army be maintained may be seen upon studying the attitude of England, as expressed in the London Times, Jan. 17, 1922, toward the problems of Continental Europe. The belief that Poland must be self-reliant, and not dependent on the support of Western European nations, is certainly given support when the Times points out that England could not enter into an agreement to come to the aid of France in case she were attacked, if such an agreement meant that an attack on Poland were to be regarded as an indirect attack on France. The Times said, in part:

...Lord Derby referred to that very debatable question of a possible indirect attack. He gently but firmly remarked that nobody in this country would be prepared to support in a war countries with which we were but little acquainted. It has been urged in some quarters in France that the pact should be broadened so as to cover the defence of Poland in the event of an attack on that country by Germany, the suggestion being that such an attack would be an indirect attack on France. This country should certainly not be expected to take that view. We have sire that she should enjoy and develop her newly-recovered liberties in security and peace . . . In event of a conflict arising between Germany and Poland it would not be easy for British public opinion rapidly to decide on the merits of the case, and the pact with France would only be weakened if an attempt were made to include in it a special clause for the defence of Poland. There is no clear and strong conviction in England on that particular subject.

POLAND AWARDED 59 OF 67 SILESIAN MINES

Population of Region Added to Poland Was 892,627, According to 1910 Census

The Commission appointed by the League of Nations to delimit on the spot the frontier between England and Germany in Upper Silesia is now engaged in carrying out its assigned task. Until the work has been completed a full and detailed summary of the resources added to the Polish State cannot be obtained, but as the Commission has only a very limited option as to the exact location of the new line, fairly accurate official estimates have been prepared showing the distribution between Poland and Germany of the mineral resources of the plebiscite area.

According to this preliminary report, Poland has obtained 59 of the 67 coal mines located in Upper Silesia. Of these mines, 10 are located in the Pless district, 10 in the Rybnik district, 21 in the Katowice district, 14 in the Bytom district and 4 in the Zabrze district. The total production of coal in 1913 amounted to 31,657,658 tons for these 59 mines. Owing to the disturbances anent the war and the subsequent political uncertainties, the production had dropped in 1920 to 23,752,251 tons. For the whole of Upper Silesia the 1913 production was 42,557,000 tons and for 1920, 32,230,000 tons.

Ten Million Tons Consumed Locally

The consumption of Upper Silesian coal in 1913 was as follows: In coal mines, 3,054,393 tons; in Upper Silesian iron smelteries 3,431,000 tons; in Upper Silesian zinc and lead smelteries 1,339,000 tons; and in Upper Silesian coke works, 2,603,000 tons, making a total of 10,487,393 tons. This left available for export from Upper Silesia about 32,000,000 tons. Of this amount 14,000,000 tons were exported to what was then Germany, and nearly 6,000,000 tons to Poland. This distribution has undergone considerable change in the last few years, the Polish consumption having grown very decidedly.

Of the 16 coke works in Upper Silesia, Poland has received 7, which had a normal production of about 800,000 tons, as compared with a production of 1,182,000 tons for the 16. Poland has received 25 of the 28 iron mines. These mines are in the region of Tarnowskie Góry. In view of the fluctuation in the production of iron ore, it is more or less impossible to determine amount of iron annually available. The iron mines in Upper Silesia, moreover, are rapidly being exhausted, and the region is becoming more and more dependent on ore imported from Poland. The production of the iron smelteries in Upper Silesia in 1911 was 963,382 tons. This had dropped to 623,800 tons in 1920 of which 407,000 tons, or 65 per cent., was in the Polish part of Upper Silesia.

Important Zinc Production

Poland was granted 26 of the 29 zinc smelteries in Upper Silesia. According to the statistics of 1911 the world's production of zinc was distributed as follows:

United States ...	267,000 tons or 29.8%
Polish Silesia ...	150,000 tons or 17%
Germany (aside from Polish Silesia)	106,000 tons or 11.7%
Other countries..	372,000 tons or 41.5%

The new frontier in Upper Silesia will be so drawn that the districts of Pless and Katowice, and parts of the districts of Bytom (excluding the city of Bytom), Tarnowskie Góry, Lubli-

niec, Zabrze and Gliwice will be included in Poland. According to the 1910 census, Poland gains 892,627 inhabitants, of which 586,321 are Poles, 266,605 are Germans, and 42,701 are bi-linguals. In the part awarded to Germany the population was 1,265,961 of which about 700,000 were Poles.

STATISTICS REFLECT RAIL IMPROVEMENT

The improvement in the transportation situation in Poland is reflected in the statistics for the first quarter of 1921 as compared with the similar period in 1919.

In the beginning of 1919 there were in operation 5,191 kilometers of railroads, whereas in the first quarter of 1921 there were in use 15,690 kilometers. This does not include 597 kilometers in course of construction nor any of the narrow gauge lines.

The rolling stock on hand early in 1919 was as follows: locomotives, 2,127; freight cars, 4,859; and passenger cars, 41,953. In the first quarter of 1921 the figures were : locomotives, 3,996; freight cars, 8,489; and passenger cars, 87,901. Of these the following percentages were out of use and in need of repairs: 1919—locomotives, 45.5 per cent.; freight cars, 11 per cent.; and passenger cars, 32 per cent.; 1921—locomotives, 37 per cent.; freight cars, 9.7 per cent.; passenger cars, 23 per cent.

The ton-kilometers for the whole of 1919 totalled 10 billions, while for the first quarter of 1921 the total was 4,726,000,000. The destruction of railway equipment in former Russian Poland by the invading German armies was very great, a large proportion of railway shops and depots having been ruined.

WILL REORGANIZE MILITARY SERVICE

The reorganization of Poland's military service is the object sought in a bill presented at the 276th meeting of the Polish Parliament on January 10th, by the Minister of War, General Sosnkowski. Heretofore the maintenance of the Polish army has been based on the authorization contained in provisional measures the basic ones among them enacted by the Regency Council before Poland regained her independence. The new bill, now under consideration, will be based on the nation's new Constitution, adopted last March, of which Article V provides as follows:

Art. V—The establishment of the numerical strength of the Army and permission for the annual draft of recruits, can be determined only by statute.

Peace Time Army of 250,000

The Minister of War proposed in his bill that Poland maintain a peace time army of 250,000. This, he maintained, is the armed strength now essential for the defense of the State. The period of military service, it is proposed, shall be two years, all males being liable for service from their 21st to their 23rd year. The reserve force will consist of those between 23 and 40 years of age, and in case of need for last line defence all those under 50 years of age may be called to the colors. In case of war, men of 19 and 20 years of age may also be mobilized, according to the Minister's proposal.

Exemptions for Students

Graduates of secondary schools are exempted from one year of service, and will consequently have to serve for only half the regular period. In proposing that the term of service be fixed at two years, General Sosnkowski pointed out that this period of service is necessary both because of the need for a thorough organization of the army and because of the large percent-

age of illiterates among the Polish youths of draft age. Because of this latter condition longer training is regarded necessary. The Government plans, however, to grant exclusive leaves of absence to those recruits who make rapid headway or who wish to pursue their studies in other lines.

Only One Natural Frontier

The fact that Poland is almost wholly without strategic frontiers was emphasized by the Minister of War. The Carpathian Mountans in the South are the nation's only natural defense. Both to the East and to the West are long unfortified boundaries facing much larger nations—Russia and Germany—while to the North the frontier between Poland and East Prussia and Lithuania offers no natural defense. The Minister said that Poland had already cut her army down as much as was possible under the present circumstances but that as soon as Russia and Germany were actually on a peace time footing, Poland would reduce her military forces still further. He also said that one of the reasons Poland must have a compulsory service period of two years was that physical education is not general in the nation.

FIGURES ON PRODUCTION OF COAL IN POLAND

Statistics on the production of coal in Poland for the month of August, 1921, and for the eight months ending with August 31st, indicate that, while the production of 1913 has not yet been attained, progress over 1920 is marked. In August, 1921, the total black coal production was 659,965 tons as compared with 517,052 tons in 1920 and 729,916 tons in 1913. For the eight months' period the figures were: 1921, 4,823,843 tons; 1920, 4,295,199 tons; and for 1913, 5,998,458 tons.

The production of brown coal was as follows: August, 1921, 19,461 tons; August 1920, 19,193 tons; and August 1913, 19,236 tons. For the eight months' period the figures were: 1921, 152,040 tons; 1920, 164,821 tons; and every sympathy with Poland, and de- 1913, 127,378 tons.

VOTERS TURN OUT IN WILNO ELECTION

Reports Indicate That 65 Per Cent. of Eligibles Attended Polls January 8th

Though a complete and detailed summary of the results of the plebiscite in Wilno (Vilna) on January 8th has not yet reached the United States, the information received to date indicates that all elements of the populace took part in the election, and that the boycott declared by certain Lithuanian factions, was almost wholly without effect.

In the whole area there were approximately 370,000 persons entitled to vote. According to the Kurjer Warszawski, 65 per cent.[1] of these registered voters cast their ballots. The same paper asserts that about 20 per cent. of the Lithuanians took part in the election, and that the Jews turned out in even greater proportion, estimates indicating that fully 40 per cent. of the Jews attended the polls.

Reports from Election Districts

The plebiscite area was divided for election purposes into 315 voting precincts in each of which there were between one and two thousand persons entitled to vote. The precincts were grouped in twelve election districts. Lacking a co-ordinated report from the whole area, the preliminary reports from a number of the individual election districts, as reported to the Warsaw newspapers, are informative as to the extent to which the populace took part in the voting.

For instance, in the city of Wilno, which composed the 9th election dis-

[1]When it is taken into consideration that at the last Presidential election in the United States less than 50 per cent. of the total number of adult citizens of the United States cast their ballots, it can be seen that the interest in the Wilno plebiscite was general, otherwise a 65 per cent. vote would not have been possible.

trict, there were 43,490 votes cast out of a total eligible list of 79,350, or slightly over 54 per cent. The total population of the city of Wilno was estimated late in 1921 at 146,000. In the 2nd district, the western part of Swieciany, 19,753 votes were cast. This is 57 per cent. of the number of those entitled to vote.

In the 4th district, otherwise the district of Oszmiana, there were 30,310 voters, which is 77 per cent. of the eligible total. In the 5th district, Troki, there were 11,265 voters or 64 per cent. of total.

Nearly 80% in Some Districts

In the 7th district, which is the northern part of the Wilno district, there were 23,250 voters, or nearly 80 per cent. of the total entitled to vote. In the 8th district, the southern part of the Wilno district, 24,731 persons, or 77 per cent. of those eligible, voted. In the 10th district, western part of Lida, there were 28,650 voters, or 62 per cent. of the total. In the 11th district, eastern part of Lida, there were 28,417 voters, or 63 per cent. of the total.

The two parties winning the bulk of the seats in the Wilno parliament were the Polish Central Electoral Committee and the People's Council. The former, which is affiliated with the Polish National Democratic Party, demands that the delegates elected on January 8th meet and declare the annexation of the Wilno area to Poland and then dissolve. The People's Council, on the other hand, demands that parliament meet, select a committee to go to Warsaw to negotiate with the Polish Government regarding the terms of annexation, and then, after ratifying such an agreement, dissolve.

Two Parties Control 79 Seats

These two major groups won 79 of the 106 seats in the parliament, according to the preliminary returns. The Polish Central Electoral Committee will have 45 seats, the People's Council 34 seats, the Polish Peasant Party 12 seats, the Odrodzenie 7 seats, the Democratic group 6 seats, the Socialists 2 seats. These figures, of course, are based on the early returns.

MINISTER MICHALSKI RENDERS ACCOUNT

Great Reduction Made in the Amount of New Note Issues —Many Economies

A detailed account of the nation's fiscal condition was presented to the Committee on Finance and Budget of the Polish Parliament by Minister of Finance Michalski, on January 12th. The marked reduction in the amount of new currency being printed each month, and the adoption of economy measures which will result in the saving of many billions of marks annually through the elimination of non-essential Government departments, were two favorable developments reported by the Minister.[1]

He stated that the printing of new currency notes had been reduced from a high record of slightly over 20 billions in October to 7 billions in December. (Provisional estimates in the second part of December had placed the total at between 5 and 6 billions.) He gave the following figures on the notes issues of the Polish State Loan Bank for the last six months of 1921: July, 10,000,000,000 marks; August, 17,375,000,000; September, 20,000,000,000; October, 20,500,000,000; November, 15,500,000,000; December, 7,000,000,000.

Total Circulation of 229,500,000,000

On December 31, 1921, according to Minister Michalski, there were outstanding 229,000,000,000 marks. Against these issues he cited the following assets in the possession of the State Loan Bank:

1. Gold coins worth 24,920,974 marks par value. At the present rate of ex-

[1]The information contained in this item is based on the Minister of Finance's statement as reported in the Polish newspapers. An official report has not yet been made available, but as soon as it is issued it will be presented in the News Release.

change these coins are worth in excess of 60,000,000,000 marks.

2. Silver coins worth 42,500,000 marks par value. At present exchange these coins are worth over 10 billion paper marks.

3. Bullion worth more than 15 billion paper marks.

4. Foreign currency worth nearly 5 billion paper marks.

5. Accounts due to the extent of nearly 14 billion marks.

On deposit with the State Loan Bank, or owned by it, are the following additional assets:

1. Gold rubles recently paid by the Soviet Government in partial fulfillment of the terms of the Treaty of Riga, to the extent of 5,000,000 gold rubles or over 10,000,000 gold marks.

2. Foreign securities of the Soviet Government, par value nearly 4,000,000 rubles.

3. Large quantities of precious metal and art objects not yet appraised.

4. Gold, silver, copper and aluminum bars.

Additional potential resources still be to received were given as follows:

1. 259 parcels of precious articles given the State.

2. Balance of gold due from Austro-Hungarian Bank, variously estimated from 10 to 17 million gold kronen.

3. About 17 million gold rubles still due from the Soviet Government.

Internal Revenue on Increase

The total internal revenue for the year 1920, Minister Michalski said, amounted to only 4 billion marks. In 1921, on the other hand, the internal revenue by three months' periods was as follows: First quarter, slightly over 4 billions; second quarter, 8 billions; third quarter, 15,500,000,000; fourth quarter, estimated at over 20 billions as collections in September had already amounted to over 7 billions.

The Governmental economies which have recently been started will result in annual savings of many billion marks, according to the Minister of Finance.

POLISH PUBLISHERS SEVERELY AFFECTED

Economic Readjustment Has Shut Off Usual Outlet for Books

Few business firms in Poland have been more seriously affected by the economic readjustments accompanying the decline in the value of the mark than the book publishing houses. Paper and labor costs have mounted by leaps and bounds. The reading classes—the intelligentsia and the better educated generally—have been unable to keep pace with the changes in financial conditions. Consequently the distribution of new books has declined rapidly. Those elements of the population that most rapidly adjusted themselves to the new conditions, the laborers whose wages were increased and the peasants whose crops brought in large quantities of depreciated money, have not as yet developed a sufficient demand for books and other reading matter to offset the former buying power of the educated classes.

In order to prevent too marked a falling off in the publication of worthwhile books, many individuals have published historical and literary works at considerable personal sacrifice. Polish learned societies have also aided in such publications.

The Cost of a Newspaper

An instance of how members of the cultured, well-to-do non-commercial classes have suffered is that of a writer whose home is in Cracow. Before the war his income was supplemented with the rents he collected from tenants in his two-family house. The revenue from this source was large enough to pay for many books and magazines with enough left over for occasional trips to Warsaw. At present the income from this same source is hardly sufficient to pay for several daily newspaper subscriptions. This is due, of course, to the fact that rents have been kept practically stationary. This is typical of the relative inflexibility of the incomes of the professional and landed or security-owning classes.

During the war the Polish book publishers had relatively little business. In 1921 there was some improvement in the situation, but the prospects for 1922 are regarded as poor. Books have become very costly. The high cost of paper, the high cost of printing, the increased distribution costs, and the higher authors' royalties have all tended toward this result. Except for those whose incomes have mounted in conformity with the readjustment of the value of the mark, books are practically inaccessible.

The great increase in the number of schools, due both to the development of school systems throughout former Russian Poland, and the increased interest in popular education in all parts of Poland, has been accompanied, however, by a considerable expansion in the publishing of text books. Similarly there has grown up a demand for technical books as the great technical schools have expanded their courses and as technical training has been added to many of the secondary school courses. Furthermore, the unification of the school system for the three parts of Poland which were formerly under Russian, Prussian and Austrian administration, has made possible more centralized development of text book publishing, as there is now a wider demand for standard books.

Remedies Are Proposed

In order to overcome the present difficulties the book publishers are advocating the abolition of the high customs duties on paper, and the reduction of printers' and compositors' wages. It is also proposed that the book publishing industry be centralized for the sake of efficiency. At present

much of the publishing is done by small, comparatively poorly equipped shops, which, on account of the technical conditions under which they are forced to carry on their work, are not efficient. The "Goniec Krakowski" recently advocated the union of the larger publishers, and pointed out that such an enlarged house could have its own paper mills and binderies and eliminate much of the present expense.

Together with the decline in the distribution of books has come the decreased circulation of the illustrated periodicals of a high literary and artistic standard. There are several such publications of real merit in Poland and, owing to the financial stringency in the better grade home where they were formerly sold, the circulations have dropped to less than 25 per cent. of their pre-war figures. Newspapers, though they have been compelled to increase their prices, have not suffered to the same extent.

COST OF LIVING IN LODZ DECREASING, REPORT SHOWS

That the cost of maintaining a workman's family of four persons for one day was 1,035 Polish marks on January 1st, was the finding of a municipal investigation commission in Lodz, according to the "Gazeta Warsawska." The commission reported that on December 1st the cost had been 1,210 marks daily, the improvement showing a reduction in living costs for each family of 175 marks, or nearly 15 per cent.

HOME RULE FOR VILLAGES AND CITIES IS PROPOSED

Among the important measures now being considered by Polish Ministries is that of the Ministry of the Interior which provides for city, village, district and voyvodship home rule. It is expected that the bill will be presented to Parliament in March.

SEE NEW MARKETS FOR LODZ TEXTILES

The development of new permanent markets for the textile industry of Lodz is expected to follow the recent shipments of clothing to Palestine and to a number of the Balkan nations. It had formerly been assumed that Lodz would in the future, as in the past, be dependent on Russian consumption for the disposal of the greater part of its textile products. Those now in closest touch with the situation, however, according to the Kurjer Polski, Warsaw, believe this is no longer the case.

The Polish market itself has been greatly enlarged. Former Prussian Poland, which had obtained the bulk of its textiles from Germany because of the customs war against former Russian Poland, is now, both for patriotic as well as economic reasons, getting its products from Lodz. Similarly, former Austrian Poland has been added to the Lodz market. The average quality of goods manufactured at Lodz has been greatly improved. One of the principle causes of this is the higher standard of living of Polish peasants, whose improved economic condition has been followed by a demand for a better grade of textiles.

Owing to the recent industrial difficulties which have not been wholly without effect in Poland, the output of textiles has been somewhat reduced, but instead of entirely closing the factories, a system of part-time employment has been resorted to. Many of the factories are still running on full time, and in all Lodz only a few thousand workers are wholly unemployed. For the first time since the re-establishment of the Lodz industries sufficient raw materials are on hand.

ECONOMIC REPORTS CONCERNING POLAND

(Extracts from Commerce Reports, Jan. 23, 1922.)

...According to a cable from Trade Commissioner Smith, the (Polish) exports for November exceeded the imports (exclusive of Upper Silesian coal) by 80,000 tons, as against the average monthly 12,000 tons of excess imports for the first half of 1921. Of November exports, 43,000 tons consisted of petroleum and its products.

Of special interest to American exporters are the statistics of raw-cotton imports into Poland. For the 11 months ended November 30 these averaged 2,850 tons monthly, or about 12,500 bales. It is stated that the cotton requirements of the Polish mills are covered well into February by stocks in the hands of the mills, stocks held by cotton dealers in Poland, or contracts already placed.

Industries Changing Hands

While most of the private German business men in that part of Upper Silesia which has passed to Poland appear disposed to continue their operations there, negotiations are said to be going on for turning over properties formerly operated by the Prussian State to concerns largely financed by French capital. English capitalists are also reported to be buying interests in certain concerns.

Poland has recently received from Soviet Russia a first installment of about 1,600,000 gold rubles, payable under the Riga Treaty. The Soviet authorities have negotiated with the Polish textile mills at Lodz for supplying a large quantity of cotton goods, but the mills are not disposed to grant desired credits. It is reported that certain smaller woolen mills at Bielitz are favorably disposed toward such business. For some time past an appreciable quantity of Polish textiles has been going into Russia through small private traders, the business being largely in the nature of barter and more or less of a smuggling character. A good deal of Polish currency is in circulation in the border regions of Russia.

CROP STATISTICS SHOW IMPROVEMENT

Prefacing its announcement of the crop production in Poland for the year 1921 with a summary of the many handicaps under which the farmers of the nation were forced to work, the Polish Chief Statistical Office presents figures which show that considerable headway was made over 1920 and other war years. In the whole territory of Poland, the 1921 crop, as compared with the pre-war normal, was as follows: wheat, 56 per cent. of normal; rye, 74 per cent.; barley, 73 per cent.; oats, 77 per cent. and potatoes, 51 per cent.

20 Per Cent. of World's Rye

The crops for the year were as follows: wheat, 968,221 tons; rye, 4,247,-508 tons; barley, 1,160,589 tons; oats, 2,174,188 tons; potatoes, 16,741,531 tons. According to the Statistical Office this harvest, as compared with the world's harvest, not including Russia, shows that Poland produced 1.1 per cent. of the world's wheat; 20.2 per cent. of the world's rye, or 4.8 per cent. of the wheat and rye together; 4.4 per cent. of the barley; 4.6 per cent. of the oats; and 20.9 per cent. of the potatoes. Attention is called to the fact that the 1921 crop was produced on the heels of the Bolshevist invasion in the summer and autumn of 1920 when great areas of territory were laid waste and much of the livestock confiscated and stolen.

WILNO ELECTIONS

According to the latest reports from Poland the final results of the Wilno (Vilna) plebiscite, held on January 8th, were as follows: Total entitled to vote, 386,823; votes cast, 249,325. Distribution of seats in Wilno Assembly: Central Committee, 42; People's Council, 33; Peasant party, 15; Odrodzenie, 9; Democrats, 7; Socialists, 2; local list, 6. Returns from the 3rd and 12th districts show that in the former 15,493 votes were cast or 52 per cent. of those entitled to vote, and that in the latter 23,966 votes, or 75 per cent. were cast.[1]

[1]In the Weekly News Release for February 8th returns for other of the Wilno election districts were given.

UNIFY ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS IN POLAND

The unification of the elementary school systems of Poland is being rapidly accomplished. The nation will be divided into twelve school districts, of which eight have already been established. During the course of the present year it is hoped that the formation of the administrative units will be completed and that by the end of the year there will be 25,000 elementary schools in Poland.

Previous to the re-establishment of the Polish nation the school administrations in the three parts of the dismembered nation were very different. During the past few years steady progress has been made in establishing uniformity as regards studies, methods and salaries of teachers. That the importance of the work of the elementary school unstructors is fully appreciated is evidenced by the fact that the salaries of teachers have been increased far more proportionally than have the salaries of other professional people, including even university professors.

RAILROADS AGAIN ASSUME LIABILITY

Increased efficiency in the administration of the railways of Poland has made it possible for the Ministry of Railroads to again assume full responsibility for cargo shipments. This return to the former system became effective February 1st, according to the Polish official organ, the "Monitor Polski." Because of the disorganized condition of the nation's transportation during the first years after the rebirth of the nation, the Government was unable to assume more than a limited liability, which, though it covered the value of such staples as coal, grain and lumber, nevertheless shifted the risk to the shipper in the case of manufactured goods.

The establishment of a railway intelligence service, the reconstruction of depots, and the development of an efficient warehouse system are among the steps taken by the Ministry of Railroads to develop a more reliable shipping service. To cover the costs involved in the assumption of full responsibility, the Government has increased the freight rates ten per cent. in the case of small shipments and five per cent. in the case of carload lots. As this increased cost is in most cases less than would be charged by private insurance companies, little opposition was expected.

GREEK ORTHODOX CHURCH

The Ministry of Religion and Public Instruction has approved the provisional organization of the Greek Orthodox church in Poland.

32,000 STUDENTS IN POLISH UNIVERSITIES

An Increase of One-third Over Figures for 1920—Technical Courses Attract

There were nearly 32,000 students enrolled in the universities, academic professional schools and polytechnic institutes in Poland in the year 1921, according to the recent statement of the Ministry of Religion and Public Instruction, as reported by the "Rzeczypospolita," Warsaw. This means an increase of one-third over the figure for the previous year when the total number of students in academic schools was 24,000. The present tendency is toward technical and scientific education with the result that the Polytechnic Institutes of Warsaw and Lwow are unable to meet fully the demands made upon them.

8,500 in Warsaw University

The largest enrollment in any one university in Poland is that in the University of Warsaw. Here the enrollment last year was approximately 8,500 students. There are 139 professors at this institution. At the University of Lwow there were last year 4,590 students and 121 professors. At the University of Cracow there were 4,531 students and 124 professors. The University of Poznan had an enrollment of 3,273 students and a total of 124 professors, and the University of Wilno (Vilna) about 2,000 students and 120 professors.

The Polytechnic Institute of Warsaw was attended by 4,040 students. This institution has 70 professors. At the Polytechnic Institute of Lwow there were 2,388 students and 76 professors. Two special schools, the Mining Academy of Cracow and the State Institute of Dentistry of Warsaw had enrollments of 273 and 700 students respectively. All of the schools and universities require as a prerequisite the final certificate of a secondary school, which means that all entrants have had previous training at least equal to that of junior college students in the United States.

Wide Autonomy for Universities

Though the universities and technical schools are subject to the administration of the Ministry of Education, they have been granted wider self-control than any other academic schools in Europe. The Ministry of Education is strictly limited to unifying the organization of the schools and to supervising them, to prescribing the fundamentals of the curriculum, but even in these matters the administrators of the schools in question are consulted.

Among the recent developments in the universities are the establishment of a new department of Oriental studies at the University of Lwow and a special institute of politics at the University of Cracow. The University of Poznan, which has been built up since Poland again became independent, has given special attention to the establishment of a department of forestry and agriculture.

Both the Polytechnic Institutes at Warsaw and Lwow have been compelled to limit the number of students as in both cases there have been more applications for admission than could be handled.

DANZIG A LEADING BALTIC SEA PORT

The Free City of Danzig is rapidly becoming the leading port in the Baltic, according to "Der Osten," a weekly periodical of Danzig. The development of regular steamship connections with the United States, as well as with England, France and Belgium, and the completion of a commercial treaty with Poland are the most important steps yet taken in increasing Danzig's importance as a shipping center.

There are now a number of steamship lines which include Danzig as a port of call, and at least every two weeks there is a mail and passenger ship from the United States. Statistics for the year show that fifty per cent. more ships entered the Danzig harbor than in any one year before the war.

With the completion of the Polish-Danzig commercial agreement and the consequent disappearance of the customs frontier between the Free City and Poland (the provisions calling for the termination of the customs frontier will go into effect on April 1st) shipments to and from Poland through the port will be handled more efficiently and an even greater development is expected.

ILLNESS OF LEGISLATOR DELAYS ELECTORAL LAW

Owing to the illness of Deputy Buzek who is in charge of the bill providing for the electoral law under which the new Parliament and Senate are to be elected, this measure is still being held in committee. It had been hoped that the measure would be taken up by the full Parliament during February. In order to cause as little delay as possible the committee has gone so far as to meet with Dr. Buzek at his residence.

PROPOSE TRADE AGREEMENT FOR POLAND AND ESTHONIA

According to reports from Warsaw the Esthonian Goverment has sent a trade delegation to Poland to draw up a commercial agreement between Poland and Esthonia. This is one more step in the completion of trade agreements between Poland and other European nations. The most recent treaty of this kind is that between Poland and France signed in Paris by the Polish Minister and the French Premier.

LONDON TIMES SEES BRIGHT PROSPECTS

In Review of Poland in 1921, Reports Generally Hopeful Outlook for Nation

In view of the pessimistic reports concerning conditions in Poland that occasionally have emanated from certain quarters during the past year, it is particularly interesting that the London Times, in a review of Poland in 1921, emphasizes the "brighter prospects."

From "The Times," London, January 31, 1922.

"Poland—Brighter Prospects"

"The year 1921 was the first since the foundation of the new Poland in which its inhabitants were able to enjoy comparative peace and to devote themselves without hindrance to industry and commerce and to settling their internal problems. The past year has seen the conclusion of peace with Soviet Russia, the settlement of Poland's relations with the Free City of Danzig, the conclusion of an important economic and political agreement with Czecho-Slovakia, and, most important of all, the settlement of the Polish-German frontier in Upper Silesia. But trade with Russia is still on a contraband basis and will only develop to its full extent when the peace treaty is completed by a commercial convention; the most important part of the Danzig agreement, whereby Danzig comes inside the Polish customs frontier, only came into force on January 1 of this year; and the details of the Upper Silesian settlement are still being worked out.

"Even so, trade improved enormously in 1921. Imports in the first six months of the year were 2,470,000 tons, as compared with 1,907,700 tons in the corresponding period of 1920. Exports show a more than four-fold increase, 878,000 tons in the first half-year, as against 208,000 in 1920.[1] The discrepancy between exports and imports would be considerably greater if it could be calculated in value instead of weight, since the bulk of the exports are raw materials, while most of the imports are manufactured. Oil and timber represent nearly three-quarters of the former, but finished articles account for more than a sixth, which is proof of the development of industry in the country. The quota for finished articles was nearly five times as much as in 1920. The Lemberg Fair in the autumn gave illustrations of the high class of manufactured goods which Poland can produce. The feeble purchasing power of the Polish mark has thrown the Poles on to their own resources, and they have responded to the need. The above figures do not include most of the trade with Russia, which, though contraband, runs into billions of Polish marks.

"For the first time since the war's end the harvest has exceeded the requirements of the country and the Government has been saved from the necessity of importing American grain. The surplus has had its effect in reducing food prices in the home market, and in addition 10,000 tons of grain has been sold to Dr. Nansen for export to Russia.

"At the present moment Poland is suffering from an industrial crisis due to causes similar to those which have affected Great Britain. For the first three-quarters of the year the Polish mark fell steadily in value, owing to

[1]Chief among Poland's imports during 1921 was coal from Upper Silesia. Inasmuch as this region has now been awarded Poland, coal is no longer classed under imports, and as a consequence Poland actually has a favorable trade balance, as reported in The Weekly News Release of Jan. 25, 1922.

inflation of the currency and general lack of confidence both at home and abroad in Poland's future. In September the mark was rated as low as 27,000 to the pound sterling. The cost of living had risen as the mark fell. The decision in the Upper Silesian question given by the League of Nations at Geneva, however, at once affected the rate, and it rose rapidly to the present level if about 12,000-13,000 to the pound. This involved enormous loss for manufacturers who had concluded contracts in foreign currency for raw materials or deliveries. At the same time the public stopped buying in anticipation of a fall in prices which was inevitable but has been very slow in coming. The disorders in the Ukraine in October also had a very bad effect on the demand for Polish goods from Russia. Orders fell off, with the result that few factories in Poland are working more than three day a week,[2] and many have had to close down. The Lodz textile manufacturers have cut their prices over 50 per cent., and the cost of living is now, by slow degrees, coming down.

"In September M. Michalski became Finance Minister and at once set about putting through a drastic programme of financial reform, the object of which was to reduce Government expenditure and raise revenue. His most important measures, including the capital levy which it is expected will raise 80 billion marks, have been passed. At the same time, he has cut down expenses with an unsparing hand. It is questionable still whether he will be able to avoid a deficit in his budget, but he has done a great deal towards cleansing the Augean Stables of Polish finance, and the balancing of the budget in succeeding years will not be such a Herculean task."

[2]According to recent advices the large textile factories of Lodz are again working on full time schedules. (See News item elsewhere in this issue.)

THE JEWS IN POLAND

Mr. Jacob M. Loeb, of Chicago, is reported by The New York Times and The New York Herald of February 20th to have said of the suffering Jews of Europe, in addressing the Jews of New York at the Hotel Commodore on February 19th, that "Homeless fugitives, driven and wandering, they stagger through Poland and the Ukraine. Maltreated and tortured, this is your own flesh and blood crying out to you."

If this implies that Poland is maltreating suffering Jews, and it is difficult to avoid this conclusion, it may be well to call attention to Poland's very real problem in preventing the spread of typhus, brought into the nation by the emigrants and refugees which the Polish Government has permitted to enter Poland from the famine stricken regions of Russia. Poland is in this case far outdoing the United States. No typhus infected emigrant is permitted to pass Ellis Island. Yet thousands of homeless refugees many of whom are typhus infested have crossed the frontier into Poland, and, far from being driven, they have been cared for as best they could by the Poles.

THINGS SAID ABOUT POLAND IN U. S. PRESS

(From New Brunswick News)

Chandler M. Wood, president of the Metropolitan Trust Company of Boston, in analyzing foreign trade conditions this week, stated that in his opinion, Poland was an economic giant among the nations.

"Colonel A. H. Barber, an American who is now acting as technical adviser to the Republic of Poland, recently announced that the country has laid more than 2,000 miles of new railways," Mr. Wood stated. "These recent developments are significant

because the future market of the world is the Russian market and Poland is the door to Russia."

(From the Baltimore News)

"Why is the American business man allowing business men of other nations to swallow up marvelous money-making opportunities in Poland " is the question asked by L. Dale Pope, American Vice Consul, for the past year stationed in Warsaw.

"Just in Warsaw alone during the last month of my stay there 20 branch English firms opened offices in that city. We could have the same opportunity if we wished it because the Poles are very anxious to have Americans come there and welcome them with open arms. . . .

"There are five big lines of business in Poland that will yield big profits to the American; namely: bristles, various ores, dried mushrooms, hardwoods, and wool. . . ."

SALT MINE IN POLAND TEN CENTURIES OLD

An interesting history of Poland's oldest salt mine, located at Wieliczka, and first opened as early as the eleventh century, is given in a recent number of "Der Osten," Danzig. The article, in part, reads as follows:

"The salt mine in Wieliczka is among the oldest and largest in Poland. It is difficult to say when the mine came into existence but old documents show that it must have existed in 1044. In 1241 it suffered very much as a result of the Tartar invasion. The first impulse for a further development of the old mine was given by the Polish King, Casimir the Great, and among his measures was the first mine law for Wieliczka. In 1334 steps were taken to rebuild the mine. In the beginning of the fifteenth century there was founded the Polish Office of Administration of Mines and steps were taken to insure the safety of the mines. In the sixteenth century large layers of salt were discovered.

"Between the beginning of production and 1812 there had been produced 55,000,000 tons of salt. At present the mines belong to the Polish State and employ almost 2,230 persons.

"The length of the mines is approximately two and a quarter miles and the width about half mile. There are at present 9 shafts, one of them called after Kosciuszko, another after Paderewski and still another after President Wilson. Within the mines there is a railroad 44 miles in length."

POLAND'S CITIES

The population of the chief cities of Poland in 1921 as compared with the 1910 figures, according to the 1921 census, is as follows:

	1910	1921
Warsaw	895,000	931,000
Łódź	423,000	451,000
Lwów	206,000	212,000
Cracow	176,000	181,000
Poznań	156,000	170,000
Vilna	.....	136,000
Lublin	64,000	100,000
Bydgoszcz	96,000	87,000
Sosnowiec	102,000	86,000
Częstochowa	74,000	81,000
Białystok	76,000	76,000
Radom	43,000	61,000
Przemyśl	54,000	55,000

LODZ FACTORIES RETURN TO SIX DAY SCHEDULE

In view of the numerous orders from abroad for Lodz merchandise, the Szeibler, Poznanski, Grohman, Geyer, and other textile factories in Lodz, which have recently been operating only two or three days a week, informed their employees on January 21st that from that day on the factories would operate six days a week.

THE OUTLOOK IN POLAND AND CENTRAL EUROPE

So varied have been the reports printed in American newspapers and magazines concerning the conditions in Poland, and in the succession States generally, that it may be well to gather a number of such reports, and to compare them. Herewith are reprinted excerpts from a number of articles and interviews. Some of the more severe critics, in their ready condemnation of Poland, fail to adhere strictly to the facts, and it may be well to call attention to these discrepancies. For the most part, the favorable reports on Poland's present situation, reprinted herewith, are sufficient denial of the accuracy of the pessimistic comments. Among the most important of the recent developments in Central and Eastern Europe has been the growing realization of the new States that it is through co-operation that they will most readily achieve prosperity.

WOULD ALLOT 20,000 SOLDIERS

In an article entitled "Why Europe is Bankrupt" in The Saturday Evening Post for February 18, 1922, Mr. Francis W. Hirst, a British economist in an arraignment of France's policy on the Continent, has this to say in part of Poland:

"Poland, which had a regular army of 450,000 last summer, remains an example and warning as well as a menace to the neighboring states. Its budget and currency are a laughingstock. It has no public credit either at home or abroad. When, say 430,000 of its 450,000 ragged troops are disbanded the work of social and economic regeneration may begin."

(Attention may be called to the fact that Trotzki in a recent speech reported that the Red Army now totals 1,595,000, including the reserve divisions, and that the active forces number 1,370,000.)

"MILLIONS OF ARMED POLES"

Sir Philip Gibbs, in a recent address in Boston, spoke of "armed millions," in part, as follows:

"Russia has under arms on the Polish border a force of 1,000,000 men. With the press of a button that force could be increased to 4,000,000. On the other side of the border are millions of armed Poles."

(Sir Philip understates the case as regards Russia's forces as explained above. The "millions of armed Poles" are referred to below.)

SENATOR McCORMICK'S FIGURES

Senator Medill McCormick, who recently credited Poland with an army of 450,000, on February 15th, in a speech before the Senate, said, in part:

"I have before me a table of land armaments maintained by seven of the Continental states as prepared last week by responsible American military authority:

"Belgium, 115,000; Jugo-Slavia, 140,000; Czecho-Slovakia, 150,000; Rumania, 190,000; Italy, 250,000; Poland, 290,000; France, 750,000."

(Even assuming that these figures are all based on out-of-date reports, and that in all cases the armed strength has been still further reduced, as in Poland, it is interesting to compare the population of these nations with their reported land strengths. The World's Almanac, 1922, gives the following statistics on population: Belgium, 7,500,000; Jugo-Slavia, 11,400,000; Czecho-Slovakia, 14,000,000; Rumania, 17,400,000; Italy, 40,000,000; Poland, 24,000,000; France, 36,700,000. The relatively lower land strength of the Italian forces, is of course offset by the naval forces.)

PEACE TIME ARMY OF 250,000

The Polish Minister of War, General Sosnkowski, presented to Parliament, at its 276th meeting on January 10th, a bill on the reorganization of the nation's army. He proposed that Poland maintain a peace time army of 250,000, which he said, is the armed strength now essential for the defense of the state. The Minister said that Poland had already cut her army down as much as was possible under the present circumstances, but that as soon as Russia and Germany were actually on a peace time footing, Poland would reduce her military forces still further.

(It may be remarked that the figure of 250,000 will include recruits from territory not yet incorporated in Poland, such as the part of Upper Silesia assigned to Poland.)

POLAND "IS COMING BACK STRONG"

Samuel Vauclain, president of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, on his return from Europe was quoted by the Wall Street Journal, February 16, 1922, as saying, in part:

"I am very favorably impressed with conditions in Poland. She is coming back strong, working both night and day on many of her industries, particularly coal, ore and manufacturing. The railroads are taxed to capacity, and Poland is producing vast quantities of agricultural products. Poland in a few years will be wonderfully rich, and Danzig on the Baltic will be one of the principal cities of middle Europe. All the traffic between eastern and western Europe will have to pass through Poland and Roumania, and the railway systems of these two countries will couple Baltic and Black Sea, giving them not only east and west, but also north and south traffic. These two countries occupy strategic positions in Europe today, and in very near future will become very prosperous and prosperity will bring tranquillity."

"NEW, ACTIVE, DEMOCRATIC LIFE"

"Hanging Out the Crepe for Europe" is the title of an article in the New York Times Magazine, February 19th, in which Edgar Holger Cahill, speaks optimistically of the future of the new States of Central and Eastern Europe. He says, in part:

"One of the most interesting features of the European situation of today, according to keen observers like Professor Alfred E. Zimmern of the University of Wales, is the remarkable activity of suppressed national groups like the Finns, Esthonians, Latvians, Lithuanians, Poles, Czechoslovaks and Jugoslavs that have been released as a result of the World War. Here are nations which have been forced to take a back seat for centuries suddenly freed to develop their national ambitions and genius in their own way. The result, these observers say, is that old aristocratic countries have taken on a new, active and democratic life.... New ferments have been poured into these old bottles and there is promise of good new wine in ancient Europe."

EVIDENCE BELIES PROPHETS OF RUIN

In an editorial on "Real Help for Austria," the New York Times on February 17th, referred to the situation in Central Europe as hopeful:

"As a matter of fact, the relations between Czechoslovakia and Austria are now good, and those between Jugoslavia and Austria are improving. The Czecho-Polish accord added one more to the row of States which are preparing to do business with each other.

"The actual evidence shows that the condition of all Central Europe—even of Austria—is considerably better than the average American is likely to suppose, and infinitely better than the prophets of ruin would persuade us."

JEWS ATTACK RABBI WHO SUPPORTS TAX

Dissatisfaction on the part of the Jews of Poland with the recently enacted provision calling for a general contribution levy which it is estimated will bring in 80 billion marks to the State Treasury, has been shown in the storm of protest that greeted the endorsement of the levy by a prominent Jewish Deputy, Rabbi Perlmutter. Perlmutter made an impassioned speech in the Polish Parliament in which he spoke with enthusiasm of the special tax and called on the entire populace to support the Government in its effort to establish an equilibrium of the budget. He stated, incidentally, that the condition of the Jews in Poland was improving.

Hardly had the Rabbi completed his remarks and been praised for his patriotism by eminent Polish members of the Parliament, before other Jews began to protest against Perlmutter's attitude and to denounce him. The attack, which spread to the Jewish press became violent. One Jewish journal, the "N. Hajnt," took him to task as follows:

"The activity of old Perlmutter during the whole time that he has spent sitting or sleeping in his chair in the Sejm is a chain of scandal, foolishness and stupidity. The responsible leaders of the Orthodox organization consider it necessary to come out with an official statement to the effect that Perlmutter's speech was made without their knowledge, that he confided with none as to its contents, and that he spoke only for himself..."

Deputy Abram H. Perlmutter, a representative from Warsaw, was born in Levzyna in 1844. He was long a Rabbi in Warsaw.

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(With a New Map of Central Europe)

The New Europe is not easy to understand. Mistaken conceptions of history and of current developments may give rise to false impressions that can easily harden into groundless convictions. To the end that there may be a better understanding in the United States of Poland's past and present, the Polish Bureau of Information attempts to present documents which throw light on important phases of Poland's history and to report and comment on current happenings in this present brighter period of Poland's national life.

	PAGE
Weekly News Release, March 1, 1922	*61-66*
Weekly News Release, March 8, 1922	*67-72*
Weekly News Release, March 15, 1922	*73-78*
Weekly News Release, March 22, 1922	*79-84*
Weekly News Release, March 29, 1922	*85-90*
The New Map of Central Europe	*91-92*

See Inside Front Cover for Detailed Index

INDEX

WEEKLY NEWS RELEASE, MARCH 1, 1922 — Page

Brief Review of Events in Poland 61
Vanclain Optimistic Over Polish Outlook 62
Eastern Galicia 64
193,000 Pupils in Silesian Poland 66

WEEKLY NEWS RELEASE, MARCH 8, 1922

Brief Review of Events in Poland 67
The Morning Post, London, on Anglo-Polish Relations 68
Opinions on Poland's Conditions 69
Co-operation in Central Europe 70
The Wilno Tragedy 72

WEEKLY NEWS RELEASE, MARCH 15, 1922

English Paper Condemns Nitti's Attack on Poland 73
Reports Decrease in Notes Issued 74
Poland's Need of Defence 74
Ponikowski Again Head of Cabinet 75
Wilno's Plea for Union 75
The Rehabilitation of Russia 76
Role of New States Highly Important 78

WEEKLY NEWS RELEASE, MARCH 22, 1922

Sugar to Aid Return of Polish Stability 79
School Teachers in Demand in Poland 79
Twenty Per Cent. Cut in Railroad Employees 80
Poland and the Peace 80
Peaceful Relations Poland's Genoa Aim 81
Crop Prospects in Poland Favorable 81
Date Not Yet Fixed for Dissolution of Parliament 81
Including Poland in European Itinerary 82
First Anniversary of New Constitution 84

WEEKLY NEWS RELEASE, MARCH 29, 1922

A Lie Nailed—Poland Denies Report of Hungarian Treaty 85
The Crux of the Problem—Russia's Armies 85
Winter Sports Popular in Poland 85
Parliament Favors Early Elections 85
Rail Connections Will Be Improved 86
Poland Legislates Against Idle Farms 86
Report 170,000 Out of Work in Poland 86
25 Administrative Units in Russia 86
The Polish Cabinet 87
Fate of Wilno Region Remains in Balance 87
Polish Journalists Plan to Organize 88
Ministers Prepare Poland's First Budget 89
11,000 High School Students in Poznania 90

THE NEW MAP OF CENTRAL EUROPE ..... 91-92 and Inside Back Cover

BRIEF REVIEW OF EVENTS IN POLAND

In an interview with a representative of the Kurjer Polski, the Polish Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Skirmunt, emphasized that "the chief watchword and aim of our foreign policies is the most effective co-operation in every action which aims at strengthening and perpetuating the great work of peace and economic reconstruction."

Inasmuch as the present Polish Parliament has not been able to complete its labors as early as had been anticipated, the problem of holding elections in the eastern districts of Poland which are not now represented in the Government, is now being discussed in Warsaw. Before the elections are authorized it is important that the time of dissolution of the present Parliament be determined, so that a decision can be reached as to the term of office to be enjoyed by the newly elected eastern district deputies.

Owing to the continued illness of Dr. Buzek, reporter for the Constitutional Committee which is determining the Polish electoral districts, the committee has appointed Dr. Grzedzielski to this office. The distribution of districts has been agreed to by the sub-committee.

According to the latest reports, the strength of the various parties and groups in the Wilno Assembly is as follows: Central Committee, 40; People's Council, 29; Polish Peasant Party, 12; Democratic group, 9; Odrodzenie, 7; Polish Socialist Party, 2; Polish Democratic Electoral Committee, 1; Local lists (Community Councils), 8; making a total of 108 members.[1]

All the works of art and historical monuments which are being returned to Poland from Soviet Russia by virtue of the Treaty of Riga will be considered public property of the Polish nation.

The speed skating championship of Poland for this year was determined at a contest held in Warsaw late in January, when Kuchar, a skater from Lwow, won in all three events—the 500 meter, 1,500 meter, and 5,000 meter races. His time for the distances was: 56 seconds; 2 minutes, 58.6 seconds; and 10 minutes, 46.6 seconds, respectively. Kuchar also won the fancy skating championship.

The establishment of a special Chemical Exchange in Warsaw similar to exchanges in Hamburg and London is being advocated by the Kurjer Warszawski. It is pointed out that it is important that Poland establish the closest economic relations with her neighboring countries in order that Warsaw may serve its natural function of an international commercial clearing house.

According to reports received by the Rzeczpospolita, Warsaw, the commerce transacted along Zbrucz river, the frontier between Poland and Soviet Ukraine, is constantly on the increase. Where the traffic across the frontier was at first largely of a smuggling nature, the greater part is now regularly conducted, much of the purchasing from the Russian side being done by the Soviet Government.

As another step toward unifying conditions within Poland as well as adapt-

[1]Though reports have been received in the United States to the effect that the recently elected Wilno (Vilna) Assembly has voted overwhelmingly in favor of the annexation of the Wilno region to Poland, detailed accounts of the Assembly meetings are still awaited. When more complete reports are received, a full account of the Assembly sessions will be given in the Weekly News Release.

ing Polish conditions to those of other European countries, the Polish Parliament is considering the introduction throughout Poland of Central European time. It is now planned to introduce the new time schedule next summer in connection with the considerable improvement in transcontinental railroad transportation.

The Polish State is the owner of such vast areas of forest land, of mining lands, industrial concerns, railroads, etc., that were the nation to mortgage its state-owned resources, the treasury's financial deficit could be wiped out without further delay. However, the Government has persistently declined to fall back on this solution because of its desire to keep the national resources unencumbered.

Six hundred square miles of farm land, five hundred square miles of forest, and one hundred square miles of meadow land are included in that portion of Upper Silesian awarded to Poland, according to the head of the Agriculture Department of the People's Chief Council of Upper Silesia. Of the forests approximately fifty square miles will go to the Polish Government as state property. The greater part of the forest land is located in the districts of Rybnik and Lubliniec.

In December and January the export of coal from Upper Silesia to Poland amounted to 540,000 tons per month. Owing to the better transportation facilities that have recently been available, a considerable increase of coal exports was made possible. During the greater part of the past year the monthly shipments were much below normal. Since January 22nd all merchandise exported to Poland from Polish Silesia has been free of customs levy, provided that proper authority for such shipment was obtained from the Polish Consulates in Silesia.

Plans for the incorporation of that part of Upper Silesia granted to Poland with the Polish administrative area were outlined before the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Polish Parliament recently by Mr Olszowski, who is representing Poland in the Upper Silesian negotiations. He said that a great Upper Silesian bank is being organized which will in large measure release the population from dependence on German finance. Polish Silesia and the Teshen Silesian area will be formed into the Voyvodship of Silesia. The Government is now making efforts to separate the ecclesiastical organization of Polish Silesia from Breslau.

Polish residents of Danzig, not content with the school administration of the Free City which provides only German language schools, are trying to organize a Polish secondary school. The Danzig Senate has consented to this plan but only on condition that the schools be attended solely by those whose mother tongue is Polish and who are children of Danzig citizens or of those Polish officials who permanently live and work in Danzig. The Polish school, or schools, will receive no financial subsidy whatever from the city. The Senate has yet to decide whether or not the graduates of such a school will have equal standing with the regular public schools.

VAUCLAIN OPTIMISTIC OVER POLISH OUTLOOK

That he is optimistic over the prospects for Poland's economc progress is indicated by the statements given to a

number of newspapers by Samuel M. Vauclain, president of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, following his recent return from a visit to Europe.

"Poland shows remarkable advances," Mr. Vauclain is reported as saying by the New York Commercial, February 23rd. "The whole country has responded to the needs of her people with greater speed than any other country, including our own. The Government is getting into shape and the Poles are learning to live at peace with their neighbors. Sandwiched as she is between Russia on her one side and Germany on the other, it has been difficult. But this same geographical condition is making her the wealthiest nation of all Europe. She is in the 'waist' of Europe, a narrow strip of land lying between the Black Sea and the Baltic Sea, and all the manufactured goods of Germany and other European countries must pass through her borders. The territory to be developed by England and other nations must be approached by the Black Sea until rail communication has been completed. And, even then, a great deal of the goods will be sent over the water route. I believe Poland is destined to arrive at a stage of prosperity earlier than any of the other nations of the New East. . . ."

The Wall Street Journal, February 21st, quotes Mr. Vauclain, in part, as follows:

"The finance minister of Poland is a strong man and he plans putting the country's financial structure on a sound basis. It will take time to accomplish this, but progress is being made. Textile industry is humming, with mills running day and night. The agricultural industry is in fine condition."

F. de St. Phalle, Vice President of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, and President of the American Polish Chamber of Commerce, who also recently visited Poland, was quoted by the Philadelphia Public Ledger of February 22nd, in part, as follows:

"My confidence in Poland is based on its natural resources and the industry of its population of nearly 30,000,000. Beginning with 1922, she will have surplus food, surplus coal, surplus textiles, surplus steel and diverse manufactures, also timber, all available for export. When a nation has such resources it can take care of almost any emergency."

(From Commerce Reports, Feb. 20, 1922)

"The most striking features in the economic situation of Poland for January were a marked reduction in the amount of new paper money issued, as compared with recent months, despite which improvement the exchange value of the mark fell somewhat, and an increase of buying of manufactured products, resulting in the practical termination of the recent temporary depression due to the rapid rise in the exchange value of the mark in October and early November. There was little change in the internal level of prices or wages. . .

"When the mark rose rapidly in October and early November, buyers, even of articles wholly or partly of domestic production, held off from the market, awaiting a reduction of prices. The partial recovery of trade in December was followed by almost complete recovery in January, the exchange rate having remained fairly steady during these months. The cotton mills (the most important manufacturing industry) were operating at their full capacity during January, having good demand both at home and for export to neighboring countries of eastern Europe. December imports of American cotton were 11,000 bales—somewhat below the average for the year, but an increase over November. . . ."

EASTERN GALICIA

Recent efforts on the part of representatives of a so-called "Ukrainian Government" to stir up feeling in the United States against the permanent inclusion of Eastern Galicia within Poland have been of such a nature that a few facts concerning the true state of affairs in this little-known part of Central Europe may help to clarify the situation.

Poland's enemies have stated, for instance, that because of the Polish administration of the region, the populace has been forced to endure unnecessarily extreme physical suffering and to be ever in want of food and shelter. Direct testimony on the present situation is contained in the statement given to the press on Wednesday, February 22nd, by the New York office of the American Relief Administration. The A. R. A. reported in part as follows:

> "Conditions in Eastern Galicia are steadily becoming better, according to a Warsaw cable received at the Headquarters of the American Relief Administration in New York, and the need for child feeding continually becoming less. This is especially heartening, the cable says, since at the close of the Great War, Eastern Galicia, comprising parts of the devastated area of the old Russo-German front, was one of the hardest hit sections of Eastern Europe. . . . The number of children being fed by the A. R. A. in February of the present year shows a further reduction to 68,000. . . ." (In May, 1921, the total was 270,000.)

During the World War and since, Eastern Galicia suffered from military invasions. At the outbreak of hostilities in 1914, the Austrians mobilized on the Eastern Galician-Russian frontier. The Russian army forced back the Austrians and invaded the region. In 1915-1916 the Austrians and Germans swept the Russian army out of the country, and until 1918 when the Central Powers capitulated, the line was held by Austrians, Germans, Turks and Bulgarians. In 1918-1919 there was the Ukrainian invasion and in 1920 the Bolshevists overran the country.

Of the armies which invaded Eastern Galicia none was so wantonly destructive as that of the Ukrainians. On the other hand, Poland, immediately after its re-establishment as a nation, made every effort to improve the conditions in Eastern Galicia. These facts were pointed out by Professor Vernon Kellog nearly three years ago, when in an article entitled "Sorely Tried Poland," in The Outlook, May 28, 1919, he said in part:

". . . Lemberg is in its especially terrible condition because it has been besieged by the Ruthenian bands, officered by Germans and Austrians, for two months. Shells were falling in the city when the food train arrived. . . . The wounded among the soldiers and university students and women who composed the defending forces of the city crowd the hospitals, where their wounds are bandaged with paper and straw, and their needs of medicines and special food cannot be met. . . .

"It (the Polish coalition Government) has gained the formal recognition of the Allies, and this means help, in some measure, as regards money, food, and munitions and clothes for the little Polish army fighting on the eastern frontier against Russian Bolshevist murderers and Ruthenian pillagers, and on the western frontier against Germans—who can pillage as effectively as Ruthenians and murder as terribly as Bolshevists. . . ."

And yet it is from these bands that there has sprung up the so-called "Ukrainian Government" which has its headquarters in Vienna, and whose cause has recently been advocated in the United States by Archbishop Count Andrew Szeptycki, the Greek Catholic Archbishop of Lwow (Lemberg) and Metropolitan of Halicz.

The Polish Government, fully cognizant of the conditions, has paid especial attention to the restoration of this country. The work of rebuilding the villages and of bringing the land again under cultivation has been energetically carried

forward. It is estimated that about three-fourths of the destroyed buildings have been reconstructed, the government in most cases supplying the lumber. Official reports show that three-fourths of the roads have been rebuilt and that fully two-thirds of the bridges have been replaced.

The re-establishment of the school system has been provided for. (There are at present in the whole of Galicia 5,580 elementary schools. This is only slightly less than in 1914. Of these schools 3,060 are Polish, 2,496 are Ruthenian and 24 are German. The Polish Government also maintains 14 Ruthenian secondary schools. In Eastern Galicia the Ruthenian schools are in the majority. All these schools are maintained from public funds of the Polish Government.) The language of instruction throughout Galicia is determined by the local city or village council and, as an illustration of the toleration of the Poles, it should be noted that in the city of Lwow, where both the population and the council are overwhelmingly Polish, several Ruthenian schools are maintained from public funds.

At present the country is entirely peaceful and satisfied. No reports of trouble of any kind have come from British or American representatives who are familiar with the conditions on the spot.

A brief historical review, explaining incidentally the beginning of the Ukrainian movement, shows even further that the present anti-Polish agitation is not the outgrowth of a popular demand, but only the work of a few disgruntled individuals.

The country now known as East Galicia is a slice of a part of Poland detached in an arbitrary fashion for the benefit of Austria in the Partitions of Poland of 1772 and 1795. Austria gave the name of Galicia to the whole territory stretching from Cracow and Lublin to the river Zbrucz in order to give color to her claims that the Hapsburgs were entitled to rule the country as kings of Hungary, because in the 13th century a Hungarian king had for a few years been in possession of a small principality of Halicz (Galicia) in the eastern part of the territory. At the time of the Partitions and later during the Congress of Vienna, 1815, it was generally recognized that the whole territory was absolutely Polish, even though some of its natives spoke a dialect which represented a mixture of Polish and of the South Ruthenian dialect. The Austrians, afraid of Polish attempts to regain independence, tried to stir up the population in a way that would bring about fratricidal struggles. Part of the population in the eastern part began to look toward Russia, considering themselves Ruthenians in contrast with Poles. Then the Austrians, afraid of losing the territory to Russia, tried to divert this new Ruthenian movement into other channels by fostering a new national feeling which, for want of a better name and in order to mark the distinction from Russia, was christened, some thirty or forty years ago, the Ukrainian movement. There are in Eastern Galicia some two million Poles. Of the balance of the population, only a minority consider themselves Ukrainians, and of these only a small part are opposed to union with Poland.

The Ukrainian movement is not a movement of the whole Ruthenian population. The Austrians, by favoring the Ukrainian Party, by putting in prison its opponents and subsidizing the pro-Austrian and pro-German leaders, succeeded in working up a certain amount of political turmoil. Shortly before the war documents were published proving German subsidies for the movement. During the war, the Germans helped the Ukrainians with a view to establishing a German ruled South Russian State. At the head of the movement was, during the war, one of the Austrian Archdukes who still maintains his connection with it. At the downfall of the Austrian Empire the Austrians delivered the Government of Eastern Galicia to the Ukrainians whose army they officered. The few months of Ukrainian rule in East Galicia are recalled by the population with bitterest feelings and the population at large has repeatedly expressed its willingness to remain in the Polish state although the terrorism of Ukrainian leaders and the patience of Polish authorities have contributed to cowing many Ruthenian natives into tacit expectations of what the future may bring.

193,000 PUPILS IN SILESIAN POLAND

There are 193,000 pupils enrolled in the elementary schools of that portion of Upper Silesia which was awarded to Poland, according to the statistics gathered under the direction of the Superintendent of the Schools of Polish Upper Silesia.

Of this number, 115,000 speak only Polish, 34,000 speak only German, and 44,000 speak both Polish and German. To any one familiar with the conditions which existed in Upper Silesia while it was under German control, it is at once obvious that the pupils who speak both languages are of Polish nationality, for the Germans frowned on the study of Polish, and, on the other hand, made the study of German compulsory for the Polish pupils who attended public schools.

Of secondary schools there are in the same region a total of fourteen. Nine of these are state schools and five city or local schools. In addition there are two preparatory schools, one of which is a Catholic institution and the other Protestant.

500 Elementary Schools

The total number of elementary schools in this region is given as 500; these have a total of 3,330 classes. The number of elementary school teachers is 3,400. As all the teachers were heretofore German nationals, and as very few of them speak Polish well enough to enable them to conduct classes in the converted Polish schools, the school administration is now confronted with the task of training no less than 2,800 teachers. For this purpose two new teachers' training colleges will shortly be established, and these, with the two such institutions that had been maintained by the Germans, will attempt to supply the pressing need for both men and women instructors.

The elementary schools will be apportioned to the Polish and German students in direct ratio to their numerical strength, and in those assigned to German pupils the present teaching force will be left undisturbed.

BRIEF REVIEW OF EVENTS IN POLAND

Eastern Galician Preliminary Census

Preliminary unofficial census returns from the three voyvodships into which Eastern Galicia has been divided give the following results: Voyvodship of Lwow: Poles, 55.6 per cent., including 53 per cent. Roman Catholics; Jews, 8 per cent; Greek Catholics (largely Ruthenians), 39 per cent. (Total population, 2,724,327.) Voyvodship of Tarnopol: Poles, 43.3 per cent., including 40 per cent. Roman Catholics; Jews, 8 per cent.; Greek Catholics, 52 per cent. (Total population, 1,419,355.) Voyvodship of Stanislawow: Roman Catholics, 19 per cent.; Jews, 9 per cent.; Greek Catholics, 71 per cent. (Total population, 1,334,630.) Complete official returns have not yet been compiled. Ukrainian propagandists attempted to interfere with the taking of the census by telling the populace that the census figures would be made the basis for the requisitioning of cattle, the imposing of high taxes and the recruiting of soldiers. The Ukrainian party, however, is now in the minority among the Ruthenians and its own members, for the most part, no longer regard it is having for its legitimate aim the sponsoring of a separatist movement, but as being merely a political party within Poland. The mass of the populace desires peaceable co-operation with the Polish Government The country is peaceful.

The Franco-Polish Agreements

The recently signed treaties between France and Poland are three in number. The first pertains to the property rights of individuals; the second to Polish oil concessions; and the third to commercial transactions. The commercial treaty will go into effect eight days after the French Government shall have been notified that the Polish Government has ratified it. France obtained under the terms of the treaty the "most favored nation" clause and special tariff concessions. On some of the French exports to Poland the reduction will amount to 50 per cent. This is the case in regard to wines, liquors, textiles, etc. In return some Polish exports to France, such as grain products, oil, etc., will have preferential tariff rates. Other important provisions of the treaty apply to the privileges granted travelling salesmen, to the use of ships sailing under the French flag for emigrants, etc.

Preparing to Take Over Silesia

The Polish-German convention for the transfer of the coal area to Poland will be signed in the near future, according to the Goniec Krakowski. It is expected that before the first of May the incorporation of the area awarded Poland will have been completed.

Polish Mayor for Katowice

Though the city is still under German administration while awaiting the transfer of Polish Silesia to Poland, a Polish mayor was recently chosen for Katowice, one of the Silesian cities awarded to Poland despite its German majority. This result was made possible because the Poles, the German Socialists, and the German Catholics (Center Party), joined hands. Of the 39 votes cast, 23 were for the Polish candidate, Dr. Gornik, and 14 for the German candidate. One of the arguments advanced by the German Socialist newspaper in favor of a Polish mayor was the statement that inasmuch as Katowice will be the center of administration for Polish Silesia and hence the headquarters for the majority of the 400 Polish officials, it will be essential that the mayor keep in close touch with the Polish regime. It is now believed that Dr. Gornik will be denied the requisite confirmation by the Prussian provincial administration of Breslau, and that he will not be able to assume office until the transfer of the city to Poland is completed.

Officers Are Demobilized

The second list of officers placed on the reserve list has recently been published by the Polish Government. The list contains the names of 7,000 officers in all branches of service. By far the greater number of these officers had already been demobilized, there remain-

ing only 1,900 of them on active service up to the day of the official publication of the order calling for their demobilization.

Railroad Transportation in Poland

According to the announcement of the Ministry of Railroads, there were in operation in Poland during the third quarter of 1921 a total of 15,492 kilometers of railway lines. The total distance covered by passenger trains during this period was 9,463,293 kilometers, and by freight trains, 6,418,069 kilometers. A total of 563,282 freight cars were loaded in Polish railway stations, and 170,746 cars were accepted from foreign railroads.

Poland's Foreign Trade Figures

The total imports for Poland in December were 374,800 tons. Of this total, 293,500 tons was coal. The total imports of grain and flour was 17,400 tons. Other imports were cotton and wool, 3,900 tons; fish, 12,500 tons; metal products, 12,200 tons. The exports for the same month totaled 170,300 tons including 16,800 tons of coal; 6,500 tons of grain and flour; 53,500 tons of lumber; 8,500 tons of oil; 5,600 tons of cement; 10,000 tons of sugar; 100 tons of seeds; 4,000 tons of wood products; 40,300 tons of oil products; and 1,800 tons of metal products As in other recent months, the Polish trade balance would have been favorable but for the import of coal from Upper Silesia. This will no longer be necessary when the transfer of the region to Poland is completed.

Poland Able to Export Eggs

Poland will have available for export from 700 to 1,000 carloads of eggs annually, according to recent calculations based on the potential egg production of the nation. It is estimated that the annual production is approximately two billion eggs, or 15,000 carloads. At a recent conference in Cracow, the continued control of the egg export trade was favored, since otherwise the low rate of Polish exchange would tend toward the exporting of too great a proportion of the nation's egg supply. During January the price of eggs in Poland dropped about 33 per cent.

At the present rate of exchange it is about one cent per egg.

Systematizing Railroad Accounting

After many months of preparatory work a uniform system of accounts for the whole Polish railway system, formerly under the separate Prussian, Russian and Austrian administrations, has now been completed.

New Joint Stock Companies

In the first nine months of 1921 there were formed in Poland 236 new joint stock companies. Of these, 138 are industrial and agricultural concerns. There were 13 new banks and 12 new commercial and transportation companies in this total.

No Delivery of Mails on Sundays

According to the recent decision of the Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs in Poland there will be no regular delivery of mails on Sundays. Only telegrams, perishable goods, special delivery parcels and summonses for long distance telephone calls will be delivered. The same rule applies to holidays. When a Sunday and a holiday follow one another, there will be one regular mail delivery on one of the days. Aside from Sundays there are 12 official holidays which will be affected by this rule.

Poland's First Hockey Match

The first hockey match to be played in Poland in recent times took place in a Warsaw ice skating rink on February 12th.

A Leading English Paper on Anglo-Polish Relations

(From the Morning Post)

. . . "France wishes to make Poland secure. And there are even stronger reasons why Great Britain should join in such a policy. In the first place what injures France injures Great Britain. . . . Great Britain, therefore, must be educated to realize that if Warsaw falls, the way, not only to the East, but to the West, may ultimately be opened to the enemies of Great Britain and France."

OPINIONS ON POLAND'S CONDITION

Among the recent important statements on Poland, those characterized by the largest dose of pessimism were made by Mr. Frank A. Vanderlip, in his new book on European conditions. The following excerpts from the Wall Street Journal of February 27th and Commerce Reports of the same date, are pertinent.

Europe Is Recovering

(From The Wall Street Journal)

" . . . In one chapter Mr. Vanderlip writes with discouraging words respecting Poland and its future. He seems to be of the opinion that Poland continues to be a danger spot and that whatever industry she now has is dangerously over-stimulated. But that is not the view which is taken by Samuel Vauclain, president of one of the largest of American locomotive manufacturing plants. He, too, has been in Poland and returned a few weeks ago. He sees recovered health for Poland and ventures to predict steadily increasing industrial prosperity in that nation. He is so confident that he is correct that he has entered into large contracts whereby Poland will be supplied with the products of the great manufacturing plant of which he is president. Here then are two points of view, one revealing encouragement and the other the opposite. And this is not exceptional, for when statements made by some who are of authority respecting Europe are full of encouragement, on the other hand assertions made public by men who are equal authority are far from encouraging. Yet in the financial district the impression generally prevails that Europe is slowly but surely recovering. . . ."

Vigorous Taxation a Solution

(From E. D. Durand's discussion on "Eastern Europe" in Commerce Reports, Feb. 27.)

"Beginning toward the close of September there was a rapid rise in exchange which, with a slight decline in November, continued in December; so that by the end of that month the index for the number of marks to the dollar in exchange had fallen below that for paper money in circulation and slightly below that for internal prices. This means that at present the foreign value of the Polish money and its internal value are about on a level, both being depreciated substantially in proportion to the increase of the circulation. The rise in the exchange may be attributed chiefly to the following causes: The favorable Upper Silesian decision; the vigorous attitude of the new ministry toward the budget, culminating in the passage of an important tax law in December; the excellent crop, removing the prospect of the need of importing grain; the rapid fall during October in the exchange value of the German mark, making it easier for Poland to pay for the imports of Upper Silesian coal, which constitute the most important factor in the balance of Poland's trade.

"For some time to come it may continue to be necessary for the Polish Government to print considerable quantities of paper money; and if so, both its internal and its external value will tend to decline. However, the rate of printing of paper money ought to be very materially reduced in the near future as a result of the tax legislation referred to. Polish budget is not so heavy but what it could be met by vigorously applied taxation."

CO OPERATION IN CENTRAL EUROPE

Co-operation is the new watchword in Central Europe. Seven nations embracing an immense area extending from the Arctic Ocean and the Baltic Sea to the Black Sea and the Adriatic are taking steps to work out their problems harmoniously and together. The countries in question are: Finland, Esthonia, Latvia, Poland, Czecho-Slovakia, Rumania, and Jugoslavia. They have a combined population of between seventy-five and eighty millions. They cover an area of approximately 600,000 square miles. In other words, their population is greater than that of any single European power, and their combined area more than twice that of any one European nation save only Russia.

The detailed population and area statistics are as follows:

Country	Area (Sq. Miles)	Population	Capital
Finland[1]	125,689	3,331,814	Helsingfors
Esthonia[2]	23,160	1,750,000	Reval
Latvia[3]	24,440	1,503,193	Riga
Poland[4]	150,000	27,000,000	Warsaw
Czecho-Slovakia[5]	54,438	13,636,390	Prague
Rumania[6]	122,282	17,393,149	Bucharest
Jugo-Slavia[7]	95,628	11,337,686	Belgrade

Total population for the seven nations: 75,952,232.
The Little Entente, Czecho-Slovakia, Rumania and Jugo-Slavia: 42,367,225.
Poland: 27,000,000.
The Baltic States, Finland, Esthonia and Latvia: 6,585,007.

Excellent Geographical Position

Both from a political and commercial standpoint, their geographical position is even more important than their size and population might indicate. They constitute an almost complete bloc of the countries in the heart of Europe. The sole gaps are Lithuania, Austria (there are hints that Austria may ultimately become affiliated with this group), and Hungary. United, they form a solid wall against the spread of communism to the west. At the same time they effectively bar Germany from executing her grandiloquent "Drang nach Osten" plans. Their resources are such as to assure commercial importance. Both rail and water transportation systems are at their disposal, in fact, the Danzig to Odessa inland water route will, when completed, assure cheap transportation to an extensive area.

It is not implied that these seven nations have already established a definite functioning entente. The situation, however, is exceedingly promising. Czecho-Slovakia, Rumania and Jugo-Slavia have, of course, joined together in a "Little Entente."[8] Poland, by virtue of separate agreements with Czecho-Slovakia and

[1]Statesman's Year-Book, 1921. Population figures based on 1918 census.
[2]Statesman's Year-Book, 1921. Census of 1917.
[3]Statesman's Year-Book, 1921. Census of June 15, 1920.
[4]Based on census of September 30, 1921, with allowances for additional areas such as Upper Silesia.
[5]Statesman's Year-Book, 1921. Austrian census of 1910.
[6]Statesman's Year-Book, 1921. Population figures based on 1915 estimates.
[7]Statesman's Year-Book, 1921. Statistics based on 1920 estimates.
[8]In the Weekly News Release for February 1, excerpts were printed from a recent article in "La Revue de France," by M. Take Jonescu, former Foreign Minister of Rumania, on "The Little Entente," in which he said, among other things:

"The Little Entente consists of four treaties of defensive alliance to which may be added a fifth one, which preceded the conclusion of the Entente. . . . All these treaties have a very defensive character. The Little Entente is essentially a work of peace. To this effect, the treaties stipulate that the contracting parties will come to an agreement as to their foreign policies toward the state or states affected by each .treaty. . . . This, then, is all that exists today by way of positive texts binding the States of the Little Entente. . . ."

The completion of political and commercial agreements between Poland and Czecho-Slovakia has since enlarged the scope of the Little Entente.

Rumania, has entered into close political and commercial co-operation with this triumvirate. These ties would be drawn even closer through the completion of an agreement between Poland and Jugo-Slavia, now reported in process of negotiation. In the north, the plan of a Baltic Union to include Finland, Esthonia, Latvia and Poland is working toward similar common ends.

Poland Is Largest of Group

Poland's position, obviously, is pivotal. Her close relations, both with the three nations in the south and the three Baltic states, will draw the seven nations into a more complete union. Poland also is the largest of the seven countries, since she has oven one-third of the total population of the group and covers approximately one-fourth of the total area.

That material results may soon be expected from this new alignment is to be seen in recent cable dispatches such as the following:

(Special Cable to the New York Evening Post, March 1.)

Berlin, March 1. Following announcement of a preliminary conference of the "Little Entente" states of Central Europe with Poland, and possibly Greece, to prepare a programme for joint action at the Genoa economic conference, word comes that the Foreign Ministers of the Baltic countries—Latvia, Esthonia, and Finland—have accepted the invitation of the Polish Foreign Minister, M. Skirmunt, to meet at Warsaw on March 12, for the same purpose. Representatives of Poland will sit in both conferences and act as a connecting link between the two groups.

This gives prospect of a solid bloc of the smaller powers, reaching from the Arctic Ocean to the Black and Mediterranean Seas, whose leaders are not minded to act as agents for the decisions of big powers at Genoa, but are to appear there with a concerted programme of measures which they consider necessary for the economic rehabilitation of Europe. . . .

Freedom for Millions

At all events, a free union of a number of independent states is far superior to one or two dynastic empires, the component parts of which are kept in constant subjugation. In other words, the voluntary co-operation which is now developing between the governments of the succession states is a great improvement over the governing methods of the Hapsburgs and Romanoffs. For the first time in their lives, millions of people now have an opportunity for free unhampered political expression.

The New York Times points out how unduly pessimistic were those who spoke despairingly of a strife-ridden "Balkanized Europe." In an editorial entitled, "Small States at Genoa," The Times, on March 3rd, said in part:

. . . All these states have a common interest in the economic restoration of Eastern Europe, and most of them have a common political interest in defense against Russia. All the way from the Mediterranean Sea to the Arctic Ocean runs this belt of small nations, mostly new nations, and only two states in the whole zone are out of harmony—Lithuania, excluded by its feud with Poland, and Hungary, still at odds with the Little Entente.

The common interests mentioned above are enough to account for this rapprochement, but above them is still a stronger compelling force—the fear of small nations summoned to a conference which will certainly be managed by large nations. . . .

This is perhaps the longest step yet taken toward a realization of the ideal of free co-operation between democratic states of Eastern Europe. . . . Carry it a little further, and the complaint of Balkanization will vanish along with the foolish laments for the disrupted empires.

The Sioux City (Iowa), Tribune, in discussing "More Associations," recently said, in part:

. . . Perhaps we are to have a series of little associations of nations, one in the Pacific, one in Europe, others where they can be used. But a central agency for the co-ordination of their efforts will still be necessary. The little nations cannot be snubbed by the mighty, if there is to be peace. Little nations grow strong, chiefly by alliances among themselves. . . .

THE WILNO TRAGEDY

The Grand Duchy of Lithuania extended in the Middle Ages over a large, mainly conquered, area of Central Europe. The Wilno (Vilna) region was one of its many variously acquired parts. Lithuanian was not even the official language of the Grand Duchy. The Grand Duchy was united with Poland in 1386. The Wilno region has not been a part of ethnographic Lithuania. The Lithuanians are, and always have been, a minority in the Wilno region. There is no historical connection between the ancient Grand Duchy and the modern Kowno Lithuanian State.

Zeligowski

In 1920 the Bolshevists took the Wilno region from the Poles and later, when falling back from their defeat before Warsaw, were about to deliver the region to the Kowno Lithuanian Government. To prevent the execution of this plan, General Zeligowski, a native of the Wilno region, and an officer of the Polish Army, at the head of native troops, took forcible possession of the disputed area.

Attempts at Self-Determination

On January 8, 1922, an election in the Wilno region and in the adjacent districts of Lida and Brasław was held to select members of an assembly whose duty it would be to settle the fate of the territory.

All men and women of twenty-one or more born in the region or connected with it were allowed to vote. The total number of votes cast was 249,325 out of 386,823 entitled to vote. This was about 65 per cent. of the total.

Impediments to Self-Determination

The assembly met in Wilno on February 1. The following dispatches tell the rest of the story.

(From the Associated Press)

"The Vilna Diet on February 21 voted, 96 to 6, for complete incorporation with Poland and repudiating all Russian or Lithuanian claims for the district."

The London correspondent of the New York World cabled on March 2d, in part, as follows:

"Recognizing that strong elements in Poland are demanding that Vilna be added to the Polish State, Great Britain has intimated to the Polish Government that serious consequences to the peace of Europe might follow any attempt at such annexation. . . ."

The Associated Press correspondent in Warsaw on March 4th reported the fall of the Polish Cabinet, in part, as follows:

"Failure of the representatives of Vilna and Poland to agree on the terms establishing Vilna as part of the Republic resulted in the resignation of the Polish Cabinet under Premier Ponikowski yesterday."

Thus the Polish Government is denied the right to take over a region peopled by Poles and by others who have expressed their earnest desire to join Poland. This, because of a claim raised by the Kowno Lithuanian Government, which found its inception when the Germans first occupied the Baltic provinces of Russia. Ethnographic Lithuanians are a small minority in the Wilno region. But it is through the Kowno Lithuanian territory, including the Wilno region, that Germany desires a route to Russia.

ENGLISH PAPER CONDEMNS ATTACK ON POLAND

In a series of articles that have recently appeared in a number of American newspapers, Francesco S. Nitti, former Prime Minister of Italy, has severely condemned the Treaty of Versailles and pleaded the cause of Germany quite as might be expected of a Prussian General. The unfairness of Signor Nitti's attacks on Poland in particular is emphasized by as important a newspaper as The Morning Post, London, which, in a review (February 7) of these articles as represented in book form, characterizes them as "the most powerful and most able plea on behalf of Germany which has appeared since the war.

After summarizing the former Premier's argument and pointing out that it is chiefly devoted to showing that the present unstable condition of Europe is due to the events which have taken place since the Armistice rather than to the war itself, the Morning Post continues, as follows:

"Such, very briefly, are the main counts in Signor Nitti's indictment. They will by no means meet with a universal acceptance. For example, to most people, we think, the present misery of Europe is the result not of the peace but of the war, and the conditions of peace are to be taken not as evidence of the madness and wickedness of the men who framed them, but as proof of the severity of the struggle and of the brutality with which it was waged by Germany. Nor at this time of day, with the evidence of Herr Kautsky, Count Czernin, and other documents from enemy sources before us, is it possible to make out a case for Germany as only one of the instigators of the war. Signor Nitti is very severe on Russia. Doubtless Russian diplomacy, particularly in the Balkans during the period before the first Balkan war, had a provocative side, but surely a vital distinction must be drawn between a diplomacy which seeks to further the interests of peoples of its own race and a diplomacy which in the interests of universal dominion does not shrink from launching a universal war In the crucial days of July, 1914, Russia was on the side of peace. The arguments used about her mobilization really do not count, for, as was pointed out by the Military Correspondent of the 'Morning Post' on the eve of the war, Russia could not possibly permit the annihilation or surrender of the Serbian Army. The military measures of Austria-Hungary against Serbia really rendered war inevitable, and Herr Kautsky can tell Signor Nitti who it was who egged on the Ballplatz in its mad enterprise.

"Signor Nitti is similarly unfair to France. Indeed, he seems to admit towards the close of his book that if fair terms of peace had been accorded to Germany the ludicrous position would have been reached that the vanquished would have been better off than the victors. For Germany had in 1918 no external debt, no devastated regions, no ruined industries, and none of that appalling nightmare of a prolonged occupation of its territories by an alien and oppressive power. The Allies, therefore, had to be severe with Germany. The greater the sin, the greater the punishment—that was the feeling, not only in Europe but also in America.

"Further, if Russia was the danger before 1914—and Signor Nitti is inclined to flirt with that idea—then the Treaty of Versailles, by recreating Poland, has removed from Germany that menace. Yet, curiously enough, the Italian Prime Minister is particularly severe on Poland—his gibes, his hatred, his contempt for that State, struggling gallantly with almost superhuman difficulties, ill become the statesman of a country whose glorious efforts to reach unity, and its present proud position in the Mediterranean were once upon a day received with the same sneer as Signor Nitti now bestows upon Poland. Indeed, it is in regard to Poland that Signor Nitti's argument breaks down. Germany's excuse, so he says, was the menace of Russia. But that menace has been removed by the creation of a buffer State in Poland. Yet Signor Nitti has nothing too bad to say about the barrier; indeed, he would have it removed. Are the laws of logic, too, to be treated as scraps of paper?..."

REPORTS DECREASE IN NOTES ISSUED

That satisfactory progress is being made in restricting the amount of unsecured notes in Poland is indicated by the recent statement of the Director of the Polish State Loan Bank to the Parliamentary Committee for Budget and Finances. He declared that the amount outstanding had decreased from 195 billion early in January to 191 billion at the end of the month. Previously the increase had been regular. At the end of June, 1921, the amount outstanding was 94 billion marks; July, 106 billion; August, 123 billion; September, 135 billion; October, 175 billion. At the end of December the amount was 193 billion, and in the first ten days of January it reached the top mark of 195 billion.

The Minister of Finance, Mr. Michalski, declared in the discussion that a decided improvement had taken place in Poland's financial position and also in regard to the stabilization of the Polish mark.

Poland's Need of Defence

At a moment when Poland is making every effort to reduce its armed forces to the lowest possible figure consistent with national safety, a report comes to the Associated Press of a blustering note from Soviet Russia in which Foreign Minister Tchitcherin is said to "warn" Poland that in the event of a "new attack" from Poland, Russia will make no distinctions between regular and irregular troops, and to state that a resumption of war between Russia and Poland is likely if there is "any further violation of the Riga Treaty."

This note can have only one purpose. It is intended to lend substance to a belief held in many uninformed circles that Poland is bent on militaristic exploits. The contrary is true. Only recently General Sosnkowski, the Polish Minister of War, submitted a bill calling for a peace-time army of 250,000, which he said was the minimum strength required under the present conditions. He emphasized, however, that as soon as Russia and Germany were really disarmed, Poland would welcome the opportunity to reduce her armed forces still further. Trotski recently announced that the field strength of the Red Army was nearly 1,500,000. That Germany also is a dangerous Power is pointed out by The Times, London, February 23, which states, in part, in a discussion of "The Premiers and the Conference":

"...But Russia is not the only Power in regard to which stringent precautions must be taken before the Conference meets. They are not less necessary in the case of Germany, who seems to be almost as far as ever from 'moral disarmament.' On Tuesday we gave some fresh evidence of her systematic evasion of the disarmament clauses of the Peace Treaty. We hear today of yet another find of heavy guns. But she is engaged in a conspiracy to knock the bottom out of that Treaty in many other ways..."

On the following day, The Times, said "...Every day brings fresh proof of the energy with which recalcitrant Germany and Bolshevist Russia are working to separate us..."

Poland, it must be remembered, lies between Russia and Germany!

PONIKOWSKI AGAIN HEAD OF CABINET

A new ministry, again headed by Premier Antoni Ponikowski, has been formed in Warsaw to replace that which resigned on March 3rd, when the Wilno delegates insisted that the Wilno region be fully incorporated forthwith in Poland, to which demand the Polish cabinet could not agree. In the new cabinet Foreign Minister Skirmunt retains his portfolio. It was generally understood since the resignation of the cabinet that there would be no change in Poland's foreign policy.

Contrary to the opinion that has prevailed in certain circles since the resignation of the former Ponikowski cabinet, the cause of the cabinet's downfall was not that it would not accord Wilno liberal terms of incorporation, but that owing to foreign pressure, the Polish Cabinet could not accede to the demand of Wilno for full, complete and immediate union. The situation is paradoxical, to say the least. Poland is besought to take over the administration of a region in which the inhabitants have expressed their desire to join Poland, and yet she is forced by outside influence to refuse to permit self-determination to be realized.

WILNO'S PLEA FOR UNION

The Wilno Diet, elected on January 8th for the purpose of deciding the fate of the Wilno region, on February 20th passed by 96 votes to 6 abstentations, the following resolution:

In the name of Almighty God, we, the Diet of Wilno, elected by the free and general will of the population of the Wilno region, possessed of full rights to determine the fate of that region, remembering the ties, of many centuries' standing, which, based on the acts of Horodlo and Lublin and crowned by the Constitution of May, 1791, united our lands with Poland into one on the basis of spontaneous agreements, remembering also the blood of our fathers, freely shed in the struggles of our one nation after the unfortunate partitions of our one mother country, paying homage to the son of this region, Jozef Pilsudski, and to the heroic deed of General Zeligowski, in accordance with the right of nations to self determination, in the name of the population of this region, their present and future generations, for the purpose of securing their liberty and general spiritual and material development, in this meeting on the 20th of February, 1922, do resolve and decree:

1. We consider irrevocably severed and non-existent all legal ties forcibly imposed upon us by the Russian State, and we deny any right of Russia to interfere in the case of the Wilno region.

2. We reject and forever repudiate claims of a legal nature to the Wilno region raised by the Lithuanian Republic and expressed in the Treaty between Lithuania and the Soviets of July 12, 1920, and in others.

3. We solemnly declare that we shall not recognize any decision, either about the fate of our region, or about its internal institutions, made by foreign elements contrary to our will.

4. The Wilno region constitutes without any condition or proviso, an inseparable part of the Polish Republic. The Polish Republic has the full and exclusive right of State Sovereignty over the Wilno region.

5. The competent authorities of the Polish Republic have the sole and exclusive right to determine the laws and institutions of the Wilno region in accordance with the Constitution of the Polish Republic of March 17, 1921.

6. We call upon the Legislative Assembly and upon the Government of the Polish Republic to assure immediately the exercises of the rights and duties resulting from the recognition of the legal title to Wilno rightly enjoyed by the Republic of Poland.

THE REHABILITATION OF RUSSIA

The rehabilitation of Russia now heads the agenda of world problems. The approach of the Genoa Conference has brought the Russian problem into great prominence at this moment, but this problem is not new to those who have studied the situation on the spot. Of one thing in particular these students and observers are convinced, namely, that Russia must be built up from within. They have no sympathy with the plans of statesmen and promoters who would reestablish Russia with one grand gesture—with a wave of a wand. Work, not talk is needed. The mere expenditure of capital is not the remedy recommended. Hard, patient, shirt-sleeve labor and application is prescribed as the only road to Russia's reconstruction. What has been so completely destroyed cannot be rebuilt by conferences between statesmen, nor yet by directors' meetings in financial centers. Though these critics discourage a belief in the existence of a royal road to Russia's restoration, they do not end their disclosures at that point. Without being either unduly optimistic or too pessimistic, they emphasize the difficulty of the problem without intimating that it is insolvable.

As One German Sees the Situation

The legend that Germany, with the backing of a certain international group of financiers, alone can rebuild Russia is intelligently commented on by the Moscow correspondent of the important German publication, the "Frankfurter Zeitung." After referring sarcastically to "press dispatches from London about gigantic plans for the reconstruction of Russia" through co-operation between England and Germany, he emphasizes the need for patient initiative and application on the spot, rather than for long-distance, large-scale financing. He continues, in part, as follows:

"...One has throughout the impression that the work here must be undertaken little by little. This, in fact, has already been done to a modest extent... Patient work on a small scale does not, in this connection, mean small scale commerce, but actual work which attacks all phases of the problem with limited or extensive expenditure of energy and capital. There are instances, in which it is, as Goethe said, the highest duty to do that which lies nearest at hand. To overhaul Russia today by means of a far-reaching system of concessions is analogous to giving a paralyzed man a pair of the most wonderful modern crutches.[1] First the paralysis must be cured. Only then will crutches be of use. A concession today can be of value to foreign capital, only if it can be exploited. Moreover we shall have to count on very patient capital which can wait for the payment of interest and principal. Exploitation, however, is conditioned by the assumption that the Russian industrial body will again come to life and regain the full use of all its organs....

"What can be realized should be realized as soon as possible. But it will come off best if it is regarded as a business by itself, and not as part of some magnificent scheme which could be thought out in all details at once and then realized in its entirety with one stroke. What is most needed in the first place is even more initiative than gigantic supplies of capital. And initiative is most effective when it is individual; when it flows freely out of a thousand individual and small efforts into one big stream..."

Poland's Possible Role in Russia's Reconstruction

Assuming then, that Russia needs attention on the spot, who is best fitted to come to the rescue? Poland? Yes, from two standpoints. First, Poland is admirably situated to be of service in reviving Russia's commercial life. Secondly, the intimate knowledge possessed by Polish engineers and business men of Russia's problems, of Russian psychology and of the topography and resources of Russia are of the greatest value in the restoration of that nation's industries.

Poland As the Route to Russia

Mr. Samuel Vauclain, after his recent visit to Poland, commented on the first of these points, in part as follows:

"...(Poland's) geographical position is making her the wealthiest nation of all Europe. She is the waist of Europe, a narrow strip of land lying between the Black Sea and the Baltic Sea, and all the manufactured goods of Germany and other European countries must pass through her borders." (New York Commercial, Feb. 23).

"...Her geographical position between Russia and Western Europe, the Baltic and the

[1] In his letter to the Italian Ambassador on March 8th, declining the invitation to the Genoa Conference, Secretary of State Hughes, in referring to Russia, said, in part: "It is also the view of this Government . . . that while awaiting the establishment of the essential basis of productivity in Russia . . . nothing should be done looking to the obtaining of economic advantages in Russia which would impair the just opportunities of others, but that the resources of the Russian people should be free from such exploitation and that fair and equal economic opportunity in their interest, as well as in the interest of all the powers, should be preserved."

Black Sea insures her future..." (Public Ledger, Jan. 28). "Poland in a few years will be wonderfully rich, and Danzig on the Baltic will be one of the principal cities of middle Europe. All the traffic between eastern and western Europe will have to pass through Poland and Rumania..." (Wall Street Journal, Feb. 16).

The Poles Are Acquainted with Russian Conditions

F. de Saint-Phalle, Vice-President of the Baldwin Locomotive Works and President of the American Polish Chamber of Commerce, who also recently visited Poland, had this to say of Poland's importance in the reconstruction of Russia: "...Poland of all countries I found the best informed about Russia because so many Poles have lived in Russia—they have brothers and relations there now—and the flow of Russian information is direct and realistic. I would say that in Warsaw one can get nearly as good an idea of what is going on in Russia without going to Russia, as one in Washington can judge the situation in Canada or Mexico without going there..." (Wall Street Journal, Jan. 7.).

Polish Technical Ability

Evidence as to Poland's capacity for solving Russia's technical problems is also at hand. In a report drawn up by twelve Polish engineering and industrial organizations some months ago when Germany was attempting to prove to the world that Poland possessed insufficient technical force to manage properly the industries of Upper Silesia, attention was called to the important role that Poland has played in Russian industrial life in the past. The report, in part, was as follows:

"Before the war, Poland supplied, not only its own industries with technical, organizing and administrative forces, but also the big industrial establishments of Central Russia, Siberia, Caucasus, Ukrainia, etc.

"Poles were the organizers of the majority of metallurgical establishments in South Russia, and conducted about half of these establishments. Out of nineteen metallurgical works of South Russia, which in 1915 employed a total of 74,457 workmen and produced around 2,713,000 tons of raw materials and 2,540,000 tons of iron, nine establishments employing 28,666 workmen were entirely under Polish management, one of 3,475 workmen Polish-Belgian, one of 3,640 workmen Polish-French, and one of 10,399 workmen under Polish-Russian management. In seven of these—among others in the well-known Dnieper works, the Kamenskoe, the Hartman's Kramatorsky works —almost the entire administration was Polish, and in the remaining establishments a great number of Poles occupied both higher and lower positions.

"These enterprises were in the hands of Western-European capitalists, for the most part French and Belgian, who, being in a position to choose the best technical skill, appointed principally Poles as organizers and managers.

"Polish technical forces also organized the Krivorog ore and manganese mines and stood at the head of these mines to the very last moment. The first organizers of coal mines in the Donets Basin were Poles, and they occupied many positions in those mines."

Russia's Idle Resources

Contemporary information about the involved nature of the problem of Russia's reconstruction, whether it is carried out by Poles or others, is contained in a recent interview given by the Polish Minister in Moscow, Mr. Stefanski, to a representative of the Polish Eastern Press Agency, at which time he said, in part:

"...In the present relations between Poland and the Soviets there is, of course, the question of a commercial treaty toward which both governments have already taken up an attitude favorable in principle, and which in the near future will become the subject of detailed negotiations... The gigantic natural resources of Russia are not being utilized even in a small way because of the complete disorganization of the country. The transportation crisis is becoming increasingly acute... there is little possibility that the transport of raw materials to consuming areas can be resumed in the near future... Russia's gold supply has diminished tremendously and may soon disappear altogether. At present no large quantities of raw materials can be furnished Polish factories..."

As one possible solution of the problem, Minister Stefanski suggested that as rapidly as any improvement in transportation facilities made it possible, raw materials be shipped from Russia to Poland for manufacture, a portion of the finished goods to be retained by the Polish manufacturers in payment and the remainder shipped back to Russia for consumption.

In order to insure the rehabilitation of the transportation system it may first be necessary that Poland serve as a base for the supply of railroad equipment. Perhaps one powerfully backed factory for transportation equipment in Poland would go further toward solving the problem of Russia's reconstruction than a dozen economic conferences.

ROLE OF NEW STATES HIGHLY IMPORTANT

That the new States of Central Europe must be allowed to take an important part in the plans that are being made for the economic and political stabilization of Europe is the belief of those who appreciate the power for good of this bloc of States stretching from the Arctic to the Mediterranean. Finland, Esthonia, Latvia, Poland, Czecho-Slovakia, Rumania and Jugo-Slavia have a combined population of between seventy-five and eighty millions, and cover an area of approximately 600,000 square miles. Confirmation of the belief that they should be consulted in connection with the Genoa Conference preliminaries, is contained in a leading article entitled "The Genoa Problem" in The Times, London, February, 16, of which the following is an excerpt:

". . . France, again has asked that the preliminary discussion by experts of financial, economic, and transport questions, which the British Government propose, should not be limited to representatives of the principal Entente Powers, but also should include delegates from Poland, Rumania, and the 'Succession' States. According to the same authority, the British Government seem to have adhered to their original scheme and to have issued invitations to the principal Powers only. ...These minor countries are all most intimately concerned in the problems to be considered there. Their prosperity and even their very existence largely depend upon the future of Germany and of Russia. Their statesmen are compelled to watch events and movements in those lands with the utmost vigilance, and from their geographical position and from other circumstances they have a much fuller and more accurate knowledge of much that is going on beyond their frontiers than observers from Western Europe can readily attain. ...In whatever from they may be consulted, their advice ought to be invaluable..."

Further proof of the headway being made in the cementing of closer relations between the States of Central Europe was given recently in the address made by the new Finnish Minister to Poland, Mr. Ehrstroems, on the occasion of the presentation of his credentials in Warsaw. He emphasized particularly the common interests which were drawing the two nations into closer harmony and stated that he had been instructed by the President of the Finnish Republic to thank Poland for the steps taken by her toward a peaceful solution of the conflict between Finland and Russia over the question of Eastern Karelia.

The Associated Press report from Belgrade, on March 12th, to the effect that the Little Entente Powers had completed a three day conference during which important agreements on economic, finance and transportation questions were reached, again reflects the tendency toward co-operation in Central Europe.

SUGAR TO AID RETURN OF POLISH STABILITY

Economic Stabilization to Be Helped by Nation's Ability to Export Commodity

Sugar is destined to play an important role in the economic re-establishment of Poland, according to statistics recently gathered by a Warsaw newspaper. These figures show that Poland, or rather the areas which have now been freed from Russian. Prussian and Austrian rule and joined together in a recreated Poland, exported 350,000 tons of sugar annually before the war.

The total pre-war production of sugar was slightly in excess of 600,000 tons annually, of which about 250,000 tons were consumed in Poland. Owing to the difficulties that have been encountered in the past two years, both from farming and refining standpoints, the production for the year 1921-22 was only about one-fourth of normal, or 162,000 tons.

May Exceed Pre-War Total

As soon as agricultural conditions return to normal—rapid headway is being made in this direction—and the war-devastated refineries have been rebuilt, Poland will be able to produce even more sugar than in the best pre-war years, it is believed.

Economic handicaps which were imposed by the partitioning powers greatly hampered the sugar producers. For instance, in Russian Poland preferential railroad tariffs favored Russian producers as against the Polish growers and manufacturers. In Austrian Poland the Vienna Government similarly restricted the fullest production through its policy of subsidizing Austrian and hampering Polish sugar producers. In German Poland, on the other hand, the production was not interfered with because Germany desired to import sugar from her subject Polish area.

Sugar Taxes Important

Taxes paid by the sugar trade are an important source of income for the state treasury. Even with production in its present state, the total taxes paid aggregated last year about 32 billion marks. Because of the ease with which it can be transported, sugar is an excellent commodity for export, and as the demand is great in most of Poland's neighbor states, it is believed that with the reestablishment of the industry, the export of sugar will aid greatly in giving Poland a more favorable trade balance. The present subnormal production does not permit of the export of important quantities of sugar, though the use of saccharine in Poland has freed a certain amount of sugar which has been disposed of in small lots, largely through barter.

SCHOOL TEACHERS IN DEMAND IN POLAND

State Making Effort to Overcome Illiteracy of Children and Adults

To carry out the program of public instruction now being planned in Poland will necessitate the training of 100,000 elementary school teachers during the course of the next fifteen years, according to the recent statement in Parliament of the Vice Minister of Religion and Public Instruction.

Great efforts are being made to establish universal education throughout the re-united portions of the State. Illiteracy, now very common in former Russian Poland and the Eastern provinces, is being fought against, and it is hoped that among the children, at least, it will be overcome within the next few years. At present less than 80 per cent. of the children of school age are enrolled in classes. In former Russian Poland the percentage is about 50 per cent. and in some of the frontier regions as low as 30 per

cent. In former Prussian Poland the percentage is about 95 per cent.

The Problem of Unification

In addition to being hampered by the lack of funds, buildings and instructors, the Polish Ministry of Education has had a difficult task in unifying the school systems of the former Russian, Prussian and Austrian sections of the nation. In Russian Poland the problem has been particularly difficult because of the poor organization maintained by the Russians who were none too anxious to aid in the education of the Polish people. While better buildings and methods existed in former Prussian Poland, the school system had nevertheless to be largely reconstructed because most of the teachers were Germans, many of whom could not even speak Polish. In former Austrian Poland the elementary schools were far more satisfactorily conducted, the Austrian Government having given the Poles a limited autonomy some years before the war. It is from the schools of this region that a large part of the personnel for the reconstruction of the other school systems is being drawn.

Fighting Illiteracy Among Adults

Along with the establishment of a better elementary school system, an intensive fight is being made against illiteracy among the adult population. A special department has been organized in the Ministry of Education for this purpose. Instruction somewhat resembling the "extension course" of an American college, except that the latter is naturally of a higher standard, is being organized for the Polish adult population. The State also has taken steps to aid private organizations and clubs which promote community life. In this way it is hoped to stimulate the interest of the people in singing, theatricals, museums, etc., and to induce them to study to overcome their illiteracy. Lecturers are also being sent out through the provincial districts, and about 100 traveling exhibitions have been organized.

Thirty-six thousand people are now attending night schools established especially for adults. Libraries, heretofore confined to the larger cities, are being established throughout the nation. The State has adopted the Carnegie system of covering part of the expense on condition that the local community pay the balance. One publishing firm recently donated books which were used to establish 200 small libraries in widely scattered parts of the country.

PLAN 20 PER CENT. CUT IN RAILROAD EMPLOYEES

A 20 per cent. reduction in the number of railroad employees is contemplated in Poland. This move is recommended by the Economy Commission of the Ministry of Finance, the Commission finding that 40,000 of the 200,000 railway employees could be dispensed with. Similar efforts toward economy are being made in other departments.

Poland and the Peace

Poland and Soviet Russia have been at peace with each other a little over one year. Poland is making every effort to maintain that peace. That she has no aggressive intentions is indicated by Minister of War Sosnkowski's recent proposal for a peace time army of 250,000. The difficulty of Poland's problem, however, could hardly be better presented than by reference to the speech of Trotsky, the Bolshevist War Minister, before the Ninth Soviet Congress at Moscow, on December 28, 1921. The Living Age (Boston) for March 18th, reports this speech, in part, as follows:

"We can now speak plainly of things which were considered but recently profound military secrets. At the period of the greatest development of our military forces, our army had in its ranks 5,300,000 men. We decided at first to reduce this figure to 2,700,000, but the general international situation gave us an opportunity to reduce it still more. As a result we now have a total effective force of 1,595,000, including the Red Fleet, the army proper consisting of 1,370,000. . . ."

Would the United States maintain only a small standing army if Mexico had a population of 100,000,000 and an army approximating a million and a half men?

PEACEFUL RELATIONS POLAND'S GENOA AIM

Poland looks upon participation in the Genoa Conference as an opportunity to aid in bringing about permanent peaceable relations between the nations of Central and Eastern Europe, according to the statement made recently by Foreign Minister Skirmunt to a representative of "Le Temps" of Paris.

The Minister intimated that though Poland, on account of her geographical position presents certain disadvantages in the time of war, she is a useful element in insuring the progress of commerce and industry in time of peace. He spoke of the part taken by Polish technicians in Russia before the war, and mentioned the constantly improving relations of Poland with the Ukraine and Soviet Russia as evidence of the role Poland can take in the reconstruction of Eastern Europe. The Minister also pointed out the improvement in the relations between Poland and the Baltic States, and stated that certain economic agreements now in view also tend to show that Poland is destined to play an important role in Europe's reconstruction.

Preparatory Work

In preparation for the Genoa Conference, Poland has reached agreements with the Little Entente States and with the Baltic States as regards their common attitude toward the problems anent the reconstruction of Europe.

Within Poland preparatory work is being conducted by a special department under the direction of Mr. Antoni Wieniawski. The department is divided into four divisions each of which is studying one of the four major problems, which are politics and foreign relations; finance; industry and commerce; and transportation.

CROP PROSPECTS IN POLAND FAVORABLE

Though it is still too early in the year to estimate with accuracy the condition of Poland's winter wheat crop prospects, the outlook is regarded as favorable by the Polish Chief Statistical Office.

The practice of sowing wheat in the autumn is quite general throughout Poland, much as is also the case in the great wheat areas of Kansas and Nebraska. Consequently the severity of the winter weather has an important bearing on the following season's crops.

Unfortunately, there was a general thaw early in January followed by snow and frost, but it is believed that the greater portion of the sown area was covered with a blanket of snow before the frost did much damage. In two districts, Poznania and Kielce, the dry autumn and November frosts damaged from 5 to 20 per cent. of the crops. Reports from the Eastern districts are more favorable than from any other region. It has been generally believed, and no information to the contrary has been received, that Poland will have larger grain supplies this year than at any time since the outbreak of the World War.

NO DATE FIXED FOR THE DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT

A definite date for the dissolution of the present Provisional Polish Parliament has not yet been decided upon. A recent proposal that the adjournment be fixed for June 25th, met with immediate protests on the part of some Polish newspapers and parties. It was stated that there remained too many important measures still to be acted on, and that the Parliament should continue to be constituted as at present until the most urgent laws had been enacted.

INCLUDING POLAND IN EUROPEAN ITINERARY

Warsaw and other points in Poland are easily accessible to Americans in Europe. Good daily train service is maintained between London and Paris and Warsaw. The trip from London to Warsaw can be made in a little less than 48 hours. Five hours less are required to make the trip from Paris to Warsaw. Travelers who go to Berlin have only a short additional run to Warsaw. Leaving Berlin at 5:38 p. m., they are able to reach Warsaw at 1:05 the following afternoon. Those who wish to include Czecho-Slovakia in the itinerary may make the trip from Paris to Warsaw by way of Strasburg and Prague in a little less than 60 hours. It is a 15 hour trip from Prague to Warsaw.

Once in Poland, transportation facilities are available to those who wish to visit other points in Poland or the Free City of Danzig. The run from Warsaw to Danzig takes just under 12 hours, and can be made either by day or night. Nearly all points in Poland can be reached in a one night trip, Lwow (Lemberg) in the southeast being only a little over 14 hours from the Capital, and Wilno (Vilna) in the northeast being only 13 hours distant.

The following sample schedules give a more detailed account of the connections between the Western Capitals and Warsaw.

From Western Capitals to Warsaw

LONDON TO WARSAW (Daily)

Leave London (Victoria Station)	2 p. m. Monday
Leave Brussels	12:10 a. m. Tuesday
Leave Cologne	6:35 a. m. Tuesday
Leave Berlin	5:38 p. m. Tuesday
Arrive Warsaw	1:05 p. m. Wednesday

PARIS TO WARSAW (Daily via Berlin)

Leave Paris	7 p. m. Monday
Leave Liege	1:45 a. m. Tuesday
Leave Cologne	6:35 a. m. Tuesday
Leave Berlin	5:38 p. m. Tuesday
Arrive Warsaw	1:05 p. m. Wednesday

PARIS TO WARSAW (Mon., Wed. and Fri., via Prague)

Leave Paris	9:50 p. m. Monday
Leave Strasbourg	10:55 a. m. Tuesday
Leave Karlsbad	4:54 a. m. Wednesday
Leave Prague	6:10 a. m. Wednesday
Arrive Warsaw	9:02 a. m. Thursday

BERLIN TO WARSAW (Daily)

Leave Berlin	5:38 p. m. Monday
Leave Poznan	2:53 a. m. Tuesday
Arrive Warsaw	1:05 p. m. Tuesday

One-Night Trips from Warsaw

WARSAW TO LWOW (LEMBERG)

Leave Warsaw	6:50 p. m.
Arrive Lwow	9:15 a. m.

WARSAW TO DANZIG

Leave Warsaw	9:50 p. m.
Arrive Danzig	9:20 a. m.

WARSAW TO WILNO (VILNA)

Leave Warsaw	8 p. m.
Arrive Wilno	9:18 a. m.

WARSAW TO STOLBERG

Leave Warsaw	8 p. m.
Arrive Baranovitchi	8:04 a. m.
Arrive Stolberg	9:50 a. m.

Traveling Conditions

While traveling conditions in Poland, and in most of Europe generally, for that matter, are not at present as good as in the United States, the train service is good. The trains listed in the above schedules have sleeping-car accommodations. Furthermore, in view of the depreciated European exchange rates, travel on these trains is relatively inexpensive for Americans. This is particularly true in Poland. Not only do Americans find traveling expenses in Poland very moderate, but also other expenses. Hotel and food bills, while very high from a Polish standpoint, are extremely reasonable when figured on a dollar basis.

It is safe to say that an American who wishes to form his own opinion of Poland, who wishes to observe on the spot the conditions existing in this recreated State, will find that he can include Poland in his itinerary without adding greatly either to his expenses or to his store of traveling inconveniences.

FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF NEW CONSTITUTION

Within a period of one week, just a year ago, there occurred three of the most far-reaching events in Poland's recent history. On March 17, 1921, the Polish Constitution was adopted. On March 18th, the Treaty of Riga, establishing peace between Poland and Russia, was signed. On March 20th, the all-important Upper Silesia plebiscite was held.

Each of these has had an important bearing on the nation's life during the past twelve months. With the adoption of the Constitution, the re-created nation became for the first time a free, popularly governed republic. The Riga Treaty laid the foundation for the improved relations that have been established between Poland and Soviet Russia and the Ukraine. The Silesian plebiscite led to the award to Poland of coal regions which will make the new nation's industries independent of tariff problems and other difficulties attendant upon the importation of coal.

The Constitution

In drawing up the Polish Constitution, the Parliament drew on the constitutions of the republics of Europe and America, and succeeded in the difficult task of combining the better features into one document, which at the same time was adapted to the peculiar needs of the Polish Republic. Containing 126 articles, the Constitution is divided into four sections and a preamble. Reference is made to the historic Polish Constitution of May 3, 1791, when, in the preamble, the lawmakers of 1921 assert they were "taking up the glorious tradition of the memorable Constitution of the Third of May."

The Treaty of Riga

The Treaty of Riga, drawn up during the winter 1920-21, established peace between Poland and Soviet Russia; defined the frontier between the two countries; provided for the establishment of diplomatic relations; provided for the payment of reparations to Poland and of the return by the Soviets of articles carried away during the invasions of Russian and Bolshevist forces; and provided a basis for the making of commercial agreements which are now in process of negotiation.

The Silesian Plebiscite

The plebiscite in Upper Silesia, held nearly two years after the signing of the Treaty of Versailles, resulted in a Polish victory in the coal mining region and a German victory in the larger agricultural area. The task of deciding upon the division of the disputed region was turned over to the League of Nations after the Supreme Council failed to reach a decision. The final award was made in compliance, as nearly as possible, with the result of the vote, though large numbers of Poles were left to Germany and several cities with a German majority were given to Poland. Germany's greater vote in the area as a whole was due to the fact that nearly 200,000 emigrant voters were allowed to participate in the election.

A LIE NAILED

The existence of a secret Polish-Hungarian treaty was recently alleged by the Vienna correspondent of the London Daily Herald, who asserted that the alleged pact was of such a nature as to undermine friendly Polish-Czech relations. The same dispatch was commented on in the New York Call which immediately assumed the truth of the allegation, and used it as a starting point for an attack on Poland's political morality.

The Polish Government has authorized an emphatic denial of this whole story which was spread from Vienna throughout Europe by the enemies of Poland and of the Little Entente, and friends of the Bolshevists and Germans.

In a statement made by the Polish Minister in Prague to the Czecho-Slovakian Prime Minister, Dr. Benes, he said, in part, what follows: "This news item published by the organs of the English Socialists is a pure invention. I need not assure Your Excellency that this report of the Daily Herald is not only untrue but is directly contrary to the policies of the Polish Government and the Polish Parliament."

THE CRUX OF THE PROBLEM

(*From an article by Mr. Frank Simonds in The Times, London, March 2, 1922.*)

"...As it stands at present, Washington does not believe that any disarmament or limitation of armament can take place in Europe until Russia, which has the largest and perhaps the most dangerous army, consents to demobilize her forces. Such demobilization would at once affect the situation in the border States, notably Poland and Rumania. With the Russian Army brought down to police limits, similar reductions would be possible in the border States..."

In this connection it is interesting to recall that General Sosnkowski, the Polish Minister of War, recently proposed in a bill presented to Parliament that the Polish Army be kept for the present on a peace-time footing of 250,000 men, stating that Poland had already cut her army down as much as was possible under the present circumstances, but that as soon as Russia and Germany were actually on a peace-time footing, Poland would reduce her military forces still further.

WINTER SPORTS ARE POPULAR IN POLAND

What St. Moritz is to Switzerland, Zakopane, in the Carpathians south of Cracow, is to Poland. Famed both as a winter and summer resort, Zakopane has been the scene of skiing contests and other winter sports during the past few months. The popularity of a three-day international skiing exhibition late in February is cited by the Slowo Polskie as evidence of the growing interest of the people of Poland in outdoor sports. Contestants were entered, also, from France, Czecho-Slovakia, Rumania, Hungary, Finland and Jugo-Slavia. Special trains were provided by the railway administration, and a number of Polish and foreign government officials attended the exhibitions. Prime Minister Ponikowski in person presented a medal to the winner of the contests, an entrant from Czecho-Slovakia.

PARLIAMENT FAVORS EARLY DISSOLUTION AND ELECTIONS

The Polish Parliament has gone on record as favoring dissolution as soon as the new electoral law, now under consideration, can be passed. It has been decided that the work of the present Parliament is not to continue later than the summer recess, and that in no case should the new elections be held later than October 1st of the present year.

RAIL CONNECTIONS WILL BE IMPROVED

Traveling facilities between Poland and the larger cities of Central and Eastern Europe will be greatly improved on June 1st when new train schedules are to become effective. Direct connections between Warsaw and Riga and between Warsaw and Bucharest and Belgrade will be among the more important features of the revised schedules.

Conditions of travel by rail within Poland have improved constantly during the past year, and it is now possible to reach most points in the State in a one-night trip from Warsaw. Direct connections between Warsaw and the capitals of Western Europe have been maintained for some time. The opening of the additional services now contemplated indicates an early return to normal railway travel in Eastern Europe, except in Russia.

The improvement in traveling conditions between the new States will have an important bearing, not only on international commerce, but on better international relations, for with the more frequent train communications a better understanding of each other's problems will be made possible.

POLAND LEGISLATES AGAINST IDLE FARMS

The Polish Government has taken steps to insure that all the nation's fertile farm land is regularly cultivated and not allowed to lie idle. According to an order recently published in the Journal of Laws, all land which is available for tillage, and which is not being cultivated, may be taken over by the State and leased to individuals who will agree to cultivate it.

Exceptions are made in the cases of land which is merely allowed to lie fallow for one season for purposes of rejuvenation, or which is used for pasturing purposes for a limited time.

Two classes of land owners will be affected by the new law: the "land-poor" and the unenterprising. The Ministry of Agriculture has been charged with the carrying out of the compulsory leasing. It is believed that the existence of this measure will stimulate more intensive cultivation. Furthermore, many large estates in Poland are being cut up into small properties, especially in cases where such action will stimulate production.

REPORT 170,000 OUT OF WORK IN POLAND

According to a recent announcement of the Polish Ministry of Commerce and Labor there are at present approximately 170,000 registered unemployed in Poland. This figure is a decrease of more than 10,000 as compared with the total late in January.

25 ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS WITHIN RUSSIA

In a discussion of the internal organization of the Soviet Russian Government, the Czas of Cracow, Poland, recently stated that there are 25 partially or wholly self-governing units within or associated with the Russian Federal Soviet Republic.

Bound to the Soviet regime by proletarian agreements are seven independent units: White Ruthenia, Ukraine, Azerbaijan, Armenia, Georgia, Khiva and Bokhara. An eighth independent unit, the Far Eastern Republic, has a democratic form of government.

Within the Soviet State there are seven partially self-governing republics —Bashkir, Kirgiz, Tartar, Turkestan,

Mountain Dagestan, and Crimea. In addition there are nine so-called home-rule districts.

The area of the whole of these units excluding Khiva and Bokhara is approximately 8,000,000 square miles. The population is roughly 130,000,000. Of this population, however, only about 75,000,000 are included in the area ruled more or less directly by the present Moscow Government, not including the Caucasus, the Crimea and Turkestan. The Ukraine has a population of about 23,400,000 according to the Svoboda, Ukrainian paper published in the United States.

Hence the population of Soviet Russia, as a unit, is considerably less than that of the United States, and no greater than the combined population of Finland, Esthonia, Latvia, Poland, Czecho-Slovakia, Rumania and Jugo-Slavia, which have a population of between 75,000,000 and 80,000,000.

THE POLISH CABINET

The new Polish Cabinet, as reorganized by Prime Minister Ponikowski, is constituted as before with three exceptions: the portfolios of transportation, commerce and interior.

The personnel is as follows:

Prime Minister and Minister of Education, Antoni Ponikowski; Foreign Affairs, Konstanty Skirmunt; Finance, Jerzy Michalski; Transportation, Ludwik Zagorny-Marynowski; Public Works, Gabryel Narutowicz; War, Kazimierz Sosnkowski; Commerce and Industry, Stefan Ossowski; Agriculture, Josef Raczynski; Posts and Telegraphs, Wladyslaw Steslowicz; Health, Witold Chodzko; Justice, Bronislaw Sobolewski. Former German Poland, Jozef Wybicki; Public Welfare, Ludwik Darowski; Interior, Antoni Kamienski.

Antoni Kamienski, the new minister of the Interior, was born in Lodz in 1878. He is a graduate of the University of Warsaw and the Warsaw Polytechnic. He is mining engineer and has been associated with iron works in both Upper Silesia and in former Russian Poland. He has had administrative experience in connection with the administration of his home voyvodship, Lodz.

Ludwik Zagorny-Marynowski, the new minister of Transportation, was born in Cracow in 1875. He is railroad construction engineer, and has served as an official of the Galician railways. Before assuming his present office he was director of the railways of the Stanislawow district.

Stefan Ossowski, the new minister of Commerce and Industry, was born in Warsaw in 1874. He is a graduate of the University of Lwow. He was formerly a professor at the University of Cracow, and is a bank official.

FATE OF WILNO AREA REMAINS IN BALANCE

Owing to the fact that the Polish Cabinet was not able (because of foreign pressure) to accede to the demand of the Wilno Assembly for the complete incorporation of the Wilno area within Poland, the fate of the disputed region is still undecided.

As the situation now stands, the Assembly of Wilno, popularly elected by the free vote of the populace of the region on January 8th, has voted in favor of incorporation "without conditions or limitations" within Poland, and despite the refusal of the Polish Government to comply with this wish, the Assembly still stands by its decision.

Poland has from the beginning desired to see the Wilno question settled in a satisfactory and just way. In view of the small percentage of Lithuanians in the disputed region, the Kovno Government has throughout declined to consult the wishes of the Wilno population, while Poland has insisted on respecting their right to self-determination.

The real source of the Polish-Lithuanian strife lies in the attitude of the Lithuanian Government in the

summer of 1920, when, at the time the Bolshevist armies were advancing on Warsaw, the Lithuanians took advantage of Poland's critical position to make an agreement with the Bolshevists, and to enter, with the permission of the latter, the Wilno territory which had been freed by Poland and which had been administered for more than a year by the Polish Government with the complete approval of the local population.

It was after the withdrawal of the Bolshevist armies, that General Zeligowski, in order to prevent the inclusion of Wilno within Lithuania against the wishes of the inhabitants, took over the control of the region pending its final disposition. That Poland sought only a just settlement was proved by the willingness of the Polish Government to submit the issue to the League of Nations for adjustment. Lithuania, however, declined to agree to the League's proposal for a plebiscite, and it was only after the League Council had turned the problem back to Poland and Lithuania for settlement that the Wilno populace took it upon itself to elect a local Assembly empowered to determine the fate of the region.

The election, as stated above, was held on January 8th, and the Assembly then elected declared in favor of annexation to Poland by a vote of 96 to 6 abstentions. The expressed wish of the people, however, was not carried out because of the foreign support given the Lithuanian claims, and the Polish Government was confronted with the dilemma of having to refuse incorporation to a district inhabited largely by Poles which had through the overwhelming vote of popularly chosen representatives demanded such incorporation.

POLISH JOURNALISTS PLAN TO ORGANIZE

Plans are being made in Poland for the formation of Chambers of Journalism or Unions whose purpose it will be to uphold the ethics of the profession and to represent the newspaper writers in their negotiations with publishers.

Legislation regarding the formation of these organizations of writers will be taken up by the Polish Parliament during the present session, according to the Przeglad Wieczorny. This paper recently stated that preliminary work had already been undertaken, and that the detailed plan would be ready for discussion in Parliament in a short time.

The formation of Journalistic Chambers in Poland was first suggested three years ago when Polish writers met in Warsaw for their first annual convention. At the subsequent conventions, held in Warsaw and Lwow, the discussion was continued. It was at the last of these meetings in Lwow that the journalists from all parts of Poland gave their full support to the proposal, and it was decided to urge the enactment of legislation authorizing the organization of the Chambers.

Article 68 of the Polish Constitution provides that "Special statutes will create in addition to territorial self-government, economic self-government for the individual fields of economic life: namely, Chambers of Agriculture, Commerce, Industry, Arts and Crafts, hard labor and others, united into a Supreme Economic Council of the Republic. . . ."

MINISTERS PREPARE POLAND'S FIRST BUDGET

The first budget of the Republic of Poland was provisionally completed by the Polish Council of Ministers early in March. An interesting feature of the budget, which has yet to be approved by Parliament, is the fact that 8.5 per cent. of the nation's expenditures are to be devoted to education. The Ministry of Railroads will have the largest appropriation, of 29.4 per cent. of the whole. The Ministry of War is second with 26.4 per cent., and the Ministry of Finance is third with 14 per cent. The Ministry of Religion and Education is fourth.

The expenditure of 579,442,400,000 include 108 billions for investments, of which 44 billions represent permanent expenditure on Army, 34 billions on Railroads, 19 billions on Public Works, 5 billions Education, 4 billions Posts and Telegraphs.

The proposed budget is as follows:

Department	Income in Millions of Marks	Per Cent. of total	Expenditure in Millions of Marks	Per Cent. of total
Chief of State and Administration....	—	—	65.6	—
Parliament	0.7	—	493.3	0.1
State Board of Control	—	—	706.0	0.1
Prime Ministry and Office.....	707.3	0.2	1,972.3	0.3
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	3,425.3	0.8	11,912.7	2.1
Ministry of War.....	10,581.9	2.3	152,849.2	26.4
Ministry of Interior	6,146.9	1.4	25,093.3	4.3
Ministry of Finances	263,817.5	58.5	81,197.9	14.0
Ministry of Justice	1,186.3	0.3	10,449.6	1.8
Ministry of Industry and Commerce..	7,094.0	1.6	3,033.7	0.5
Ministry of Railroads	108,134.7	24.0	170,588.2	29.4
Ministry of Agriculture	27,820.8	6.2	15,038.0	2.6
Ministry of Religions and Education .	492.5	0.1	49,167.2	8.5
Ministry of Labor	1,270.5	0.3	7,892.0	1.4
Ministry of Posts and Telegraph	14,332.4	3.2	15,666.5	2.7
Ministry of Public Health	2,154.8	0.5	7,344.5	1.2
Ministry of Art and Culture	25.6	0.005	336.5	0.1
Ministry of Public Works	1,823.8	0.4	21,936.8	3.8
Central Liquidation Office	534.0	0.1	668.6	0.1
Central Office for Land Distribution ..	1,614.9	0.4	2,790.2	0.5
Former Prussian Provinces.....	85	—	240.3	—
	451,248.9		579,442.4	

The above figures were approved by the Council of Ministers, which authorized the Minister of Finance to make any adjustment that might be necessary before final presentation to Parliament.

The NEW MAP of CENTRAL EUROPE

The new frontiers of the States of Central Europe, from Finland in the North to Jugo-Slavia in the South, were shown in a map sent out with the Weekly News Release of March 22, 1922. Included in this group of States are seven countries—Finland, Esthonia, Latvia, Poland, Czecho-Slovakia, Rumania, and Jugo-Slavia—with an area of approximately 600,000 square miles and a total population of between 75,000,000 and 80,000,000. Representatives of three of these States, Czecho-Slovakia, Rumania, Jugo-Slavia, composing the Little Entente, and Poland recently conferred at Belgrade regarding a common program for the Genoa Conference, while the representatives of three Baltic States, Finland, Esthonia and Latvia, again in co-operation with Poland, met at Warsaw for a similar purpose. To readers of the Release, who, for any reason, may have failed to receive it, a copy will gladly be sent upon request.

11,000 HIGH SCHOOL PUPILS IN POZNANIA

Nearly eleven thousand students are enrolled in the secondary or high schools of Poznania, the Polish voyvodship formerly held by Prussia. The school authorities in their report on the present condition of the secondary schools, state that in spite of the many difficulties encountered in the replacing of the Prussian school administration, satisfactory progress has been made. As in other parts of Poland, one of the most difficult problems has been that of teachers. Relatively few of the former teachers were sufficiently versed in Polish to continue to hold their positions, and trained Polish teachers have been too limited in number.

Twenty-Eight High Schools

In the whole of Poznania there are twenty-eight high schools of which fourteen are co-educational. At the end of last year there were 8,645 boys and 1,898 girls in these schools. Only 18 per cent. of the total were girls, whereas in other parts of Poland, notably in former Russian Poland, the percentage of girls is as high as 40 per cent. in certain voyvodships.

Eighteen of the schools are of the classical type and require the study of both Greek and Latin. Six are of the so-called "reformed classical" type with Latin a requisite, and six schools are largely given over to humanistic studies. Of late there has been a tendency toward the introduction of so-called "practical courses" but this type of "learning" has not been introduced to such an extent as in the United States.

The NEW MAP of CENTRAL EUROPE*

Extending from the Arctic Ocean in the North to the Black Sea and the Adriatic in the South is a group of States which have without exception been vitally affected by the political adjustments that have followed in the wake of the World War. The accompanying sketch map shows the boundaries and frontiers as they now exist. Railway lines also are indicated. Seven of the States in question—Finland, Esthonia, Latvia, Poland, Czecho-Slovakia, Rumania and Jugo-Slavia—have recently taken steps toward co-operation in solving their international problems.

FINLAND

The population of Finland is approximately 3,332,000. The area is roughly 126,000 square miles. Helsingfors is the capital. From 1809 to 1917 Finland was included in the Romanov Empire as an autonomous Grand Duchy. On December 6, 1917, the House of Representatives proclaimed Finland an independent and sovereign State. According to the Constitutional Law of June 14, 1919, Finland is a Republic.

ESTHONIA

The population of Esthonia is approximately 1,750,000. The area is roughly 23,000 square miles. Reval is the capital and chief city. Esthonia is largely comprised of the former Russian Government of Estland. After the assumption of power by the Bolshevists, Esthonia, on February 24, 1918, declared her independence. The constitution of the Esthonian Republic was adopted on June 15, 1920.

LATVIA

The population of Latvia is approximately 1,500,000. The area is roughly 24,500 square miles. Riga, where the Polish-Soviet Treaty was signed, is the capital. Having at various periods been under German, Swedish and Danish rule, Esthonia passed finally into Russia's hands late in the 18th Century. On November 18, 1918, the Republic of Latvia was proclaimed at Riga.

LITHUANIA

The population of Lithuania is approximately 2,000,000, according to the World Almanac, 1922. The area is about 24,000 square miles. Kovno is the seat of the Government. From 1386 when Grand Duke Jagiello of Lithuania married Queen Hedwig of Poland and became King of Poland, Lithuania remained united with Poland until the Partitions of the latter half of the 18th Century. Lithuania was at that time annexed partly by Russia and partly by Prussia. The independence of the present Lithuanian Republic was proclaimed on February 16, 1918.

POLAND

The population of Poland is approximately 27,000,000. The area is roughly 150,000 square miles. Warsaw is the capital. Poland was reunited in November, 1918, when the three portions of the nation that had been under Prussian, Russian and Austrian rule for over a century had an opportunity to re-assert their independence. The Polish Constitution was adopted on March 17, 1921. Poland is a Republic. The Treaty of Versailles left unsolved boundary problems on all sides. The East Prussian boundary was settled through a plebiscite. The Teshen dispute was adjusted in 1920. The Eastern frontier was established by the Treaty of Riga, signed in March 18, 1921. The Upper Silesian boundary was settled by award in October,

*(See map opposite, page 92)

1921, in accordance with the results of the plebiscite of March 20, 1921. The one remaining unsettled problem of this nature is Wilno (Vilna). The popularly elected Wilno Assembly voted for incorporation within Poland, but the Polish Government, owing to foreign pressure, was not permitted to accept Wilno's proposal. The "neutral zone" between Poland and Lithuania is shown on the map as the long strip of land extending from southwest to due north of the Wilno region.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA

The population of Czecho-Slovakia is approximately 13,640,000. The area is roughly 55,000 square miles. Prague is the capital. In 1526 the Czechs, by electing the Hapsburgs to the throne of Bohemia, became affiliated with what later became the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Their political independence was later abolished by the Hapsburgs. The present Czecho-Slovak State came into existence on October 28, 1918. On November 14, 1918, the Czecho-Slovak National Assembly met in Prague and formally proclaimed the new State to be a Republic. The Constitution of the State was adopted by the National Assembly on February 29, 1920.

AUSTRIA

The population of Austria is approximately 6,140,000. The area is roughly 30,000 square miles. Vienna is the capital. The Republic of Austria was proclaimed on November 12, 1918, after the downfall of the Central Powers. The boundaries of the present State were defined in the Treaty of St. Germain, signed on September 10, 1919. The new Austrian Constitution was adopted October 1, 1920.

HUNGARY

The population of Hungary is approximately 7,840,000. The area is roughly 35,000 square miles. Budapest is the capital. Theoretically Hungary is at present a Monarchy, though in practice the form of government is as yet undetermined.

RUMANIA

The population of Rumania is approximately 17,400,000. The area is roughly 122,000 square miles. The capital is Bukarest. Rumania was enlarged by the Treaties of Peace of 1919 to include, in addition to Old Rumania: Bessarabia, Bukovina, Transylvania, Crisana, Maramuresh, and Banat. Rumania is a Kingdom. Its Constitution dates from 1866.

JUGO-SLAVIA

The population of Jugo-Slavia is approximately 11,400,000. The area is 95,600 square miles. Belgrade is the capital. Jugo-Slavia is the term generally applied to the enlarged State, but strictly speaking the title is the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes (in abridged form S H S). The first Ministry of the reunited Kingdom was formed on December 29, 1918, with representatives of all the Jugo-Slav lands. The boundaries of the new State were definitely determined by the Treaty of Rapallo. Included with Serbia in the new Kingdom are the Austro-Serbian, Croatian and Slovenian parts of the former Austro-Hungarian Empire, and Montenegro. The Constitution of 1888, which was re-enacted in 1903, was adapted to the new conditions and went into effect in its new form on June 28, 1921.

Supplem

The NEW MAP of CENTRAL EUROPE

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WEEKLY NEWS RELEASE

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April, 5, 12, 19, 26, 3-14, 15, 16, 17

(With Minister Michalski's Budget Presentation Speech)

The New Europe is not easy to understand. Mistaken conceptions of history and of current developments may give rise to false impressions that can easily harden into groundless convictions. To the end that there may be a better understanding in the United States of Poland's past and present, the Polish Bureau of Information attempts to present documents which throw light on important phases of Poland's history and to report and comment on current happenings in this present brighter period of Poland's national life.

	PAGE
Weekly News Release, April 5, 1922	*93-98*
Weekly News Release, April 12, 1922	*99-104*
Weekly News Release, April 19, 1922	*105-110*
Weekly News Release, April 26, 1922	*111-116*
Minister Michalski's Budget Speech	*117-124*

See Inside Front Cover for Detailed Index

INDEX

WEEKLY NEWS RELEASE, APRIL 5, 1922 — Page

Poland's Preparations for the Genoa Conference ... 93
Results of Baltic States Conference ... 93
Little Entente and Poland at Genoa ... 93
Interest in Sports Growing in Poland ... 94
Foreign Debts Due to Food Purchases ... 94
Would Electrify Polish Railroads ... 94
Poland Frees Twelve Ukrainian Students ... 94
Railroad Deficit Due to Low Rates ... 95
46 Polish Newspapers in Poland's Six Largest Cities ... 95
Finland in Market for Polish Products ... 95
Poland to Honor Copernicus on 450th Anniversary ... 95
Polish-Russian Frontier Traverses Unsurveyed Areas ... 96
Things Said About Poland in U. S. Press ... 97
Place Relief Train at Rumania's Disposal ... 98
Professors Enjoy Rank of Major-Generals ... 98

WEEKLY NEWS RELEASE, APRIL 12, 1922

Polish Census Report ... 99
A Vienna Paper on East Galicia ... 99
To Give Technical Courses by Mail ... 100
Polish Exports Show Big Increase in 1921 ... 100
Wide Interest in Second Poznan Fair ... 101
Poland Announces Free Transit Rules ... 101
Compulsory Physical Education in Poland ... 101
Poland and the Genoa Conference ... 102
Minister Michalski Presents Budget ... 103
Give Home Economics Courses for Women ... 103
Telephone Service Contract Is Signed ... 104
Sixth Sporting Paper Founded in Poland ... 104

WEEKLY NEWS RELEASE, APRIL 19, 1922

Wilno Included Within Poland ... 105
Recent Wilno Chronology ... 105
As One Paper Sees Wilno Settlement ... 106
First Railway Cars Leave Polish Factory ... 106
Important Increase in Farm Products ... 106
Improvement in Fiscal Situation ... 107
Chronology of Financial Program ... 108
London Times Sees Confidence Revival ... 109
Baltic Countries Sign Agreement ... 109
Lodz Stock Exchange ... 110

WEEKLY NEWS RELEASE, APRIL 26, 1922

Polish Parliament Activities Reviewed ... 111
Anniversary of Wilson's War Address Celebrated ... 112
To Establish Trade Academy in Lwow ... 113
Sees Poland as Channel to Russia ... 113
Poland Fighting Spread of Typhus ... 114
Gambling Den in Danzig Denounced ... 114
25,637 Elementary Schools in Poland ... 115
Women Object to Exports of Food ... 116

POLAND'S FINANCE MINISTER PRESENTS BUDGET—REVIEWS FISCAL PROBLEMS ... 117-124

PREPARATIONS FOR GENOA CONFERENCE

In an official communication regarding Poland's preparations for the Genoa Conference, the Press Bureau of the Ministry of Polish Foreign Affairs recently gave out the following statement:

"The approach of the Genoa Conference necessitated the establishment of a certain line of joint procedure by a number of States whose situation concerning the conference is analogous. While keeping unshaken its relations with France based on an alliance, the Polish Government considered it essential also to attempt to come to an understanding with its ally Rumania, with Czecho-Slovakia, with the Kingdom of the S. H. S. (Jugo-Slavia), and on the other hand with the Baltic States: Esthonia, Finland and Latvia. The matter of co-operation at the Genoa Conference with the Little Entente States was determined upon in Bucharest at a meeting attended by representatives of the four States, who determined the common text of a declaration published today.

"Acceding to this understanding, the Polish Government laid stress on the Little Entente, recognizing the principle of excluding from the Genoa Conference discussions of the existing treaties according to Art. 3 of the Cannes program. . . . In accordance with the understanding thus reached Polish delegates took part in the conference of experts held in Belgrade for the purpose of determining the basic lines of common defense of the economic interests of those states at Genoa. The results thus reached at Belgrade and the favorable course of the Baltic conference are an important step forward in the preparations for the Genoa conference."

RESULTS OF BALTIC STATES CONFERENCE

(From "The Times," London, March 17, 1922)

"From our own correspondent.

"Warsaw, March 15—The Conference of the Baltic States which has been sitting in Warsaw and attended by the Foreign Ministers of Finland, Esthonia and Latvia concluded its work today. This Conference is the logical outcome of the Helsingfors Conference held in July, 1921, and the results are a big step forward as regards mutual understanding and protection.

"Main agreements were reached on the following points: (1) arbitration of disputes; (2) the present frontiers as laid down by existing treaties are confirmed; (3) new treaties made shall not be inimical to the four interested countries, to which they must be submitted; (4) customs, economic, postal, railway, and Consular agreements to be concluded as early as possible after the conclusion of the Genoa Conference, on the decisions of which treaties are to be based—at present it is proposed that negotiations should begin in two months' time; (5) it was further decided to adopt a common line of action at Genoa in regard to the undesirability of discussion or revision of existing Russian treaties, and a common understanding was reached in regard to the proposals to be presented on the economic regeneration of Russia.

"The Soviet representatives in Warsaw took no part in the Conference, but they are invited to attend a meeting tomorrow when the above agreements will be explained to them for their information and comments."

LITTLE ENTENTE AND POLAND AT GENOA

(From "The Times," London, March 16, 1922)

"From our own correspondent.

"Prague, March 15—An official communique published here this morning defines the policy to be adopted by the Little Entente at the Genoa Conference:

"The Governments of Czecho-Slovakia, Rumania, Poland and Jugo-Slavia have agreed to adopt a common attitude at the Genoa Conference; inspired by the idea of restoring the normal political and economic life of Europe, they have decided that the following points must be gained:

"1. Adherence to the Genoa programme as laid down at Cannes, without consideration of such points as were then ruled out.

"2. A common line of action in economic matters, as laid down by the conference of experts at Belgrade.

"3. Means adopted for facilitating international trade and transport must be compatible with the independence of each of the Allied States.

"4. Each State to take part in the discussion only of questions in which its own interest is involved."

INTEREST IN SPORTS GROWING IN POLAND

Though interest in outdoor athletics is as yet much less widespread in Poland than in the United States and England, sports are becoming increasingly popular.

Plans were recently made for the next season's football schedule at a meeting held in Cracow which was attended by delegates from Warsaw, Wilno, Lwow, Poznania, Lodz, Lublin and Upper Silesia. The newly organized local unions of Wilno, Lublin and Upper Silesia were elected to membership in the Polish Football Union. The latter organization arranges annual schedules for football clubs from all parts of the nation, and also cooperates with foreign athletic associations for international contests between the teams winning local championships.

In a recent announcement of the Lwow Sporting Club it was stated that the club's activities embrace all branches of sport: football, light athletics, tennis, swimming, mountain hiking, skating and skiing. Owing to Poland's war losses, the report stated, the percentage of young men among the club's membership was lower than before the war. The club has 960 members.

FOREIGN DEBTS DUE TO FOOD PURCHASES

Poland's foreign debts on August 31, 1921, according to the "Rzeczpospolita" of Warsaw, were equivalent, in round numbers, to $137,000,000. The greater portion of this debt was incurred in the United States, where food, clothing, and medical supplies were obtained in large quantities from the Government, and where a loan for nearly $17,000,000 was floated.

In addition to credits obtained in the United States, Poland had received money or supplies from England, France, Holland, Norway and Sweden.

Poland recently obtained additional credits from both France and England, the former country granting a loan of 1,000,000,000 francs and the latter one of 4,000,000 pounds.

WOULD ELECTRIFY POLISH RAILROADS

Plans for the electrification of a number of the chief railways in Poland were recently discussed before a meeting of Polish engineers and architects in Poznania. Professor Rydlewski of the State School of Engineering stated that Poland's industrialization could be brought about much more rapidly by the use of electric power for the operation of factories and railways than by any other method. He stated that the potential water power of the Pomeranian and Galician rivers was sufficient to produce electricity for a number of the chief railway lines, and that the State had ample coal and peat resources to make possible a general electrification of industries.

He presented a plan for the electrification of the railway lines from Warsaw to Cracow, to Lwow and to Poznan. The cost of converting the line from Warsaw to Cracow was estimated at 67 million gold francs, but, it was pointed out, the saving in locomotives which could then be diverted to other lines where they were needed, would amount to 30 million francs, reducing the net cost almost one-half. The electrification of the local railway lines in Poznania was taken up in detail and the hope expressed that this project might be realized in the near future.

POLAND FREES TWELVE UKRAINIAN STUDENTS

The Polish Government recently released twelve Ukrainian students held in connection with the plot to assassinate Chief of State Pilsudski on the occasion of his visit to Lwow last year, when shots were fired at him as he was being driven to the theatre.

RAILROAD DEFICIT DUE TO LOW RATES

The Polish railway administration ended the year 1921 with a deficit of 55 billion marks, according to figures recently made public by the Ministry of Finance. In explanation of the deficit, Under-Secretary of Railways Eberhardt stated that the big deficit was due partly to the large investments in rebuilding lines destroyed during the war and partly to the low tariffs. Twenty billion marks were spent in reconstruction. He accounted for the larger portion of the remaining 35 billion marks deficit as follows: 4 billion marks due from other Government departments; 2 billion marks for advances on supplies; 5 billion marks worth of stocks on hand; 8 billion marks due from Germany in payment for transportation across the Danzig corridor; one billion for transportation of Government supplies from France to Poland. This leaves a net deficit of 16 billion marks. The chief reason for this, the Under-Secretary said, was that it had been the policy of the Ministry of Railways to keep down transportation tariffs, a deficit being regarded as less detrimental than exorbitant transportation costs. He pointed out that the Polish railway tariffs were 90 per cent. cheaper than the rates in Germany, and that there would have been no deficit whatever had Poland established rates as high as those enforced in Germany.

46 POLISH NEWSPAPERS IN POLAND'S 6 LARGEST CITIES

There are 46 daily Polish language newspapers in the six largest cities in Poland. Of these, 11 are published in Warsaw, 12 in Poznan, 8 in Cracow, 8 in Lwow, 4 in Lodz, and 3 in Wilno. In addition there are 3 German dailies in Poznan.

FINLAND IN MARKET FOR POLISH PRODUCTS

Finland is in the market for both Polish manufactured goods and raw materials, according to the recent statement of the Finnish Minister in Warsaw, Mr. Ehrström. The Minister said that Finland wishes to import from Poland naphtha, sugar, potato flour, salt, coal, and textiles just as soon as Poland is able to export these products. In turn, Finland can offer Poland paper, cellulose and paper pulp.

Minister Ehrström, in an interview with a representative of the Kurjer Polski, said that he was favorably impressed with the progress being made in the re-establishment of Poland's railway systems. He expressed the belief that the improved transportation facilities between Poland and Finland would aid materially in drawing the countries into closer political and commercial relations.

He believed that a Polish-Finnish commercial treaty, which has been under discussion for some time, would be drawn up in the near future. He expressed his approval of the work of the recently established Polish-Finnish trading company, "Helwar," which, he said, was organized by responsible individuals who would serve both the interests of Poland and Finland in the promotion of commerce between the two countries

POLAND HONORS COPERNICUS ON 450TH ANNIVERSARY[1]

Poland will celebrate, in February, 1923, the 450th anniversary of the birth of Copernicus. Plans are already being made for a national holiday in honor of the famous discoverer of astronomy and one of the greatest Poles of history.

[1] Through error this proposed celebration was referred to in the April 5th Release as the 350th anniversary.

FRONTIER TRAVERSES UNSURVEYED AREAS

The Polish-Russian Boundary Commission Finds Existing Maps Are Inaccurate

The Commissions appointed by the Polish and Soviet Russian Governments to delimit on the spot the Polish-Russian boundary have found that there are no accurate maps of certain regions traversed by the new frontier. Consequently, instead of merely having to draw a new line in compliance with existing maps, the Jonit Commission has had a bit of exploring added to its duties. Much of the land in the Minsk and Pinsk regions, the commissioners have found, had never before been surveyed in detail. The Russian maps of the region were either too old to show recent developments in the way of railways and villages, or were based on incomplete knowledge of the topography.

The work of the Commissions, which was undertaken last summer, and which it was at that time thought would take at least eighteen months to complete, has progressed with such rapidity that it will be completed in a shorter period, it is now believed. The chief duties of the Commisisons are, (1) collecting and preparing detailed cartographic material; (2) establishing a political frontier; (3) placing posts or markers along the boundary; (4) surveying the frontier area; and (5) effecting a boundary control.

New Maps Prepared

It was in connection with the gathering of cartographic information that the commissioners found themselves confronted with the task of surveying practically uncharted areas. Though inhabited, the provinces along the frontier are in a very primitive state, and except for the land directly adjacent to the few railway lines connecting Poland with Russia and the East, had never been accurately surveyed.

The establishment of a political frontier has involved a great deal of diplomatic negotiation over the divisions to be made of properties cut in two by the frontier. In so far as possible, the frontier was drawn to avoid traversing private properties, but in cases where rivers were designated as the boundary line,, private property belonging to Polish citizens had to be surrendered to Soviet Russia, where, owing to the communistic practices, property rights are not recognized.

Winter Delays Work

The actual designation of the frontier line by means of posts and other markers was not continued through the winter months owing to the severe weather. During the present month, however, this work has been resumed, and efforts will be made to complete it before next winter. The work of the surveyors was similarly affected by the heavy snows. It is the intention of the commissioners to prepare a boundary map based on photographs taken from airplanes for the whole length of the international line. No difficulties have been encountered in the establishing of frontier controls. The definition of the frontier has affected the local administration only to a limited extent as the boundary had already to a large extent been recognized on the basis of the general terms of the Treaty of Riga.

THINGS SAID ABOUT POLAND IN U. S. PRESS

(From "Christian Science Monitor," March 11, 1922)

"Warsaw, Feb. 14 (Special Correspondence)—The improved position of Poland still continues, thanks principally to the energetic and drastic measures of Mr. Michalski, the Minister of Finance. The general public makes no opposition to the capital levy, realizing the gravity of the situation and the necessity for energetic action.

"The gravest problem at the present time is that of the repatriated. These come in hordes from Russia, not only Poles, but still greater masses of Jews, who claim to be Polish citizens, though they have never before set foot on Polish soil. These people are in an incredibly miserable situation, starving, in rags and without sufficient means of substance. The barracks, which have been built to accommodate these people on the frontier, where they undergo quarantine, are quite insufficient to contain the multitudes that press into the country. . . ."

(From the Wabash, Ind., "Times," March 15, 1922)

"Poland was pictured as the greatest hope of the Near East before the Wabash Rotary Club this noon by James C. White, late resident representative in Poland of the Philadelphia 'Public Ledger' and the London 'Morning Post.' . . .

" 'For two years and a half I have been a resident in Poland,' said Mr. White, 'and have been travelling through Poland and into Soviet Russia both north and south. I feel that I have had a reasonable opportunity to survey the country and reach conclusions. When two years ago I first reached Poland I found a country distressed, short of food and clothes and yet trying to make good. Last January, when I came out of Poland on this trip, I left a happy and prosperous land. Over one million surplus tons of food products have been raised and are being sold to the neighboring countries. Lumber, both raw and manufactured, is being shipped to France and England, and coal is being sold north and west and textiles to Russia.' . . ."

(From the "Washington Herald," March 24, 1922)

"Moscow, March 22—With the arrival of spring—traditional season of war, rumors of war and unrest in Russia—Moscow is stirring to reports of impending conflict with Poland, Finland, Rumania, possibly involving Germany and eventually France. . . . Many Soviet officials believe that in any conflict or European shake-up Russia is bound to gain more than she can lose. A victory over France's protege, Poland, moreover would increase Russia's political prestige tremendously, and might bring about what the Moscow government considers 'a more reasonable attitude by capitalistic governments in future dealings with the Soviets.'"

(From "Commerce Reports," March 20, 1922)

"Trade Commissioner H. B. Smith, Warsaw

"Reliable information from Lodz indicates that important sales of cotton goods for shipment to Russia have recently been consummated, a Russian delegation, headed by Gortschakov, having received authorization from the Moscow Government to make large purchases in Poland. Recently Eastern Galician merchants have been buying cotton goods at Lodz in large quantities. Buying has been so far in excess of local Galician requirements that the supposition is that most of these goods too are destined for Russia.

"Rumanian merchants also have been placing cotton goods orders in Poland against funds accruing from the calling in of Polish white currency.

Large numbers of these bills were held in Rumania, and as regulations prohibited the re-export of all but a small percentage of the bills presented for redemption, the credit balances thus set up in Poland are to be used by Rumanian owners for the purchase of cotton goods.

"Practically all Polish cotton mills on account of this increased buying are now operating on full time."

PLACE RELIEF TRAIN AT RUMANIA'S DISPOSAL

Poland, according to a Warsaw newspaper, has not only been assisting the American Relief Administration and the International Committee for the Relief of Russia to transport food through Poland to Russia, but has also placed one train at the disposisal of the same organizations for the transport of food originating in Rumania to the Rumanian frontier.

PROFESSORS ENJOY RANK OF MAJOR GENERALS

University professors in Poland have equal ranking with major generals, and, being State officials, are accorded all the rights and privileges enjoyed by major generals. According to a recent announcement, there are at present 638 full professors in the Polish Universities and higher academic schools. The salaries of professors are somewhat higher than that of the Under-Secretary of State.

A DETAILED REPORT OF POLISH CENSUS

A detailed report of the population of Poland, based on the census taken on September 30, 1921, will be issued by the Polish General Statistical Office during the course of the present year or early in 1923, according to a recent announcement in Warsaw.

In addition to population statistics, there will be a comprehensive report on the strength of various religious organizations, the number of houses in Poland, etc.

The complete report, which it is estimated will make a volume of 2,000 pages, will be distributed at a small cost to libraries, organizations and individuals requesting it.

Libraries in the United States may receive the publications of the Polish Statistical Office by exchange. Requests for such publications will gladly be transmitted by the Polish Bureau of Information.

A VIENNA PAPER ON EAST GALICIA

The Polish point of view in the Eastern Galician problem was recently presented in the Vienna "Neue Freie Presse" as follows:[1]

"Vienna, March 2—The forthcoming Genoa Conference was utilized by a Ukrainian, in the Neue Freie Presse of February 27, as an occasion for reopening the question of Eastern Galicia. On the other hand, the following is to be remarked: Eastern Galicia was from the fourteenth century to the time of the partitions of Poland uninterruptedly an integral part of Poland. The historical right of Poland can consequently hardly be seriously denied. From the ethnographic standpoint, East Galicia had, according to the Austrian census of 1910, 2,114,792 Polish speaking inhabitants and 3,132,233 Ruthenians. As regards economic importance, the Poles form by far the stronger part of the population as is convincingly shown in the payment of taxes. In 1910 the Poles paid 74 per cent. of the direct taxes and the Ruthenians 25 per cent.

"Whereas the Poles in Eastern Galicia constitute, from a national standpoint, one homogeneous element, the Ruthenians, on the other hand, are broken up into groups of Ukrainians, Russophiles, and a not unimportant number of those friendly to Poland. That there is among the Ukrainians an element inimical to Poland, among them being even fanatics as was shown by the recent attack on the Polish Chief of State, must, of course, be admitted. The bulk of the Ruthenians, however, consists of peasants, who are far from any thought of opposition to the Poles. The favorable outlook for agriculture, low taxes, the work of reconstruction, wherein the Ruthenians are accorded equal treatment with the Poles, and, last, but not of least importance, the need of peace, cause the peasant to be fully satisfied with present conditions, especially as he is at present not called up for military duty.

"The old liberal Austrian regulations regarding languages are still in force. In so far as schools are concerned, the conditions have improved for the Ruthenians. The number of Ruthenian teachers, allowing for the falling off in the absolute total because of the war, increased as regards the total percentage (1914, 19.4 per cent.; 1921, 19.8 per cent.). The number of Ruthenian elementary schools increased during this period from 2,420 to 2,440, and the number of pupils in the eight Ruthenian gymnasiums increased from 3,560 in 1914 to 3,705 in 1921. The Polish Government has also made known its intention of founding a Ruthenian University in an

[1]The Neue Freie Presse of Vienna is known as the organ of the German international bankers and is one of the most important papers of the Austrian capital. It has for the most part been decidedly anti-Polish.

Eastern Galician city, and, generally speaking, is prepared to grant the fullest privileges to the Ruthenian population in the field of its language. But Poland can under no circumstances be expected to give up this land, which was for centuries a part of the nation, which has great numbers of Polish inhabitants, and which has been successfully defended by the blood of its best sons againt all enemy attacks—for the last time in 1920 against the Bolshevists."

TO GIVE TECHNICAL COURSES BY MAIL

Students of mathematics and technical courses in Poland whose work was interrupted by the war are to be aided by a special correspondence school newly organized in Warsaw. In addition to providing courses for ex-soldiers, the new Polish school will give courses for others who have been unable to carry on mathematical and technical studies beyond the secondary schools, and to prospective teachers of mathematics and physics.

Only those who have completed the regular secondary school courses and have received a certificate of maturity will be eligible to take the regular correspondence course. Special arrangements, however, have been made to give preparatory courses, also by means of correspondence, to those who wish to take up the work but who for good reasons have been unable to complete the secondary school course.

Poland is in need of a great number of qualified teachers in all branches of instruction, and it is hoped that the newly organized correspondence school will make possible the training of a considerable number of teachers.

POLISH EXPORTS SHOW BIG INCREASE IN 1921

Exports for Year 2,028,044 Tons, Compared to 620,292 Tons in Previous Year

Poland's total exports in 1921 were 227 per cent. greater than in 1920, according to figures compiled by the Ministry of Industry and Commerce. The total exports for 1921, were 2,028,044 tons as compared with 620,292 tons in the previous year.

The total imports, on the other hand, increased only 33 per cent. or from 3,529,811 tons in 1920 to 4,698,047 tons in 1921.

Included in the total imports is the Upper Silesian coal, which was only technically imported as this region is now a part of Poland. Exclusion of the coal imports from the total would give the nation a favorable balance of trade as the coal imports were more than 2,670,003 tons, the present excess of imports over exports.

Figures for Second Half Year

During the second half of the year, the exports and imports, divided into four groups, were as follows:

First group—grain, flour, meats and meat products, drinks, tobacco and other food products—imports 256,280 tons; exports 58,109 tons.

Second group—fuel and raw materials—imports 1,836,894 tons; exports, 840,013 tons.

Third group — chemical products, partly manufactured wood products, etc.—imports, 5,632 tons; exports, 14,-029 tons.

Fourth group — ceramic products, metal products, textiles, etc.—imports, 178,211 tons; exports, 237,438 tons.

Total for second six months: imports 2,277,017 tons; exports, 1,149,589 tons.

WIDE INTEREST IN SECOND POZNAN FAIR

With an increase over last year of more than 600 in the number of firms exhibiting their wares, the second annual Poznan Fair was opened on March 20, in the presence of Polish civil and military officials and industrial, commercial and press representatives.

Firms from all parts of Poland, including Upper Silesia, and from Danzig and Wilno, were represented. Prominent among the exhibits were displays of metal products, chemical products, textiles, building equipment, leather and hides, and pottery.

Foreign interest in the Fair was shown even before the opening date. The management received inquiries regarding the nature of the products to be displayed from correspondents in France, Italy, England, Germany, Jugo-Slavia, Rumania, Czecho-Slovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria and other European countries, and in the United States. Since Poland's restoration, industrial fairs have been held in several of the larger cities of the nation. Among the more successful, were the fairs held in Lwow, the city through which practically all trade between Poland and southeastern Europe is conducted. It is through these industrial fairs that Poland is making known her progress in industrial recuperation.

POLAND ANNOUNCES FREE TRANSIT RULES

The Polish Ministry of Industry and Commerce has established the following regulations concerning the transit of merchandise through Polish territory:

(1) Complete freedom of transit through the Danzig corridor regardless of point of origin or destination of goods.

(2) Free transit of goods from Rumania to Czecho-Slovakia and vice versa, through certain points.

(3) Free transit through Poland by way of Danzig of goods destined for either Czecho-Slovakia or Rumania regardless of origin.

(4) Free transit for goods from all countries bordering on Poland if destined for Germany.

(5) Free transit of goods from Russia, White Ruthenia and the Ukraine.

Permits will be required for shipments to Russia because of the lack of a transportation agreement. Permits are also required for import of goods from Germany because of the absence of any commercial agreement. Special rules are laid down concerning Wilno and Kovno.

COMPULSORY PHYSICAL TRAINING IN POLAND

In an effort to overcome the general lack of physical education in Poland, the Minister of War has proposed that compulsory physical training be enforced throughout the country. Applicable to persons of both sexes until they are 21 years of age, the compulsory training would include general physical training, special training in preparation for military service, and training in games and sports generally.

Though a growing interest in sports has been manifested in Poland during the past few years, the nation is still far behind some of the Western countries as regards physical education. In his recent proposal before Parliament for a peace time army of 250,000 men, the Minister of War gave as one of his chief reasons for suggesting a two-year period of compulsory military service the fact that the young men of Poland needed the physical training fully as much as the military training. At that time the Minister stated that when interest in sports became more general it would be possible to lessen the period of military service accordingly.

POLAND AND THE GENOA CONFERENCE

Agreements of Little Entente Powers and Baltic States Precede World Parley

Poland's aims at the Genoa Conference—in harmony with that of the Little Entente powers and the Baltic States—will be two-fold. First will come the problem of economic reconstruction, closely affiliated with which is the restoration of Russia. The matter second in importance is partly negative, i. e. the avoidance of any revision of the frontiers as established by the Treaties of Versailles and Riga. In fact, the agreements reached by Poland with Czecho-Slovakia, Rumania and Jugo-Slavia, on the one hand, and with Finland, Esthonia and Latvia, on the other, are based on the recognition of the present frontiers of the nations in question.

Poland's Foreign Policy

As recently pointed out in the Rzeczpospolita (Warsaw), Poland's foreign relations are being carried forward in four directions. (1) Poland is bound by an alliance with France. (2) Poland, through agreements with Czecho-Slovakia and Rumania, which in turn are associated with Jugo-Slavia, is bound to that group of States which aim for co-operation in the settling of problems affecting Germany and Russia. (3) Poland, together with Finland, Esthonia and Latvia, is forming a Baltic group which also aims at joint action in the solution of problems, chiefly as regards Russian relations. (4) Poland, being at peace with Soviet Russia, is interested in the re-establishment of commercial relations between the East and the West, which commerce will, to a considerable extent, be carried on through Poland.

Co-operation with the Little Entente

The agreement reached by Poland and the Little Entente States was reported by the Polish Official Telegraphic Agency as follows:

"The Governments of the Polish Republic, Rumania, Jugo-Slavia and Czecho-Slovakia have reached an understanding with a view to solidarity of action at the Genoa Conference.

"Their aim being assurance of normal political and economic life in Europe, they have considered it necessary to put into effect the following: (1) Adherence to the program for the Genoa Conference as established at Cannes by the representatives of the principal Allied Powers, excluding from discussion the points there excluded from that program. (2) Calling together experts at Belgrade for the purpose of establishing a common economic point of view to be supported by them at Genoa. (3)The necessary reconciliation of facilities granted to international commerce and transportation with the care for securing the independence of the several Allied States and the prevention of lack of equality in their treatment. (4) Participation of all the Allied States in discussions and decisions of questions which concern their interests....."

The Baltic Agreement

The Polish agreement with the Baltic States, was recently commented on by the Kurjer Polski (Warsaw) as follows:

"...On the anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Riga, we can state with satisfaction that we have gained new and valuable guarantees of the advantages which Poland received under the terms of that treaty. In addition, from an international point of view, the Warsaw agreement (the agreement reached by Poland, Finland, Esthonia, and Latvia) is again a great step forward.

"The isolation of Poland in Europe, which in spite of the joint signing with the Powers of the great peace treaties, we felt so painfully in the memorable year of great victories and misfortunes, is now a thing of the past. The first, in order of occurrence, the alliance with Rumania; the first as regards political importance, the alliance with France; the agreement with Czecho-Slovakia; the Bucharest and Belgrade understandings with all the States of the Little Entente, and finally, chronologically last, but really one of the first in importance, the Warsaw agreement—this is the continuous chain of steps which Poland has been taking in the last two years out of her isolation to a bigger, a better secured future...."

MINISTER MICHALSKI PRESENTS BUDGET

Polish Fiscal Conditions Explained—Salient Points of Financial Program

Minister of Finance Michalski, of Poland, presented the first complete budget of the restored nation to Parliament on March 28, and at the same time delivered an address in which he reviewed the nation's financial problems and made recommendations for their solution.

Salient points of the Minister's statement were as follows:

The present budget is the first normally arranged budget for all of Poland, except Polish Silesia.

From 1918 to December 1921, expenditures were 324 billion marks and revenues 102 billion.

Total internal debt December 31, 1921, was over 251 billion marks.

Poland's total foreign indebtedness is $283,379,610, of which Poland owes the United States $157,312,109.

Of Poland's foreign debt, 60 per cent. was incurred through the purchase of food supplies abroad; the remainder was largely incurred through the purchase of war supplies for national defense.

Meticulous payment of foreign debts is held to be a matter of the greatest importance, the Minister said.

The budget for 1922: expenditures, 591 and one half billion marks; revenues 459 billion; deficit 133 billion.

Expenditures include those for permanent investments, totalling 112 billion.

The cost of the army for the present year will be 26 per cent. of the total expenditures, as compared with 50 per cent. two years ago and 30 per cent. last year. The ordinary expenditures for the army in 1922 will amount to 20 per cent. of the total ordinary expenditures.

Ruthless enforcement of economy measures will be continued.

Work on the improvement of the revenue administration is continuing.

A bank of issue will be founded after the economic balance has been attained, probably toward the end of the present year.

Long term foreign loans will be used for permanent investment expenditures; internal taxes will be raised sufficiently to take care of current expenses.

Direct taxes at present are very low, and will have to be increased.

The tobacco monopoly will be enforced in all parts of Poland and will be an important source of revenue.

GIVE HOME ECONOMICS COURSES FOR WOMEN

Realizing that the peasant women of Poland are in need of instruction in connection with problems of child rearing, home economics and sanitation, the educated women of the nation have taken steps to organize special courses for the dissemination of information on these and similar subjects.

As the first step in the carrying out of this plan, a three-day course was recently given at Kielce. Popular lectures on the following subjects were given: education of children, the conduct of the home, village associations for women and girls, home industries, village trade, infectious diseases and their prevention, nutrition, poultry raising, live-stock raising, etc.

In order to cover the costs of the course, a fee of three hundred marks was charged for the full course. Living quarters were provided for one hundred marks per day. At the present rate of exchange the total cost was equivalent to twenty cents for the full course and for quarters.

TELEPHONE SERVICE CONTRACT IS SIGNED

The Polish Government recently signed a contract with the Swedish telephone company "Cedergren" for the construction and operation of an extensive telephone service throughout Poland. The Polish Government and the Swedish company will each control three-sevenths of the stock of the Polish Telephone Company and one-seventh of the stock will be put on sale.

The contract calls on the Swedish company to complete within a period of five years a general telephone service to all parts of Poland. The contract for the operation of the State's telephone system may run for 25 years, though the Government reserved the right to repurchase the private company's share at an earlier date if it so desired.

Hitherto the telephones in former Austrian and Prussian Poland were owned by the State, whereas in former Russian Poland the "Cedergren" company operated the lines.

Warsaw has, according to the records of the Chief Statistician, American Telephone and Telegraph Co., as published in the World's Almanac, 1922, 4.2 telephones per hundred inhabitants, as compared to 4.3 for London, 3.2 for Paris, 3.0 for Manchester, 3.5 for Brussels.

SIXTH SPORTING PAPER FOUNDED IN POLAND

A new periodical devoted to physical education has been founded in Poland. The new publication, which will be called "Sport," will be published in Lwow. It is the sixth publication of its kind in Poland.

WILNO INCLUDED WITHIN POLAND

Parliament Confirms Act of Union Signed by Cabinet and Wilno Delegates

On March 24, the Polish Parliament confirmed the Act of Union of March 3, signed by the members of the Polish Cabinet and by the delegates of the Wilno Assembly, which provided for the inclusion of the Wilno region within Poland. Parliament also authorized the Polish Government to take over definitely and without delay the administration of the Wilno region.

The March 3rd Agreement

The act of March 3, referred to above, was the solemn agreement based on the decision of the Wilno Assembly of February 20,[1] and drawn up between the Polish Cabinet on the one hand and the representatives of the Wilno Assembly on the other. This agreement, was signed on March 3, by the whole Polish Cabinet and by ten of the twenty Wilno representatives. (The refusal of the other ten delegates to sign the resolution was based on their demand for an assurance that Wilno would be incorporated in Poland on the same basis as other voyvodships, while the Polish Government representatives insisted that to avoid possible complications, the Polish Government be granted freedom of action as regards a special form of local home rule for Wilno.) On March 24 the other Wilno delegates agreed and signed the act of union. The measure was in consequence confirmed by the Polish Parliament. The act of March 3 provided, as follows:

Article 1—The Wilno region, freed by the will of its population from all other State connections, becomes united with the Republic of Poland.

Article 2—State sovereignty over the Wilno region henceforth belongs to the Republic of Poland.

Article 3—The Polish Government declares that the Parliament of the Polish Republic will determine the charter (statute) of the Wilno region.

Article 4—The present act is subject to confirmation by the Parliament of the Polish Republic, whereupon it will go into force because the delegates of the Wilno Assembly have presented credentials which have been found sufficient and prepared in due form.

Delegates Seated in Parliament

Furthermore, the Parliament on March 24, passed a resolution seating in the Parliament the twenty Wilno delegates who had been sent to negotiate with the Polish Government regarding the incorporation of Wilno with Poland. The twenty delegates immediately took their seats, joining various of the parties in the Parliament.

On March 28, the speaker of the Wilno Assembly, having been previously authorized to do so in case the negotiations with the Polish Government were brought to a successful conclusion, dissolved the Assembly. The Assembly had been elected on January 8, for the purpose of determining the fate of the Wilno region, and its task was regarded as completed, when, on March 24, the Polish Parliament adopted the resolution incorporating Wilno in Poland.

Alexander Meysztowicz, who succeeded General Zeligowski as head of the Wilno Administration in November 1921, resigned his post early in March, shortly after the meeting of the Wilno delegates with the Polish Government in Warsaw.

Recent Wilno Chronology

January 8, 1922—Elections for the Wilno Assembly.

February 1—The Wilno Assembly met.

February 20—The Wilno Assembly decreed complete and unconditional inclusion in Poland.

March 3—Act of inclusion of the Wilno region in Poland signed in Warsaw by the Polish Cabinet and by ten of the delegates of the Wilno Assembly.

March 24 — Others of the Wilno delegates having signed the Act of March 3, the Polish Parliament confirmed the Act and called on the Government to take over the Administration of the Wilno region.

March 28 — In view of the settlement of the Wilno question, the Wilno Assembly declared dissolved by its speaker in comliance with previous instructions of the full Assembly.

[1] In the Weekly News Release of March 15, the resolution of the Wilno Assembly of February 20, was printed.

AS ONE PAPER SEES WILNO SETTLEMENT

(*From the "Rzeczpospolita," Warsaw,* 1922.)

"The Territory of the State"

"Yesterday, through the union of the Wilno region with Poland, the frontiers of the Polish State were ultimately adjusted and the last remaining gap disappeared in the northeast.

"The frontiers determined by the Peace Conference of Paris in 1919, were supplemented on July 28, 1920, by the decision of the Council of Ministers concerning the frontiers between Poland and Czecho-Slovakia in the Teshen, Orawa, and Spiz regions; then the Treaty of Riga of March 18, 1921, laid down the eastern frontier; later by virtue of the vote of the population on March 20, 1921, the Council of Ministers made its decision on October 20, 1921, as to the frontier in Upper Silesia; and finally, now, on the basis of the vote of the population on January 8, 1922, the decisions of the Wilno Assembly of February 20, 1922, and of the Polish Parliament of March 24, 1922, provide for the union of the Wilno region with Poland.

March 24, Historic Day

"If one considers that the delimitation of the frontiers of the Polish State, recreated in November, 1918, at the end of the World War, was taking place amid the greatest difficulties and struggles for more than three years, March 24, 1922, the day on which the last link in the frontier of the Republic was welded will forever be a day memorable in the history of Poland. It is the day of the ultimate determination of the territory of the State....

"Beginning with March 24, 1922, it will be possible to show the map of Poland to small children in Polish schools and also to adults of the whole world without adding an explanation that the Polish State is here waiting for this and that the Polish State is there waiting for something else..."

FIRST RAILWAY CARS LEAVE POLISH FACTORY

The first railway cars to be manufactured in free Poland since her independence were recently completed in Ostrowo. The first cars, 20 in number, to leave the factory were turned over to the Polish State railways administration amid ceremonies attended by Vice-Minister of Railways Eberhardt, the officials of the manufacturing company, and the 700 company employees.

It was pointed out by one of the speakers that all the work in connection with the cars had been done by Polish engineers and workmen, and that all the material used in their construction had come from within Poland. The factory already has orders for ten years in advance, and intends to build 6,000 cars yearly.

IMPORTANT INCREASE IN FARM PRODUCTS

Considerably over two million more tons of farm products were produced in Poland during 1921 than in 1920, according to statistics printed in a recent issue of Kurjer Poranny of Warsaw. Similar important headway was made in the production of coal, the 1921 total aggregating 7,500,000 tons, or 95 per cent. of the pre-war production in Poland, excluding Upper Silesia.

In 1919 Poland had 3,127 locomotives and 46,812 railroad cars. By the end of 1921 these figures had increased to 3,996 locomotives and 96,391 cars. This increase in rolling stock, accompanied as it was by improved rail conditions, made it possible to increase the amount of merchandise handled by the railways over 92 per cent. as compared with 1920 and 131 per cent. as compared with 1919.

IMPROVEMENT IN FISCAL SITUATION

The Polish budget[1] for the year 1922, as presented to the Polish Parliament on March 28, by Minister of Finance Michalski, contains conclusive proof of the headway that the nation is making in the solution of its fiscal problems.

Relatively Small Deficit

While the budget has not been balanced, the actual discrepancy, after allowance is made for the expenditures for purposes of permanent investment, is only 3.46 per cent. The figures are largely self-explanatory. The expenditures for the current year will amount to 591 and one half billion marks; the revenues will be 459 billion marks. The deficit consequently appears to be 133 billion marks. Actually, however, it is much less, for included in the total of expenditures is a sum of 112 billion marks for permanent investments. Deducting this figure from the total apparent deficit reduces the actual deficit to only 21 billion marks. At the present rate of exchange, this deficit is equivalent to $5,834,000.

Fewer Bank Notes

The headway that has been made in the reduction of the deficit has been immediately reflected in the reduction of the amount of bank notes issued. In October, 1921, there were printed 25 billion marks worth of bank notes. In February, 1922, this had been reduced to 5 billion marks.

That this will be still further reduced is evidenced in Minister Michalski's statement regarding the method of covering the deficit. He pointed out that current expenses must be met with current revenues, and that permanent investments must be made from funds obtained through foreign loans. As he expressed it in his address to the Parliament:

"Concerning the way of covering the deficit for 1922, the investment expenditures amounting to 112 billion should be covered by a long term foreign loan. Negotiations to this end are under way. As long as their purpose is not attained, I shall be compelled to cover investment expenditures, above all, by issuing treasury notes, which enjoy ever-growing popularity and win the support of the population for State issues. This is obviously not the best method, but it is in any case very much better than the printing of currency. It is different with covering the administrative deficit, that is the excess of ordinary expenditures over ordinary revenues. This deficit must absolutely be covered by an increase in the normal revenues of the State."

Minister Michalski's Program

The present budget is the result of consistent effort on the part of Finance Minister Michalski to put Poland's finances in better shape. The Minister assumed office on September 23, 1921 shortly after the Ponikowski Ministry was formed. On October 4, he presented to Parliament his program for Poland's economic reconstruction, the salient features of which were:

1. To increase production.
2. To lessen the burden on public finances, and in particular, to cut expenses.
3. To increase very largely the income of the State.
4. To insure the co-operation of the most able and experienced specialists in financial and economic affairs in the whole nation in the solution of financial problems.

The Minister has adhered closely to all these points. He has been relentless

[1] Minister Michalski's address to Parliament was printed in full as a supplement to the Weekly News Release of April 12.

in his reduction of expenses, and has brought about a reduction in the personnel of practically all branches of the State service. He has consistently urged the enforcement of higher tax rates, and has given particular attention to the organization of an efficient revenue service.

Details of the Budget[2]

Department	Income in Millions of Marks	Expenditures in Millions of Marks
Chief of State and Administration	——	65.7
Parliament	.7	493.3
State Board of Control	——	706.0
Prime Ministry and Office	707.4	1,975.1
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	3,425.3	11,943.2
Ministry of Military Affairs	10,581.9	152,849.2
Ministry of Interior	6,227.6	29,764.1
Ministry of Finances	270,291.6	86,288.6
Ministry of Justice	1,186.3	10,449.6
Ministry of Industry and Commerce	7,644.0	3,328.6
Ministry of Railroads	108,134.7	170,588.2
Ministry of Agriculture	27,820.8	15,038.0
Ministry of Religions and Education	492.5	49,166.2
Ministry of Posts	14,444.2	15,532.2
Ministry of Public Health	2,154.8	7,360.4
Ministry of Art and Culture	25.6	336.5
Ministry of Public Works	1,823.8	23,666.8
Ministry of Labor	1,270.5	8,183.0
Central Liquidation Office	564.0	668.6
Central Office for Land Distribution	1,816.1	2,990.2
Former Prussian Provinces	8.5	240.2
Total	458,620.3	591,633.9

[2] In the Weekly News Release for March 29, a preliminary summary of the budget accounts was given with the explanation that the figures were subject to revision before the actual presentation to Parliament.

CHRONOLOGY OF FINANCIAL PROGRAM

September 23, 1921—Minister of Finance Michalski assumed office.

October 4—Minister Michalski presented to Parliament his program for financial reform.

December 16—Parliament passed a law authorizing the Minister to levy a special contribution tax for 80 billion marks; agreeing to vote no expenditures without the approval of the Ministry of Finance; and authorizing the Minister of Finance to make reductions in the personnel of Government departments.

December 17—Parliament passed a law in compliance with Minister Michalski's proposals for improvement in the State's financial program.

January 12—Collection of Special contribution (levy) begun.

March 6 to 8—Preliminary report of the 1922 budget approved by the Council of Ministers.

March 24—Minister Michalski presented the first complete budget of the Polish Republic to Parliament.

LONDON TIMES SEES CONFIDENCE REVIVAL

"Confidence in Poland Is Reviving," It Reports in Commerce & Finance Column

(From "The Times," London, March 24, 1922.)

"Credit for Poland.

"We understand that a credit of £4,000,000 has been arranged in London in favor of the Polish State Bank (Polska Krajowa Kasa Pozyczkowa), of which £1,000,000 will be utilized chiefly in the purchase of certain raw materials on the London markets for Polish industry. The arrangement of this credit is an excellent sign. It indicates that in London banking circles confidence in Poland is reviving and also that Poland is in a position to offer satisfactory security. In this connection it is interesting to note that during February no demands for further issues of currency were made by the Government upon the State Bank, and it is hoped that this state of affairs will continue. This, no doubt, is the fruit of the reform program which the Finance Minister last autumn put into force with the object of balancing the budget. The collection of taxes has recently shown a decided improvement, as will be seen from the subjoined table:

	Milliards (billion)
First quarter, 1921	4
Second quarter, 1921	8
Third quarter, 1921	15
Oct.-November, 1921	18

The improvement in the financial position is reflected in the Polish exchange. In September last 27,000 Polish marks were required to purchase £1; today the figure is 18,250.

Trade Recovery and Exchange

"In our 'Annual Financial Review' our correspondent in Poland gave some interesting figures showing that trade improved enormously in 1921 as compared with 1920.[1] Exports showed a fourfold increase in the first half year in tonnage only, while the increase in value was much greater. The low purchasing power of the mark threw the Poles onto their own resources. They responded to the need, and for the first time since the war the harvest exceeded the requirements of the country, and the Government was saved from the necessity of importing American grain, as in previous years. The best thing that could happen for Poland's industry is that her exchange should not improve too rapidly. She has more to gain from stability and a gradual improvement in the value of the mark, such as would naturally follow from increased production and trade, than from a violent rise in the exchange, which would lay the industries of Poland flat on their backs, as it did for a very short period last autumn, when enormous losses were inflicted on manufacturers because of the sudden doubling of the value of Polish currency."

[1]In the Weekly News Release of February 22, this report of the Times Correspondent was reprinted.

BALTIC COUNTRIES SIGN AGREEMENT

The agreement reached by the representatives of the Governments of Finland, Esthonia, Latvia and Poland, who met in Warsaw from March 13 to March 17, provides for the fullest cooperation in the solution of their problems connected with the re-establishment of an enduring peace in Eastern Europe. The text of the agreement is as follows:

The Agreement

The Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Esthonia, Finland, Latvia and Poland, having met in conference in Warsaw on March 13, 1922, at the invitation of the Polish Government, in accordance with the decision of the Conference in Helsingfors on July 29, 1921; desiring to give expression to their community of political and economic interests; and wishing to

strengthen their mutual relations, and deeply convinced that the maintenance of peace in Eastern Europe is a necessary condition of economic improvement, have agreed to the following provisions:

Art. 1—The Governments represented in the Warsaw Conference mutually recognize the treaties of peace which terminated the state of war; on February, 1920, between Esthonia and Russia; on October 14, 1920, between Finland and Russia; and on March 13, 1921, between Poland on one hand and Russia, Ukraine and White Russia on the other hand.

Art. 2—The Governments represented in the Conference undertake not to conclude any treaty which would be aimed directly or indirectly against any one of them.

Art. 3—In order to clarify completely their mutual relations and to insure the sincerity of these, each of the Governments represented in the Conference will be obliged to bring without delay to the notice of the three other Governments the text of treaties which it may have concluded with one or more states.

Art. 4—The Governments represented in this Conference undertake to begin with the least possible delay negotiations for the purpose of concluding with each other such treaties and administrative and economic conventions as have hitherto been lacking, in particular, commercial treaties and consular, option (citizenship) and extradition conventions.

Art. 5—The States which contain national minorities belonging to a race numerically prevalent in one of the remaining contracting States guarantee to such minorities all the rights and liberties insuring the preservation and further development of other national cultural organizations.

Art. 6—The Governments represented in this Conference propose to solve jointly, by peaceful means only, any disputes or conflicts arising between their States. In all affairs of greater importance they will refer the conflict for arbitration to special arbitration courts or to the Permanent Court of International Justice, in accordance with the pact of the League of Nations.

Art. 7—The States represented in the Conference declare that should any one of them be attacked without cause, the others will maintain a benevolent attitude toward the attacked State, and will at once communicate as to further steps to be taken.

Art. 8—The present treaty is to remain in force five years, counting from the date of the deposition of the last document of ratification. It will be prolonged automatically from year to year, provided, however, that it may be terminated on six months' notice.

Art. 9—The present treaty will be ratified and the documents of ratification will be deposited at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Warsaw.

Done at Warsaw in four copies, March 17, 1922.

LODZ STOCK EXCHANGE

The Polish Ministry of Finance has consented to the organization of a stock exchange in Lodz, the Polish textile center.

POLISH PARLIAMENT ACTIVITIES REVIEWED

The activities of the Polish Parliament in the twenty meetings held between January 10 and March 31, are briefly reviewed herewith. Reports on previous meetings were contained in the Weekly News Release issues of November 30, 1921, and January 18, 1922. In the August, 1921, Current History an article on "The Polish Legislature at Work" surveyed the Parliament's activities up to that time.

276th Meeting, January 10th. First reading of bill concerning universal military service. Referred to committee. Report on bill concerning taxes on enrichment resulting from purchase of real estate and paying of debts, due to the fall of the value of money. Bill on increase of salaries of officials with academic training read second and third time. Minor bill passed.

277th Meeting, January 13th. Minor affairs attended to. Consent for prosecution of one deputy granted.

278th Meeting, January 17th. First reading of minor bills. Further discussion on bill concerning taxes on enrichment resulting from purchase of real estate and paying of debts, due to the fall of the value of money. Bill referred to committee. Minor financial bills passed. Report of committee on bill on supplement to law limiting the sale of alcoholic drinks.

Foreign Obligations Guaranteed

279th Meeting, January 20th. First reading of bill authorizing Minister of Finance to guarantee up to 2 million pounds sterling the foreign obligations of organizations for agriculture and commerce. Referred to committee. Bill regarding the sale of alcoholic drinks discussed and read second time. Problem of frontier guards discussed and committee resolution adopted. Resolution reported by committee concerning petitions from demobilized officers and soldiers adopted. Minor affairs attended to.

280th Meeting, January 24th. Memory of Pope Benedict XV honored by Speaker, meeting suspended. Minor bills attended to. Bill authorizing Minister of Finance to guarantee, up to 2 million pounds sterling, the obligations of organizations for agriculture and commerce, read the second and third time. Minor bills attended to. Parliament discussed violations of deputies' immunity by constabulary and adapted the necessary resolutions. Report of committee on bill amending the law on the 8-hour working day. Convention between Poland and Danzig on one hand and Germany on the other hand ratified. Minor affairs attended to.

Amend Liquor Law

281st Meeting, January 27th. Third reading of bill on supplements to law limiting sale of alcoholic drinks. Minor bills attended to. Bill on civil service read the second time. Bill changing certain provisions of the Napoleonic code enforced in former Congress Kingdom, read the second and third time. Report of committee on bills concerning the foundation, maintenance and rebuilding of public elementary schools. Minor affairs attended to.

282nd Meeting, January 31st. First reading of minor bills. Further discussion of bill amending law on 8-hour working day. Two minor bills read the second and third time.

283rd Meeting, February 7th. First reading of Government bill on School of Fine Arts in Warsaw. Referred to committee. Further discussion of bills on foundation, maintenance and rebuilding of public elementary schools. Second reading of bill amending law on 8-hour working day. Minor affairs attended to.

284th Meeting, February 10th. Minor affairs attended to. Further discussion on bills concerning foundation, maintenance and rebuilding of public elementary schools. Both bills read the second time. Committee on the Constitution, given until March 1st, to report on electoral law. Other minor affairs attended to.

Eight-Hour Law Amended

285th Meeting, February 14th. Bill amending law on 8-hour working day read the third time. Bill abolishing the Ministry of Art and Culture read the second time. Motions concerning details of land reform passed. Bill amending law concerning disputes between employers and employees read the third time. Minor affairs attended to.

286th Meeting, February 17th. Several bills read the first time. Bills concerning the State civil service and the organization of disciplinary authorities, read the third time. Bill abolishing the Ministry of Art and Culture read the third time. Bills concerning foundation, maintenance and rebuilding of public elementary schools read the third time. Minor affairs attended to.

Pleased by Action of Wilno Assembly

287th Meeting, February 21st. Solemn statement by Speaker expressing the joy of Parliament at the vote of the Wilno Assembly, February 20th, recognizing the Wilno region as unconditionally a part of the Polish Republic. First reading of four bills. Bill on requisitioning draught animals, carts, etc., read the second and third time. Discussion of bill concerning rights and duties of officers of the Polish Army. Discussion concerning the time of elections to the new Parliament. Motion to attempt to hold elections before summer vacation and to decree elections immediately after passing of electoral law adopted. Motion that elections be held not later than October 1st and that the Government begin preparations for election, adopted. Minor affairs attended to.

288th Meeting, February 24th. Minor affairs attended to. Discussion of affair of authorized contracts. Discussion of protection of Eastern frontier and brigandism. Bill increasing pen-

sions for windows and orphans of veterans in former Prussian Poland read the second and third time. Minor affairs attended to.

289th Meeting, March 1st. First reading of three bills. Resolutions authorizing Government to present bill making Mr. Hoover honorary citizen of Poland, also demanding from the Government details of further action regarding feeding of children, adopted. Further discussion of bill on rights and duties of officers of the Polish Army.

Discuss Officers' Duties

290th Meeting, March 21st. Prime Minister's programatic statement on appearing before Parliament after his reappointment. First reading of several bills, further discussion of bill concerning rights and duties of officers of the Polish Army. Bill read the second time. Government bill on electrification read the second and third time. Minor affairs attended to. Bill concerning Wilno discussed and referred to committee. Committee on the Constitution reported its inability to report the bill on electoral law by March 1st, and requested a further extension.

291st Meeting, March 23rd. The Government's answer to interpellation concerning confiscation of an issue of the Cracow conservative paper "Czas" discussed. Report of committee on bill determining the financial status of professors and assistants of academic schools. Bill on rights and duties of officers of the Polish Army read for the third time. Bill on pensions for veterans of Polish National Revolutions read the second and third time. Bill on State Reconstruction Bank read the second and third time. Bill on checks referred to committee. Bill on School of Fine Arts in Warsaw read the third time. Bill on watering places and sanitariums read the third time. Discussion of high cost of necessities of life. Minor affairs attended to.

Wilno Question Settled

292nd Meeting, March 24th. Solemn meeting devoted to the final settlement of the Wilno question. Committee reported resolution authorizing the Government to take over the government of Wilno in the name of the Polish Republic, which has sovereignty over the Wilno region, taking notice of the resolution of the Wilno Assembly of February 20th. Resolution adopted. Delegation of Wilno Assembly, consisting of 20 members and their substitutes declared members, and substitute members respectively, of the Polish Parliament. Wilno members solemnly admitted to Parliament, speeches by Chairmen of Wilno Assembly and Polish Parliament. Meeting adjourned. After a recess, bill granting help to the extent of 3 billion marks to agricultural enterprises read the second and third time. Bill changing rules on duties from checks drawn abroad read the second and third time. Discussion of bill concerning taxes on enrichment resulting from purchase of real estate and paying of mortgages, due to the fall in the value of money. Minor affairs attended to.

293rd Meeting, March 28th. Interpellation concerning the arrest of deputy Dabal and Minister's answer. Minister of Finance presented budget for 1922, and made a detailed statement which was printed in the supplement of the "Weekly News Release" (April 12). Budget read the first time and referred to committee. Minor bill read the second time.

Status of Professors and Assistants

294th Meeting, March 30th. Bill concerning financial status of professors and assistants of academic schools discussed and read the second time. Further discussion of bill concerning taxes on enrichment resulting from purchase of real estate and paying off mortgages, due to the fall in the value of money. Bill read the second time. Discussion of bill changing law on estate duties and taxes on gifts. Bill read the second time. Minor affairs attended to.

295th Meeting, March 31st. Minor affairs attended to. Resolutions concerning commercial high school in Warsaw adopted. Bill concerning financial status of professors and assistants of academic schools read the third time. Bill concerning taxes on enrichment resulting from purchase of real estate and paying of debts read the third time. Bill concerning estate duties and taxes from gifts read the third time. Bill authorizing issue of 20 billion treasury notes (certificates) bringing the total up to 50 billion read the second and third time. Bill concerning identity cards for all persons referred to committee.

ANNIVERSARY OF WILSON'S WAR ADDRESS CELEBRATED

The fifth anniversary of President Wilson's War Address in which he called on Congress to declare war on the Central Powers was the occasion of a general celebration by the populace of Warsaw on April 2.

In the presence of representatives of the American Legation, speeches were delivered by high national and city officials in which is was pointed out that when the United States entered the war, Poland was in servitude and the people were not able to express their feelings as they are now able to do.

The United States was praised for the part played in freeing Poland from the control of the partitioning Powers, and special mention was made of Poland's gratitude for the service of the American Relief Administration under the direction of Mr. Hoover. Mention was made of the fact that Mr. Hoover is an honorary citizen of Warsaw.

TO ESTABLISH TRADE ACADEMY IN LWOW

Chamber of Commerce Plans Training Course in World Trade

An Academy of World Trade is to be organized in Lwow (Lemberg) under the supervision of the Lwow Chamber of Commerce and Industry, according to a decision reached by that organization early in the present month.

Steps will be taken to obtain for the proposed Academy recognition from the Ministry of Education, so that it may be entitled to the same privileges as those enjoyed by universities. The Chamber of Commerce will be largely instrumental in financing the new institution. Quarters have been set aside in the building of the Chamber, where as a beginning twelve rooms have been given over to the use of the Academy.

Lwow on Trade Route

The location of the new Foreign Trade Academy in Lwow is particularly appropriate in view of the fact that the city was for many centuries the meeting place for traders from the East and the West. With the re-establishment of commercial relations between the Ukraine, Rumania and other Eastern European countries, and the nations of the West, it is believed that Lwow will again resume its old place as an international trading center.

Lwow is also an important center of education. The University of Lwow, the Polytechnic Institute and the Academy of Veterinary Science are all institutions of the highest rank. The city had not been wholly without a commercial school, but the existing institution of this type did not enjoy full academic ranking because of its practice of admitting students who had not completed the secondary school courses.

In connection with its commercial and educational importance, Lwow is also an excellent training place for linguists, the public schools teaching Polish, Russian, Rumanian, German, French, English, Ruthenian, Latin and Greek.

SEES POLAND AS CHANNEL TO RUSSIA

London Times Reports Chairman of Lloyds Bank to This Effect

In discussing the problem presented by the pre-war foreign obligations of Polish merchants, Sir Richard Vassar-Smith, chairman of Lloyds Bank, London, recently stated that in his opinion the settlement of the problem was of particular importance because of Poland's position as a gateway to Russia.

As reported in The Times, London, April 5, Sir Richard, in an interview with a press representative said "it was impossible for Polish manufacturers and bankers to discharge their sterling indebtedness out of their own resources. They must be helped from without, if the orders they wish to place in Great Britain were not to be diverted elsewhere, and if Poland was to become, as it should be, the main channel for British exports to a resuscitated Russia. Sir Richard thought that the Polish Government, in its own interests, should assume part or the whole of the responsibility for the payment of the moneys which its impoverished traders owe to their British creditors."

The seriousness of the problem of the foreign debts of Polish banks and industries may be seen from the following example. Had a Warsaw bank been indebted to a London bank for the relatively small sum of £25,000 in 1914, when the outbreak of the war made repayment impossible, the debtor bank would now be obligated to pay more than 400 million marks, not including accrued interest.

POLAND FIGHTING SPREAD OF TYPHUS

London Times Lauds Efficiency of Poles in Dealing with Repatriates

A valiant fight is being made by Poland and her neighbor nations against the spread of typhus and other diseases from Soviet Russia and the Ukraine to Western Europe. The nations bordering Russia are endangered both by the repatriates from Soviet Russia and by the exodus of famine sufferers from the stricken Volga region.

The recent European Health Commission conference in Warsaw, attended by representatives from most of the nations of Europe, was held for the purpose of making a detailed study of the situation. The Commission, according to the New York Herald, "formulated plans for erecting a barrier at the eastern border of Poland against the spread of disease from the famine and plague stricken regions of the Volga and southern Russia. It has estimated the cost of such a barrier and proposes that the expenses should be shared proportionately by interested nations."

The London Times recently commented on Poland's efforts to establish a sanitary cordon, in part, as follows:

"...At the invitation of Poland the International Conference has met at Warsaw to view the peril at close quarters, and to take measures to combat it. To the members of the Conference Poland has shown what means she has improvised to cope with the danger. They are sufficient and efficient for dealing with the present flow of repatriates; but if the flow becomes larger she cannot with her present organization, which is impossible of expansion, continue her fight without European help. ...

"The cordon now stretching from Rumania on the Black Sea to Latvia and Esthonia on the Baltic is an insurance to Central Europe for its safety from disease. So much has been done by Poland, the central pivot, or key, that it requires but little more to obtain immunity. It is a premium that all the beneficiaries should pay, and will be asked to pay. Even so the cordon is merely a precautionary measure; the root of the evil will not be touched..."

26 Nations Represented

Among the countries represented at the conference were: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czecho-Slovakia, England, Esthonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Holland, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Jugo-Slavia, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Spain, Soviet Russia, Sweden, Switzerland and Turkey.

GAMBLING DEN IN DANZIG DENOUNCED

The "Free" in the Free City of Danzig apparently carries with it liberty of action as regards gambling, for since the establishment of the autonomous city a so-called "Baltic Monte Carlo" has sprung up at Sopoty, within the confines of the Free City. The new establishment resembles Monte Carlo even to the point of restricting local residents, except that unlike the Monte Carlo regulations, no restrictions are made against the wealthy even though they live in Danzig.

Danzigers must have a minimum income of 40,000 marks yearly before they are admitted to the gaming rooms. Poles from across the line in Poland are welcomed regardless of how limited their resources may be.

Called "Trap" for Poles

The Kurjer Poznanski of Poznan recently attacked the Sopoty gambling den, and called on the citizens of Poland to avoid the "trap" that had been set for them by the Sopoty gamblers. "It is no wonder that the more prominent Poles in Danzig," the paper continued, "fully understanding that this is a curse not only for thousands of Polish families but also for the whole economic life of the State, are forming a special association for the purpose of fighting this gambling club in a most ruthless manner by "blacklisting" all Poles who frequent the place. It is to be hoped that these efforts of the association will be given the support of the entire Polish press, for the matter has become one of serious import."

The profits of the Sopoty gambling house exceeded 30,000,000 German marks last year, it is stated.

25,637 ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS IN POLAND

Over Eight Per Cent. of Nation's Expenses Go to Ministry of Education

Over eight per cent. of the expenditures of the Polish Government during the current year will be administered by the Ministry of Religions and Education. The total set aside for this purpose is 49,166,223,913 marks, according to the plan of the State budget as recently presented by Minister of Finance Michalski. Of this sum, over ten per cent., or 5,761,574,000 marks will be devoted to investment expenditures such as school buildings, libraries and real estate.

Large Elementary Appropriation

Approximately 65 per cent. of the appropriation for the Ministry of Religions and Education has been assigned to the upkeep and improvement of the elementary schools. Two billion marks are to be expended in the construction of new buildings. At present there are in Poland 25,637 elementary schools giving complete courses. In addition there are 8,465 "parallel" schools with less complete courses. These, however, will eventually be developed into regular full-course schools. There are also 4,100 schools which give extension courses.

58,060 Instructors

The teaching force of the elementary schools at present totals 58,060. This number is very inadequate, and in order to overcome the shortage, the Ministry of Education is making special efforts to provide facilities for the training of new teachers. There have been organized 390 courses for elementary school teachers, as well as a number of courses for secondary school instructors. During the course of the present year approximately 19,000 teachers will complete their training.

227 Secondary Schools

There are at present 227 secondary schools in Poland. Twelve additional ones will be opened next year. The secondary school faculties total 5,280 instructors and administrative officers, there being relatively few of the latter. Approximately half a billion marks has been set aside in the 1922 budget for the construction of new buildings for the secondary schools.

The budget also provides for the improvement of the Polish universities and professional schools, but because of the realization that the greatest educational need of the nation is the rapid development of universal popular education, the appropriations for the higher educational institutions were more rigidly restricted than those for the lower grades.

The schools here referred to are State schools provided for in the budget. In addition there are private elementary, secondary and academic schools.

WOMEN OBJECT TO EXPORTS OF FOOD

The women of Poland, acting through the various Women's Clubs and Societies, recently protested to the Minister of Finance against the exportation of foodstuffs from Poland until the needs of the nation have been fully met.

Their protest led to the issuance of an order making it necessary that special permission be obtained before grain, sheep, cattle, meat and dairy products may be exported.

The Ministers of Finance, Foreign Affairs and Commerce and Industry have been charged with enforcing the new order.

In connection with Poland's ability to export food, it may be mentioned that Mr. Alfred Dennis, a representative of the U. S. Department of Commerce, was recently reported by the New York Evening Post as saying in Rome, where he is to attend a meeting of the International Institute of Agriculture, that Poland, Czecho-Slovakia and Bulgaria appear to be the only countries in position to export quantities of foodstuffs.

POLAND'S FINANCE MINISTER PRESENTS BUDGET—REVIEWS FISCAL PROBLEMS

Minister of Finance Michalski, in presenting the first complete budget of the Republic of Poland to Parliament on March 28, reviewed Poland's financial problems as follows:

I present to Parliament the plan of the budget for 1922, as approved by the Council of Ministers on the 6th, 7th and 8th of this month. Apart from that, I shall base my statements on the final accounts for 1918, 1919 and 1920, which have already been definitely closed, and also on the provisional statement of accounts for 1921, which will soon be presented to Parliament. These accounts are not yet perfect; they do not contain the income and expenditure of State investments in productive industries.[1] Summary comparisons of expenses and revenues, I present to the House in a yellow book, the statement of debts and State guarantees in a green book, and a statement of foreign trade in a grey book.

The essential element is the statement of State assets and liabilities. We took up first the liabilities. At present work is being done on the inventory of the State assets. In the first half of the present year there will be printed a list of the State property of the posts, railroads, mines, telegraphs, telephones, agricultural department and of Polish offices abroad. The second part I shall attempt to publish in the second half of the present year. The statement of foreign trade is based on the material supplied by the General Statistical Office.

The budget statement for this year is much more comprehensive than for the past year. It contains, in addition, for the first time, a separate budget for permanent investments. I can already say that our preliminary budget for 1922 is similar to that of other States. In the interests of perspective I shall divide my statements into three parts: First of all I shall present the results of the Administration up to the end of 1921. Next, I shall discuss the budget plan for the present year. In the third part I shall state the program for further work, giving special consideration to the great problems of high prices and unemployment.

PART I

Previous Administration

To begin with part one, in the printed statements distributed to you, you have obtained a summary and extracts. Analyzed statements will be distributed shortly.

We are to look back on the years 1919, 1920 and 1921. These three periods were included in four budgets, the last of which comprised the whole year 1921. These budget plans differed also as to the territory which they covered, because the first one covered only Congress Poland, the second and the third ones did not cover the whole of former Prussian Poland, or Teshen Silesia. Spiz and Orawa are included in the budget for 1920. These budget plans differ also as to the method of their preparation. Their common characteristic is that they were all presented during the second part of the periods which they were to cover.

In the course of 1919 and 1920, as against an actual income of 7 billion marks, there was an expenditure of 75 billion. The deficit was 68 billion. For the first two years current expenditures represented 90 per cent. of the total. Today the actual income is nearly ten times higher. As the figures show, the momentum of revenue now considerably exceeds the momentum of expenditures, and the momentum of revenue is constantly increasing, which is a favorable phenomenon. The deficit which was also constantly increasing in the first years decreased considerably in 1921 and amounted to 69 per cent.

The general balance of that administration (1918-1921) is as follows: The State spent 324 billion and received revenues of 102 billion, making a deficit of 222 billion, or, as compared with the total expenditure, 68.68 per cent. of the first sum. In the general revenues are included mostly revenues of the Ministry of Finance, which amount to 85 per cent., in other words, the burden of State upkeep rested on the reve-

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nues of that Ministry. Today the condition is better, because in 1919 and 1920 State revenues formed only one-tenth of the expenditures and in 1921 they formed three-tenths of the expenditures. The balance had to be covered by credits from the Polish State Loan Bank. In that period the State indebtedness in the Polish State Loan Bank was 221 billion. This, however, does not include the budget of former Prussian Poland. The balance of the deficit was covered by treasury notes, bonds (assignats) and various loans to the total amount of 30 billion.

The total internal debt of the Republic on December 31st, was 251,229,309,704 Polish marks, in which is included the indebtedness with the Polish State Loan Bank, amounting to 221 billion.

Foreign Debts

Our foreign debts were of a peculiar nature; they grew out of the war which we were forced to conduct. As the war was ceasing, so was our use of foreign credits. In December 1921, our foreign debts converted into dollars amounted to $283,379,610. The greatest creditor of Poland is America, to whom we owe 65 per cent. of that sum, to France we owe 22 per cent., to Italy we owe not quite 3 per cent., to Great Britain 6½ per cent., to Holland 2 per cent., etc. We used these credits for food supplies (about 60 per cent.), for the needs of the army, for permanent State investments, etc. Of the total sum of foreign debts 60 per cent. had been incurred before the end of 1919.

(After referring to the Commission to refund or convert obligations of foreign governments created by an act of the United States Congress, the Minister continued his address.)

That Commission will have the right to delay, in case of necessity, the payment of such debts up to 1947, but will have no right to cancel them. . . . Out of the debt of Poland (to the United States) amounting, on December 31, 1921, to $157,312,109.84, only $135,620,583.98 was taken, for the present, as material for the investigations of that Commission. Although in 1921 the increase of foreign indebtedness in Poland amounted as a whole to more than 11 million dollars, yet in the same year we paid abroad over 7 million dollars. I attach particular importance to the meticulous (akuratna) payment of the debt, in order to deserve good opinion abroad. In the Committee on Finances I shall offer evidence that we are already gaining such opinion.

America's Part

(Speaking of foreign help, the Minister expresses his gratitude for all that has been done for Poland in France as well as in America (applause). To the Hoover Mission he presents the request that it continue its activities. Finally, mentioning the credit transaction with England he points out the increase of confidence of the financial circles of England in Poland.)

PART II
The Budget

The main principle behind the preparation of this budget was to present the state of things in the light of facts and of the truth, because this alone makes possible the correct diagnosis and gives an opportunity of improvement. The budget for 1922 is planned for a total sum of 591 and a half billion of expenditures, 459 billion of income leaving a deficit of 133 billion.

The sum total of ordinary revenues will be 347 billion, extraordinary, 112 billion. The administrative deficit will be 3.46 per cent. The ratio of the sum of administrative expenditures and permanent investment expenditures to the total sum of expenditures is 22½ per cent.

The budget plan for 1922 is presented, while admittedly not at the proper time, yet comparatively earlier than the preceding ones. It comprises all Poland, formerly under the three conquerors, with the exception of Silesia. This has a vast importance for the unification of the State Administration.

Ministry of Finance

I begin with the budget of the Ministry of Finance, as the main contributing source; its revenues are estimated to amount to 270 billions, of which the ordinary revenue is 169 billions and the extraordinary revenues 101 billions. Expenditures will amount to 86 billions, including ordinary expenses of 76 billions (pensions for invalids and others), and extraordinary expenses of 10 billions. Public contributions will amount to 167 billions ordinary and 90 billions extraordinary. Direct taxes will bring 16 per cent. of the total revenue, indirect taxes 44 per cent., customs duties 18 per cent., monopolies 16 per cent., of which three-fourths is represnted by the tobacco monopoly. The budget statement for 1922 does not include 30 million gold rubles owing us from Russia, because these will be paid into our National Treasury for the foundation of our future currency.

The expenditures of the Ministry of Finance include pensions to invalids, retired officials and dependents (41 billion), state debt service (21 billion), financial administration, in the proper sense of the word (12 billions, that is, 14 per

cent of the expenditures of the Ministry of Finance). It may be stressed that the reorganization of the administrative and customs apparatus is in progress.

Foreign Affairs

The budget of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs comprises expenditures of 12 billion and revenues of 3¼ billion proceeding from consular fees. A very large part of this expenditure is connected with carrying out the peace treaties. In particular, the Versailles Treaty increases our budget by four billion, whereas the Treaty of Riga will cause expenditures for a commission to delimit the frontier in the East. The second part of the expenditures of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs consists in the costs of maintaining 75 Polish offices abroad, and here I have been able, in co-operation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, to bring about a reduction of the personnel by 200 persons.

Military Affairs

The budget of the Ministry of Military Affairs for 1922 is to be characterized as one of peace. Whereas, in the preceding periods, it exceeded 50 per cent of the total expenditures of the State, and in 1921 it amounted to 30 per cent., now it amounts to 26 per cent. of the total expenditures. If one disregards permanent investments it forms 20 per cent. of the total ordinary expenditures.

In this way, from the point of view of general international politics, Poland offers to the whole world evidence that she wishes to live in peace, that she has no intention of provoking any war whatsoever and that the peaceful tendencies of the Polish Government are not only a matter of words, but also form the true basis of Polish policies. However, strategic reasons must have due consideration and I declare that the peace character of the budget does not entail undesirable effects on the technical readiness of the army or its efficiency. Our army is ready at any moment to defend the frontiers and repel danger.

The revenues of the Ministry of Military Affairs amounting to ten and one-half billion will come largely from sales of equipment resulting from demobilization. The expenditures amount to 153 billion, including 71 per cent. normal expenditures and 29 per cent. for permanent investment. When speaking of these expenditures there should be mentioned items for building and for education which will be 300 per cent. higher than last year. The control of the military administration has been entirely reformed on the model of the French Army and, moreover, in the very near future there will be appointed a civilian Vice Minister, Chief of the Budget and Control of the Ministry of Military Affairs.

Religions and Instruction

The Ministry of Religions and Public Instruction is credited with expenditures of 49 billion, out of which sum, in consideration of the needs of the country, 65 per cent. is destined for elementary schools. The balance will go to secondary schools, professional schools, academic schools, the rich growth of which deserves attention, and for other cultural purposes.

Agriculture

The Ministry of Agriculture shows a favorable budget, that is, its revenues (29 billion) exceed its expenditures (15 billion) by 14 billion. The most important item is the revenue from the exploitation of State forests (23 and one-half billion) and the income from sawmills (2 and one-half billion). The expenditures will be for forest improvements and investments (construction) and other expenditures connected with the exploitation of these properties, as well as for the restoration and increase of agricultural production. The extent of the uncultivated fields which in the spring of 1921 was 1,200,000 hectares (2,964,000 acres) has now been reduced to one-half that area.

Industry and Commerce

The Ministry of Industry and Commerce shows expenditures amounting to 3 billions and revenues 6 and one-half billions. The revenue is derived from salt mines, coal mines of Brzeszcze, a factory near Czenstochowa, a benzine distillery, etc.

Railways

The Ministry of Railroads shows revenues of 108 billion, and expenditures of 170 and one-half billion, making a deficit of 62 and one-half billion, including 33 billion investment deficit, 29 billion exploitation deficit. Among the investment expenditures the most important is 21 billion for purchases of rolling stock. It is pleasant to note that two-thirds of the rolling stock will be purchased this year in home factories and one-third abroad.

Posts and Telegraphs

The Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs: The deficit has already decreased by 40 per cent. and the Ministry is almost able to balance its budget. Its revenues will be 14 and one-half billion and its expenses 15 and one-half billion. After

the commercial treaty with Russia is concluded, it is to be hoped that there will be a considerable increase in the revenues of this department. Among the four billion investment expenditures the most important is the sum of 3 billion for the construction of a transatlantic radio station in Warsaw, in order that Poland may obtain in this way direct contact with France and the United States.

Public Works

The Ministry of Public Works will have expenditures of 24 billion, and an income of 2 billion. Of the expenditures, nearly 12 billion are for reconstruction of the country.

The Central Land Office shows an income of 1,816 million and expenditures of nearly 3 billion.

Interior

In the budget of the Ministry of Interior the total expenditures amount to 30 billion, the revenues to 6 billion. The larger part of the expenditure is for the State police. The police number 37,174 persons, and, if we include the military police, altogether about 40 thousand persons keep watch over the safety of the State. We have the right to demand that home rule organizations bear one-fourth. . . . Hitherto this has not been the case.

Justice

The Ministry of Justice will have expenditures of 10 and one-half billion, and revenues of about 2 billion.

Labor

The Ministry of Labor and Social Protection will have revenues of 1.27 million, expenditures of over 8 billion (last year 2 billion).

Health

The Ministry of Health will have revenues of 2 billion, and expenditures of about 8 billion. Among the expenditures the first place is assigned to the fight against infectious diseases. To carry on this fight, the chief extraordinary commissariat has been called into being. The time has not yet come to cease fighting epidemics.

Board of Control

State Control: For the Supreme Board of Control we estimate an income of 188 million and expenditures of 706 million. Included in the expenditures are those for two district boards in Poznan and Wilno, respectively. The Supreme Board of Control consists of a central board and six district boards. The organization of a seventh district board in Cracow, which is to cover the voyvodships of Cracow and Silesia, has been postponed until the activities of the State Board of Control are brought into harmony with the Upper Silesian organization of self-government.

PART III
Future Program

The third part comprises the program of further action. Our budget for 1922 is closed with a deficit. A budget deficit in State administration is today a universal phenomenon appearing even in the most powerful states, the victorious and the defeated, those which were at war and those which were not. The reason is that the war has upset the economic equilibrium of the whole world. The budget of the United States for 1922 has a deficit of $167,000,000, which is six times as large as in the preceding year; it is similarly the case in France, Italy, Czecho-Slovakia, the German Empire, Austria, Switzerland and Belgium. It would be an unusual achievement if in 1923 we could cover expenditure with ordinary revenues and if in 1922 we could create the technical and financial foundations for an investment program covering investment expenditures in the only rational way, that is, by way of long-term credits.

The problems of supply are similarly a universal phenomenon. All states take the line of economizing on ordinary expenses, and it is only in the second place that they consider an increase of revenue. We should not imitate that example. Having in our hands for the first time a statement of closed accounts, we can declare that Poland is a state where little is being paid under the head of public contributions, both as compared with other countries and as compared with the condition of affairs before the war. I shall demand that this be restored to normal. Without mercy or consideration I shall continue to introduce economies, in spite of cries of indignation and dissatisfaction on the part of those interested and of their sponsors. Side by side with this there should be made separate arrangements for the fostering of production within the country and of state enterprises, although there must also take place an alleviation of the burdens of the State where the State enterprises show a deficit. It is only by using all these roads that our aim can be achieved; no one road alone leads to it.

Permanent Investments

The arrangement of this year's budget makes it necessary for me to take up first that which appears in it for the first time, namely, the budget of permanent investments. To cover such expenditures from ordinary revenues (such as, in our case, taxes) would both be false in theory

and would give in practice very tardy results. Moreover, such taxes would have to be excessive. That is why, for instance, the Finance Minister of Czecho-Slovakia has taken investment expenditures out of the general budget and has organized a separate budget of State investments of which in this present year they have 379 at a total cost of 3,263,000,000 kronen. The following premises seem essential to me: Investments must be organized in a rational technical and financial program, and since the country cannot now bear the cost of both reconstruction and investments with its own means, it is necessary to look for foreign capital. The Budget Committee after a thoroughgoing discussion has unanimously accepted this plan and has expressed the opinion that the chief factor in the realization of this program is the increasing of confidence abroad. Wishing to accomplish this, we must learn to respect the law. This task is made easier for us by the Constitution, of which Article 38 states that no statute may be in conflict with the Constitution and which contains also other provisions guaranteeing the rule of law. To reduce the various laws governing us to one well-ordered system, to observe scrupulously our obligations toward foreign creditors, to have sincere intentions for peaceful co-existence with our neighbors—these are the conditions of such confidence. We shall obtain it, not by speeches, but by a collective effort of Parliament, the Government and the Nation. To vegetate, our own forces would be sufficient, but the process of rebirth based on that schedule would be too slow and we should fall far behind the West; we could not make use of our national riches, build railroads and waterways. By opening our gates to foreign capital we do not wish it to gain dominance over us, but rather to be a guest, not a ruler, and I distinctly declare that I shall never be the servant of any capital but only the servant of the Republic (applause).

Production

By fostering production in the country I mean fostering by all means agricultural, industrial, commercial production through its gradual release from war-time fetters. In my opinion economic liberty is an indispensable condition of political liberty. At the same time, however, it must be accompanied by respect for labor and by its intensification. An American scholar has said rightly that the victory in peace will belong to that nation which will work most intensively.

The Minister then spoke of increasing the revenues.

Many sources of revenue are not yet properly exploited. The Minister gave figures showing the decreasing effective yield of public contributions as compared with conditions before the war. Only as regards indirect taxes are we near the pre-war level. It is necessary to try to increase particularly the revenue from tobacco and this explains the efforts of the Ministry of Finance to introduce the tobacco monopoly. In the field of fiscal fees, the Committee has before it various projects, such as the project to increase certain low stamp duties, also bills preventing the concealing of actual prices of sale in contracts of sale.

The most modest share is represented by direct taxes, and this must change.

Fiscal Administration

As to the defects of the fiscal administration, complaints to that effect are partly justified. The first cause of this lies in the immense multitude of statutes which introduce new sources of revenue. Furthermore, our financial administration is as yet in the state of formation. It is as yet difficult to find good personnel. In the last three years big steps have been taken in the direction of improvement. In the immediate future the Ministry of Finance intends to simplify the system of taxation in this respect, so as to derive its revenue from less numerous, but permanent, sources, with a greater yield. Work has also begun on the formulation of a unified code of fiscal fees and on the revision of the laws on land taxes. There will be organized supplementary and special courses for fiscal officers to which graduates of secondary schools shall be eligible, and in this connection we shall soon get into contact with the universities. Moreover, we shall introduce travelling fiscal instructors. Finally, as the most important step, we shall prepare a bill on the formal order of state administration without which regular administration is impossible. Such a law was put into effect by France a century ago and other states later followed her lead.

Self-Governing Units

Our Constitution provides for the most extensive development and building up of self-governing organizations within the State. But in order to base the administration on a healthy self-government system, this process must be accompanied by a development of revenue sources for self-governing organizations and their delimitation from the sources of revenue

of the State. Owing to the lack of a unitary system of laws and to the placing of new burdens on self-governing organizations, the latter have found themselves facing difficult conditions and had, therefore, to levy various public contributions which resulted in a patch-work of taxation. When these did not suffice, such burdens had, by the force of events, to be borne by the State, which covered the deficits of self-governing organizations by grants of loans. When I assumed my present office, I found that such expenditures formed a burden amounting to 2.3 billion marks. I have attempted to free the treasury from the burden of loans to self-governing organizations, and the first step was the statute on improving the finances of cities. As a result, from the first of this year no city has obtained a government loan to cover its deficit. It is this method that must also be adopted by other self-governing organizations as a means toward financial equilibrium. We are also planning a bill on delimiting the revenue sources of the State from those of home rule organizations, and a reform of the law of municipalities.

Economy

In reducing expenses it is necessary to attempt to free the government from such activities as need not remain in the State administration and to reduce the personnel of the State administration. It will be the task of Parliament to inquire into the way in which State enterprises have been conducted, and into the question of profits derived from them.

As to reduction, France and Germany, for instance, use the mechanical system, whereas, America and England bring about reductions by analyzing the individual departments of administration. The government of the German Empire intends to decrease the number of officials by 75 per cent., and France by 93 thousand individuals.

With us, in July, 1920, there was formed a commission on State economies of which the proposals were submitted to the Council of Ministers. That commission was abolished and there were introduced economy committees for individual voyvodships—their striking characteristic was a lack of the citizen element. Hitherto the results of the action of economizing have consisted in the abolition of a long list of offices and in a decrease in the number of officials. In 1922, as compared with 1921, the decrease has amounted to 14,500 officials, and, moreover, in the Ministry of Railroads there have been abolished some 10,000 permanent positions.

The problem of reduction is connected with the problem of officials working for the Government. Here two elements should be distinguished, namely, the number and the salaries. According to statistical data for March 1, 1921, the number was 400,000 and the annual salaries for State officials was over 180 billion.

State Employees

The problem of recompensing those who work for the State is one of the most important and most pressing problems of the country. The demands of the officials in this respect are just, but the full realization of these demands meets with difficulties such as the large number, in spite of reduction, and the currency conditions. As to the payment in general, I consider that the system is not what it should be. It divides the officials into seven groups whose emoluments are regulated by seven separate statutes, and as a result of any improvement for any one group, there is dissatisfaction on the part of others who proceed to demand higher salaries. There should be an attempt at passing a unitary law, and in this respect work on fundamental proposals has already begun. As to help by way of food supplies, the Government is doing that by supporting financial co-operatives for officials. Similar help is being extended to officials in matters of medical assistance and education.

The stabilization of the value of the money and, in connection therewith, the stabilization of prices are today among the most important economic and social problems of States with depreciated currencies. The tremendous and almost constant increase in the rate of exchange of foreign currencies, which prevailed with us until the end of September, 1921, has since that time shown a falling tendency, so that it is possible to state that a slow stabilization of our currency is under way. In October, 1921, there were printed 25 billion worth of bank notes, and in February of this year five billion, so that in this field also we can point to a considerable improvement. The foundation for our bank notes in gold and silver consists of ten thousand kilograms of gold and 240 thousand kilograms of silver, which at the rate of London exchange represents the value of over 46 billion marks. Moreover, our treasury has claims amounting to 20 million Austrian kronen in gold resulting from the liquidation of the Austro-Hungarian

Bank, and is to receive from Soviet Russia 60 million rubles in gold.

Currency Problems

The relative stabilization of the currency was accompanied in a certain degree by a relative stabilization of the level of prices within the country. Most recently there took place a fall of our currency and a violent increase in prices.

There strikes us a renewed increase in the costs of grain. It was generally hoped that the tendency toward a rise would be paralyzed by the collection of the contribution (levy). Nevertheless, the prices of grain jumped up suddenly and very considerably, too. This can be explained by the rise in the grain prices in the neighboring counties, and also by the clandestine use of grain for the production of alcohol, and illicit exportation to Germany. Most recently the price of grain has fallen again, although in foreign markets no such decline has been observed.

The recent stabilization of the mark did not bring about a corresponding decrease in prices of goods; on the contrary, the prices remained at their high level, and when there came a certain fall of our currency, the renewed increase in prices started from the higher level. The unjustifiably high prices are based on the opinion of speculators that the time of impunity has come for them. The Government has already taken steps to bring about a thorough change of such an opinion. I am authorized to declare that the Government will not hesitate to take the proper steps in its tariff policy, to forbid exportation, and, in case of need, to counteract extravagant speculation by laying its hands on smuggling.

Unemployment

In the matter of unemployment, the Government is trying to counteract that calamity by extending industrial credits, by paying cash for Government orders which have been filled, and by other means. Beginning in the second part of February, the situation began to improve. It has improved considerably in Lodz, Sosnowiec, Kalisz, Tomaszow Mazowiecki and Bialystok; a certain improvement is noticeable also in Czenstochowa, Cracow, Zawiercie, Kielce and Radomsk.

Yesterday there took place in my office a long conference to consider the vitalization of building activities. I hope that the decisions arrived at will contribute to a resumption of those activities.

The stabilization of currency must everywhere entail an economic crisis. It cannot take place without calamities and sacrifices. It is for the Government to dull its edge.

As a result of the universal economic crisis, all the currencies, both strong and weak, have suffered comparatively greatly since the war. Even a high rate of exchange is not advantageous for the states in question, now that the currencies of so many other states are "sick," since this makes competition impossible. A country as small as Switzerland had toward the end of last year over 137,000 unemployed. The Czecho-Slovakian Minister of Finance has complained that although Czecho-Slovakia has been able to form an island in the sea of inflation, yet the situation of the neighboring countries makes it impossible for her to stabilize her currency. He has expressed the opinion that currency experiments are inadmissible. This slogan has been adopted by myself, too. The fundamental condition of a balanced budget is the economic balance of the country.

Our economic conditions are moving toward an improvement. Some people think that this could be enhanced by creating a bank of issue in the shape of a joint stock company. But if we were to do that today, nothing would change as long as the chest of the Ministry of Finance is empty. Even a private note bank would have to print notes.

Bank of Issue

I believe that within a short time it will be possible to establish a bank of issue in our country. I believe that we have entered the road leading in that direction, but a bank of issue is only the roof, the crowning of the work, and not its basis and foundation.

If, while the contribution (levy) is being paid into the treasury chests, we do not waste our opportunity, if we increase our revenues and decrease our expenditures, then we shall come nearer our aim. We shall probably be able to take in hand toward the end of this year the creation of a bank of issue. In anticipation of this event I have, for the first time, inserted in this year's budget one billion marks for the creation of a bank of issue. I wish that this may not remain on paper only.

Concerning the way of covering the deficit for 1922, the investment expenditures amounting to 112 billion should be covered by a long-

term foreign loan. Negotiations in this respect are under way. As long as their purpose is not attained, I shall be compelled to cover investment expenditures, above all, by issuing treasury notes which enjoy ever-growing popularity and win the support of the population for State issues. This is obviously not the best method, but it is in any case very much better than the printing of notes. It is different with covering the administrative deficit, that is, the excess of ordinary expenditures over ordinary revenues. This deficit must absolutely be covered by an increase in the normal revenues of the State.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion the Minister recalled the difficult conditions in which the Polish State had come into existence; he pointed out the slow but constant progress in all fields, and after sketching the plans for the immediate future which are to hasten that progress, appealed to the Nation for patience and consideration.

It is one of the Polish characteristics that we should like to build up Poland within one year. This is practically impossible, and the favorite comparison of Poland with western States which have never lost their independence, is indefensible.

Our future is in our hands. I believe that our future governments and our future parliaments will place the future of the State on firm foundations of granite, and the present Polish Parliament will not dissolve without passing the first budget presented to it.

In spite of party differences the common dogma for all of us is: "Salus republicae suprema lex." (Applause.)

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[1] "Investment expenditures," frequently referred to in the above text, are distinguished from ordinary expenditures in that they are for permanent purposes—in short, that they are not merely current expenses.

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(With Eastern Galician Supplement)

The New Europe is not easy to understand. Mistaken conceptions of history and of current developments may give rise to false impressions that can easily harden into groundless convictions. To the end that there may be a better understanding in the United States of Poland's past and present, the Polish Bureau of Information attempts to present documents which throw light on important phases of Poland's history and to report and comment on current happenings in this present brighter period of Poland's national life.

PAGE

Weekly News Release, May 3, 1922 . 125-130

Weekly News Release, May 10, 1922 . 131-136

Weekly News Release, May 17, 1922 . 137-142

Weekly News Release, May 24, 1922 . 143-148

Weekly News Release, May 31, 1922 . 149-154

Eastern Galicia, A Review 155-160

See Inside Front Cover for Detailed Index

INDEX

WEEKLY NEWS RELEASE, MAY 3, 1922

May 3, Anniversary of Poland's Famous Constitution..... 125
To Open Warsaw Interurban Line..... 126
Unemployment in Poland Decreasing..... 126
Ministry of Former Prussian Poland Abolished..... 126
Prepare Plans for Journalist Chambers..... 127
Incorporation of Wilno 127
Poland's Foreign Obligations 128
Hope to Establish Postal Services with Kovno..... 129
Katowice to Be on Through Rail Routes..... 129
4,844 Industries in Full Operation..... 130

WEEKLY NEWS RELEASE, MAY 10, 1922

Poland's Economy Program 131
Poland Is Stable, London Times Says..... 132
Poles to Continue Children's Relief..... 133
Six Sport Papers Founded in Poland..... 133
Co-operation at Genoa..... 133
Wilno Incorporated in Poland, April 18..... 134
Trading on Polish-Russian Border..... 134
Polish State Loan Bank Shows Progress..... 135
Discuss Plans for Obtaining Capital..... 136

WEEKLY NEWS RELEASE, MAY 17, 1922

Poland Marching to Prosperity and Power, Says Simonds..... 137
Women Poland's Hope, Writes Mrs. Kellogg..... 138
School Commission's 150th Anniversary..... 138
The Jews, Wilno and Lithuania..... 139
Poland's Tax Plans Bear Results..... 139
Division of Upper Silesia Completed..... 140
Chronology of Principal Upper Silesian Events..... 140
Durand Speaks on Poland's Problems..... 141
Mickiewicz's First Poems Printed, 1822..... 141

WEEKLY NEWS RELEASE, MAY 24, 1922

Big Profits in Russo-Polish Trade..... 143
Free Transportation for Relief Supplies..... 143
Poland's Foreign Trade for 1921..... 144
Improvement Shown in Foreign Trade..... 145
A. R. A. Work Wins Deepest Gratitude..... 146
Poland's Economic Condition Reviewed..... 147
R. R. Statistics for Last Quarter, 1921..... 148
Increase in R. R. Traffic in Poland..... 148

WEEKLY NEWS RELEASE, MAY 31, 1922

Reconstruction Bank Founded in Poland..... 149
408 Deputies, 102 Senators in Poland..... 150
Serious Currency Shortage in Poland..... 152
Poland Ratifies French Treaties..... 153
Cracow Population 181,770, Count Shows..... 153
Report Condition of Winter Grain Crop..... 154
Central European Time in Poland..... 154

EASTERN GALICIA: THE POLISH GOVERNMENT AND RECONSTRUCTION 155-160

MAY 3, GREAT DAY IN POLAND'S HISTORY

Anniversary of Adoption of Famous Constitution in 1791 to Be Observed

May Third is one of the outstanding dates in the history of Poland. One hundred and thirty-one years ago, in 1791 Poland adopted a liberal constitution which has ever since been known as the Constitution of the Third of May. Today, the reborn nation is observing the anniversary of this event, and its people are rejoicing in the fact that the liberal principles set forth in that document have at last been realized after more than a century of subjection.

Praised by Burke

Prominent among the liberal thinkers of the 18th Century who praised the Constitution of the Third of May was Edmund Burke, who, in writing on the Constitutional Reform In Poland, said, in part:

". . . In contemplating that change, humanity has everything to rejoice and glory in—nothing to be ashamed of, nothing to suffer. So far as it has gone, it probably is the most pure and defecated public good which ever has been conferred on mankind. . . . To add to this happy wonder, this unheard of conjunction of wisdom and fortune, not one drop of blood was spilled . . . the whole was effected with a policy, a discretion, an unanimity and secrecy, such as have never been before known on any occasion, but such wonderful conduct was reserved for this glorious conspiracy in favor of the true and genuine rights and interests of men. . . ."[1]

[1]The Works of Edmund Burke, edition of 1869, Vol. IV., p. 190.

Prussian Monarchy Threatened

In Prussia and Russia the Constitution of the Third of May was less favorably received. The King of Prussia and the Czar of Russia had little patience with the liberal principles espoused in that document.

In fact, the Prussian Minister of State, Hertzberg, was so disturbed by the adoption of the Constitution that he wrote, on May 12, 1791, to the Prussian envoy at Warsaw, Lucchesini, in part as follows:

". . . The Poles have just given the death blow (coup de grâce) to the Prussian monarchy by making their kingdom hereditary and by adopting a constitution which is better than that of England. . . ."[2]

On May 28, he wrote to the same envoy, in part:

". . . The Polish revolution is one of the biggest events of our century, and in my opinion it will have greater consequences than the French revolution, especially for the neighboring states. . . ."[3]

Why Prussia Was Concerned

Prussia, and Russia also, for that matter, were disturbed by the adoption of the Polish Constitution for several specific reasons. The abolition of the elective monarchy and the substitution of a hereditary monarchy made it impossible for Prussia and Russia to influence the election of the Polish king as they had been able to do under the former system. The abolition of the "liberum veto" which had made it possible for one deputy to block legis-

[2]Dembinski, "Documents rélatifs à l'histoire du deuxième et troisième partage de la Pologne," I. 451, from the Prussian Geheimes Staatsarchiv, 92, Lucchesini 31, IV.

[3]Dembinski, Documents, I. 453, from the Prussian Geheimes Staatsarchiv, R. 92, Lucchesini, 32, IV.

lation, put an end to the power of Prussian or Russian hirelings in the Polish Diet. The power over Poland enjoyed by Prussia and Russia was further threatened by the provisions for a larger standing army. Steps toward the freeing of the serfs and other progressive features of the Constitution also indicated that Poland was developing along Western lines, and it was about to become an "island of liberty" between the Prussian, Austrian and Russian absolute monarchies.

The letters of Minister Hertzberg show that Prussia was fully aware of the real progress being made in Poland, and in themselves show that the campaign about "the downfall of Poland" that has been carried on for the past century by Prussia had for its purpose merely the justification of the partitions of Poland. The very persistence with which this campaign has been conducted indicates that the partitions had been carried out without due cause.

The Partitions

Shortly after the adoption of the Constitution, in 1793, the Second Partition of Poland took place, and a few years later, in 1795, the remainder of Poland was divided among the rulers of Prussia, Russia and Austria.

That these partitions took place at a time when Poland was progressing toward a stable and liberal government was also the view expressed in the British Parliament by Mr. Charles Grey (later Earl Grey) on February 21, 1793, when he said, in part:

". . . When Poland was beginning to recover from the long calamities of anarchy, combined with oppression; after she had established a hereditary and limited monarchy like our own, and was peacefully employed in settling her internal government, his majesty's ministers, with apparent indifference and unconcern, have seen her become the victim of the most unprovoked and unprincipled invasion; her territory overrun, her free constitution subverted, her national independence annihilated, and the general principles of the security of nations wounded through her side. . . ."[4]

[4]Parliamentary History of England (1792-94) Vol. XXX, Published by T. C. Hansard, 1817, p. 456.

TO OPEN WARSAW INTERURBAN LINE

Late in May the first interurban electric line running out of Warsaw will begin service from Warsaw to Mlociny and later to Modlin, some miles to the northwest of the capital. With the rapid increase of Warsaw's population that has taken place since the war, the need for additional local transportation facilities has become more and more pressing. It is hoped to build other lines similar to the one now nearing completion, and in this way to overcome the congestion which has been caused by the simultaneous growth of population and relative cessation of building.

UNEMPLOYMENT DECREASING IN POLAND, STATISTICS SHOW

The number of unemployed in Poland in March was slightly less than in February, according to figures made public by the Ministry of Labor and Commerce. In March the number of registered unemployed was given as 160,000 as compared with 170,000 in the preceding month. The resumption of building activities accounts in large measure for the decrease in unemployment. As a further remedy, the Ministry has recommended the establishment of higher tariffs in order that home production be stimulated.

MINISTRY ABOLISHED

Former Prussian Poland, which had heretofore been administered separately from the remainder of the nation, has now been fully incorporated, and as a consequence the Ministry for former Prussian Poland has been abolished. The final administrative incorporation of the region took place amid ceremonies attended by Prime Minister Ponikowski in Poznan on April 9th.

PREPARE PLANS FOR JOURNALIST CHAMBERS

In connection with the formation of Chambers of Journalism in Poland, the Ministry of the Interior has prepared, as a basis for the organization of these bodies, a plan considerably at variance with that originally prepared by the Legal Commission of Parliament.

The original plan provided for the inclusion of all publishers and writers as members, whereas the Government's proposal restricts membership to active journalists. According to the Kurjer Poranny of Warsaw . . . it is thought that only in this way can the organization be of value in protecting the honor and reputation of the profession of journalism. The Government's plan also eliminates the provision that members of the Chambers of Journalism must belong to professional unions, as provided in the plan of the Commission.

Must Be Working Journalists

In defining the qualifications of members, the Government's proposal specifies that a newspaper must be published at least six times a week for the purpose of informing the public about current events. A journalist is any collaborator in the office of such a newspaper, having journalism as his profession, and whose principal source of income is his newspaper salary. Newspaper men are divided into 3 groups: journalists, applicants and externs. Only full-fledged journalists who are Polish citizens may be editors of newspapers. An applicant is a person just beginning journalistic work. The period of probation is two years. A person may avoid the "application" period by presenting a diploma from an institution of higher learning, or from a recognized school of journalism. Persons incidentally engaged in other work besides their newspaper work are classed as externs.

Central Chamber of Journalism

The present plan provides for the formation of regional Chambers of Journalism in each of the voyvodships of Poland, and of a Central Chamber of Journalism in Warsaw. The official language of both regional and central chambers will be Polish. The affairs of each chamber will be in hands of a Board of Directors elected from the total membership in proportion to the number of members of each nationality. The directors of the Central Chamber will be chosen every two years at a general convention of the directors of the regional Chambers. There will be eighteen directors of the Central Chamber and six substitute directors.

The purposes of the Chambers will be both disciplinary and protective. For instance, it is provided that the working day of a journalist cannot be more than six hours, and that there shall be a rest period of at least twenty-four hours each week. Provisions are also made for pensions for retired journalists.

INCORPORATION OF WILNO

Chief of State Pilsudski spent the Easter period in Wilno. He was joined later by Premier Ponikowski. They took over finally, in the name of the Polish Government, the administration of the Wilno region.

POLAND'S FOREIGN OBLIGATIONS

The total of Poland's foreign debts on December 31, 1921, was $283,379,610[1]. Of these debts, nearly two-thirds, or $184,457,965, were obligations of the Polish Government in the United States. The rate of exchange in New York on December 31, 1921, was used as a basis for converting the total of the obligations to other countries into dollars. After the United States, France is Poland's greatest creditor, slightly over one-fifth of Poland's foreign debts being French credits. Other creditor nations are England, Italy, Holland, Norway, Denmark, Sweden and Switzerland. The distribution of the debts is as follows: United States, 65.09 per cent; France 22.24; England, 6.50; Italy, 2.81; Holland, 2.37; Norway, 0.935; Denmark, 0.025; Sweden, 0.015; Switzerland, 0.005.

Amount of the Debts in Dollars

In a statement[2] recently issued by the Ministry of Finance, the amount due to each of the creditor nations on December 31, 1921, was given as follows:

United States	$184,457,965
France (Fcs. 783,858,404)	63,123,488
England (4,374,849 pounds)	18,409,802
Italy (contracted variously in francs and lire)	7,886,222
Holland (18,218,686.20 florins)	6,724,517
Norway (16,497,417.47 kronen)	2,647,836
Denmark (358,849.81 kronen)	71,662
Sweden (173,080.00 kronen)	43,737
Switzerland (73,600.00 francs)	14,381

The Obligations in the United States

According to the same statement, the debts in the United States are dividend as follows:

Loan floated in 1920	$18,200,000
American Relief Administration	51,671,749
United States Grain Corporation	24,353,591
United States Liquidation Commission	57,123,569
U. S. War Department	17,123,569
U. S. Navy Department	3,000,000
U. S. Shipping Board	3,517,412
Baldwin Locomotive Works	6,965,000
Motor Service Truck Company	1,689,723
Baltic American Line	15,900
American Red Cross	275,232
Total	$184,457,965

[1]Through an error, this total was given as $283,389,610 in the supplement to the Weekly News Release of April 12.

[2]When Finance Minister Michalski presented the project for the 1922 budget to Parliament on March 28, he added a detailed account of the foreign debts of the nation in a "green book." It is from information contained therein that the figures given herewith were obtained.

The Obligations in France

The amount owed to France was divided as follows:

Cost of Equipment and Maintaining Haller Army (Francs)	265,753,182
Expenses for former Siberian Division	50,000,000
Maintenance of Polish National Commission in Paris	1,650,000
War material	447,225,375
Transportation of war material by Government lines	12,000,000
Repatriation of War Prisoners from Siberia	229,847
Printing of banknotes by Bank of France	4,000,000
Transportation of war material by private lines	3,000,000
Total (Francs)	783,858,404

The Obligations to Other Countries

The debt to England was incurred largely for purposes of relief supplies. The major portion of the Italian credits were devoted to war supplies. Clothing, seed oats and costs of repatriation account for the debts to Holland. The Norwegian credits were for supplies of herring. The other credits were largely for seeds and costs of repatriation.

HOPE TO ESTABLISH POSTAL SERVICES

In a note from Foreign Minister Skirmunt to the Kovno Lithuanian Government suggestions are made regarding the resumption of regular postal and telegraphic communication between the two countries. Up to the settlement of the Wilno problem, only very limited communication facilities existed. Minister Skirmunt suggested in his note that the international postal regulations as drawn up at the Madrid Conference in November, 1920, be applied, and that for telegraphic service, the regulations of the Convention of 1875 as supplemented by the Convention of Lisbon of 1908 be applied. Pending the resumption of regular direct communications, Minister Skirmunt suggested that mail between Poland and Lithuania be routed by way of Latvia.

The Kovno Government, in a reply on April 13, declared that direct postal and telegraphic communications could be undertaken after a political agreement had been concluded. In this connection, it will be remembered that Poland suggested in January that negotiations toward a political agreement be undertaken, but Lithuania made the condition that the Wilno region first be turned over to it before even negotiations were begun.

KATOWICE TO BE ON THROUGH RAIL ROUTES

The inclusion of Polish Silesia within Poland is being accompanied by the re-routing of train service for the purpose of affording better connections between Katowice and the principal cities of the nation.

The Paris to Warsaw train service will be by way of Katowice, as will also the Hamburg to Bucharest service. The "Orient Express" running between these latter points will be routed via Berlin, Katowice, Cracow and Lwow. A new Baltic to Adriatic service from Danzig to Trieste will be inaugurated by way of Poznan and Katowice. The regular train service between Poznan and Lwow will also be routed by way of Katowice and Cracow.

4,844 INDUSTRIES IN FULL OPERATION

Seventy-eight per cent of the industrial establishments in operation in Poland before the war, had resumed operation before the end of 1921, and the number of men employed was sixty-six per cent of the pre-war total, according to the statement of Minister of Finance Michalski, who submitted a review of Poland's economic condition at the time of the presentation of the budget late in March. The voyvodships of Lwow, Tarnopol, Cracow and Pomerania, for which 1921 statistics were not yet available, are not included in these calculations.

Before the war there were in Poland, not including the districts just mentioned, a total of 6,191 industrial establishments with 401,215 employees. At the end of 1921 the number of establishments in operation was 4,844, and the number of employees, 263,425.

The Various Industries

In the metal industry before the war there were 886 active industrial concerns, employing 64,120 workmen; at the end of the last year there were 812 active concerns and 47,076 workmen. In the mineral industry before the war —857 institutions and 43,224 workmen —at the end of 1921—342 institutions and 21,303 workmen. In the chemical industry before the war—180 institutions and 11,782 workers—at the end of 1921—182 institutions and 21,284 workers.

In the textile industry before the war —1,399 institutions and 176,975 workers—at the end of 1921—877 institutions and 108,661 workers. In the paper industry before the war—314 institutions and 13,887 workers— at the end of 1921—235 institutions and 10,688 workers. In the wood industry before the war—925 institutions and 27,306 workers—at the end of 1921—712 institutions and 19,573 workers.

In the animal products industry before the war—204 institutions and 8,383 workers—at the end of 1921—260 institutions and 5,182 workers. In the consuming industry before the war—1,426 institutions and 55,538 workers—at the end of 1921—1,424 institutions and 39,858 workers.

Coal Production

According to data furnished by the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, production of coal in the mining districts of Cracow, Dombrowa, and Teshen was in 1913, 8,974,201 tons; in 1920 —6,411,668 tons; in 1921—6,572,138 tons.

Production of oil in the districts of Drohobycz, Jaslo and Stanislawow was in 1913, 1,113,668 tons; in 1920—765,004 tons; in 1921—704,874 tons.

Owing to the war operations, there were destroyed in Poland 1,546,892 buildings, of which up to the end of 1921 there had been rebuilt 674,036, or 43.6 per cent. There remained to be rebuilt 263,128 dwellings, 604,359 farm buildings, 1,078 churches, 3,146 schools, and 1,134 public utility buildings, or a total of 872,855 buildings.

POLAND'S ECONOMY PROGRAM

A reduction of nearly 25,000 civilian officials has been made in the various departments of the Polish Government since the first of the present year. The campaign in the interests of State economy has resulted in the cutting down of the personnel of practically every Ministry and Governmental department.

The most important reductions were made in the Ministry of Railways and the Ministry of the Interior, the total number of officials discharged in these two branches of the State Administration being nearly 15,000.

The Cuts in Personnel

Detailed statistics of the cuts in departmental personnel are contained in the statement made to Parliament by Finance Minister Michalski at the time of the presentation of 1922 budget.

The figures presented are as follows:

	1921 Personnel	1922 Personnel	Reduction
Council of Ministers	97	72	25
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	1,226	1,018	208
Ministry of the Interior	50,438	45,424	5,014
Ministry of Finance	17,401	17,070	331
Ministry of Industry and Commerce	1,413	1,387	26
Ministry of Agriculture	11,801	11,263	538
Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs	27,874	26,508	1,366
Ministry of Provisions	3,140	449	2,691
Ministry of Justice	19,842	18,629	1,213
Ministry of Public Works	5,414	4,120	1,294
Ministry of Health	7,890	7,390	500
Ministry of Labor and Public Protection	2,734	2,516	218
Ministry of Art and Culture	67	55	12
Ministry of Former Prussian Poland	145	137	8
Main District Office	2,433	1,992	441
Main Liquidation Office	1,491	1,022	469
Bureau of Legislative Diet	131	129	2
Ministry of Railways	174,447	164,696	9,951
Board of Directors of Building, Ministry of Railways	271	174	97
Representatives Abroad of the Ministry of Military Affairs[1]	500	73	427..
Total	328,955	304,124	24,831

Reduction of the Army

In addition to this reduction in the Governmental departments, the Polish Army has been reduced by a total of 500,000 from the high point of national mobilization during the war with the Bolshevists. (General Sosnkowski, Polish Minister of War, in a recent proposal to the Parliament gave the figure of 250,000 as the necessary strength of the nation's peace time army under present conditions. He stated at the time that Poland would be able to reduce this figure when it had become certain that Germany and Russia had put aside all plans of aggression.)

[1]The reduction in the number of foreign representatives of the Ministry of Military Affairs will cause a great monetary saving, as the expense of maintaining these officials (Military Attachés, etc.) was particularly heavy on account of Poland's unfavorable exchange rate.

POLAND IS STABLE, LONDON TIMES SAYS

"Now She Can be Regarded as Stable, Politically and Commercially," Says Writer

(*From "The Times," London, April* 18, 1922.)

"A Stable Poland.

"Binding Links With New States.

"From our correspondent.

"Warsaw (By mail)—Can Poland be regarded seriously? That is the question that is put by nearly all new arrivals seeking either to buy from or to sell to Poland. The answer is: —'Now she can be regarded as stable, both politically and commercially.'

"Surrounded by a nursery of new States she has, perhaps, in the past given cause to be represented as the big bully of the nursery. She can now point to a very strong and friendly 'liaison' with the 'Little Entente' and as having been the prime mover in the recent Baltic Conference leading to the alliance between Finland, Esthonia, and Latvia.

"She has thus made herself the link binding seven nations together, welded into one whole by commercial, political and military agreements. She has even now had time to turn her attention to the port of Memel on the Baltic, belonging neither to Prussia nor Lithuania, with whom she has concluded the preliminaries of a trade agreement for the export of timber.

"The variable temper of the Soviet Government has been vented on Warsaw with no result. Things Poland has had to do she has done; four alleged Monarchist Russians have just ceased to enjoy the right of asylum in Poland under the clauses of the Soviet-Polish Treaty of Riga, a corollary to Mr. Lloyd George's advice in 1920— 'Make the best peace you can with the Soviets.'

"Germany, in an endeavour to strangle Poland, has in the past denied German exports to Poland. Poland has since become self-supporting, though the price has been heavy, by the locking up of available money in new factories. There is now no hindrance to the export of goods from Germany to Poland, and under the threat of factories rising like mushrooms in Poland Germany has changed her policy and her programme, and one can foresee a flood of German goods hitherto denied to Poland if there ever becomes a close parity between the German and Polish exchange.

"In Western Europe, the alliance between Poland and France is secure. England's goods will and confidence are shown in the recent loan in London for £4,000,000 and the proposed visit of representatives of the Lodz textile industry to arrange for the settlement of pre-war liabilities.

"The estimated budget for 1922 allows for a deficit of 133 milliards of Polish marks, which, at the present rate of exchange, is only about £7,-000,000, and of this amount 112 milliards (about £6,000,000) comes under the head of invested money for reconstruction. The State Loan Bank has a gold reserve that should be sufficient to safeguard the exchange at Warsaw from local manipulation, provided that foreign confidence is maintained in the country.

"Commercially, the trade with Russia, principally in liqueurs and textile goods, is growing. It has not required a Genoa Conference to initiate this trade, which has been, and will be, profitable to Poland. Her export trade of timber through Danzig has in the last two months surpassed pre-war

quantities to such an extent that there is now considerable congestion at Danzig and shortage of trucks in the interior. Her export trade figures are still, and will for some time be, handicapped by the fact that, in spite of any changes in boundaries in Upper Silesia, she will still have to pay for her coal bought from the colliery proprietors in German marks, but to meet this drain on her resources other imports are arriving and are being paid for in foreign currency or in Government bonds, which, in turn, are taken in payment for exports.

"Young Poland is alive and active, as is shown by a well-organized and efficient Polish Football League, an admirable organization of Boy Scouts, and by the number of translations of the best English and foreign books now on sale in the bookshops."

POLES TO CONTINUE CHILDREN'S RELIEF

The Polish Ministry of Public Health has submitted to the Council of Ministers a project whereby the Polish Government will continue the work of the American Relief Administration in the feeding of children. The proposal, which was found acceptable by the Council of Ministers, according to the Kurjer Warzawski, provides for the feeding of 400,000 children from June 1, 1922 to October 1, 1922, and of 300,000 children from October 1, 1922 to June 1, 1923. The children thus provided for are in part refugees from Russia and the Ukraine who are present in great numbers in the Eastern provinces of Poland, and Polish war orphans.

The American Relief Administration work in behalf of the children in Poland cost a total of $25,000,000. The cost to the Polish Government of the Minister of Health's plan is estimated at $415,000 in 1922 and $250,000 in 1923.

SIX SPORT PAPERS FOUNDED IN POLAND

The growth of interest in sports and athletics in Poland has led to the establishment of six sport periodicals during the last nine months, according to the Kurjer Polski of Warsaw. In addition, practically all of the leading newspapers now devote some space to sporting events. A few years ago regular sports columns in the newspapers were unusual, and it is only comparatively recently that mention of news of this type has become at all a regular practice.

Of the six new periodicals devoted wholly to sports, three are published in Cracow, and one each in Lwow, Poznan and Wilno. The three more important ones, according to the Kurjer Polski, are the "Sporting Review" and the "Sporting Weekly," both of Cracow, and the "Sport" of Lwow.

CO-OPERATION AT GENOA

The extent to which the Little Entente States, Poland, and the Baltic States are working in harmony at Genoa is shown by the arrangement made by them in regard to the presence of experts at the meetings of the special committees. According to the Polish Official Telegraphic Agency, it was agreed that when only one or two of these States were represented on a committee, experts from the other states might also attend the committee sessions. In this way, for instance, though only Poland and Rumania were represented on the Political Affairs Committee, experts from Czecho-Slovakia, Jugo-Slavia, and the Baltic States also were permitted to attend. On the other hand, Polish experts were admitted to the meetings of the Financial Committee even though Poland was not officially represented thereon.

WILNO INCORPORATED IN POLAND APRIL 18

Chief of State, Cardinal Primate, Prime Minister and Others Sign Document

The incorporation of Wilno with Poland was officially consummated on April 18th, amid ceremonies in Wilno attended by the Chief of State, the Cardinal Primate of Poland, the Polish Prime Minister, the Ministers of the Interior, Justice, Agriculture, Labor and Health, the members of the Provisional Governing Commission of the Wilno region, representatives of the Polish Parliament, and representatives of the Wilno Assembly and other organizations.

The act of incorporation was signed in the offices of the Provisional Governing Commission at eleven o'clock a. m. The first to sign was Chief of State Pilsudski, who was followed by Prime Minister Ponikowski, the Chairman of the Provisional Governing Commission, members of the Polish Cabinet, members of the Governing Commission, Cardinal Primate Dalbor, General Zeligowski and others. After the act had been signed, those who had participated in the ceremony went to the Wilno cathedral where the "Te Deum" was sung. During the service the Polish flag was hoisted on Castle Hill and cannons outside the city were fired.

The Act of Incorporation

The document signed by the above mentioned representatives of the Polish Government and of Wilno, was worded as follows:

"In Wilno, on April 18, 1922, after the Parliament of the Republic of Poland by its resolution of March 24, 1922 (Journal of Laws of the Republic of Poland, No. 20, Section 162) had taken notice of the resolution, dated February 20, 1922, of the Wilno Assembly, sitting as the representatives of the population of the Wilno region for the purpose of expressing the will of the population, concerning the State allegiance of the Wilno region; had confirmed the act dated March 2, 1922, uniting the Wilno region with the Republic of Poland; and, had called upon the Polish Government to take over the administration of the Wilno region;

"The Government of the Republic took over that administration, thus bringing to a conclusion the work of uniting the region of Wilno with the Republic of Poland.

"To commemorate that solemn moment, the present document was drawn up and signed by those participating in this solemn act."

The Chief of State's Visit

Chief of State Pilsudski arrived in Wilno on April 15, three days before the incorporation ceremonies, and remained until April 24th. Prime Minister Ponikowski, Cardinal Primate Dalbor and the members of the Polish Government were in Wilno from April 17th to 20th.

DESCRIBES TRADING ON RUSSIAN BORDER

A description of the trading methods in vogue on the Polish-Russian frontier was recently given to the Kurjer Warszawski by a Polish trader who had spent several weeks near the frontier in the vicinity of Minsk.

He reported that a number of Polish merchants from Warsaw, Danzig, Poznan, Cracow and other cities regularly meet Russian traders at a little frontier town on the Niemen River. On Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays the frontier is open and brisk trading takes place. From early in the morning until late in the day Polish traders arrive at the town with wagon loads of merchandise.

The Russian purchasers are, for the most part, representatives of a large organization which has its headquarters in Moscow and a local branch in Minsk. They make payment in foreign currency, gold, precious stones, furs and other valuables, or give in exchange for Polish products such Russian products as hogs' bristles, skins and wool. The Polish products brought to the trading center for sale and barter are of great variety. Alcoholic products are popular.

Polish merchants, according to this observer, have placed great confidence in the Russian buyers, and have in many cases accepted their promises in lieu of immediate payment. In no cases, he reported, had the Russians failed to live up to their promises. Goods to the value of 8 million marks were disposed of in a few hours on one occasion while the observer was present.

POLISH STATE LOAN BANK SHOWS PROGRESS

Balance Sheet for 1921 Shows that Gold Reserve Has Been Doubled—Aid to Industry

The balance sheet of the Polish State Loan Bank (Polska Krajowa Kasa Pozyczkowa) for 1921, contains evidence of a considerable improvement in all lines of the Bank's activities during this period. Working, as it does, in the closest harmony with the Polish Ministry of Finance, the Bank is intimately associated with all the steps toward Poland's financial and economic restoration that have been taken since the end of the World War.

Gold Reserve Doubled

The Bank's gold reserve increased 100 per cent. during the year, the amount on hand at the end of 1921 being the equivalent of 24,920,974 gold marks as compared with 12,418,829 at the end of 1920. The silver holdings increased by 17 per cent., the amount at the end of the year being 42,620,514 marks as compared with 36,441,829 at the beginning of the year. The reserves are calculated at par of the gold mark.

Foreign securities to the value of 94,503,866 marks were to the Bank's credit on December 31, 1921. Abroad, the bank had funds available to the extent of 970,165,972 marks. Both these sums were calculated at the par value of the gold mark.

Growth of Industrial Credits

The Bank's assistance to Polish industry is shown in the growth of the loans on raw material and in the increase of bills discounted. During 1921 the loans allowed on merchandise totaled 144,253,000,000 marks as compared with 1,893,000,000 in 1920. The amount of bills discounted grew to 15,324,000,000 marks for the year as compared with 610,000,000 marks in 1920. The total of loans on bonds and merchandise for the year was 22,715,-000,000 marks. The total of bills and notes discounted was 31,000,000,000.

The nominal value of Polish bank notes in circulation at the end of 1921 was 229,537,560,446 marks, large amounts of these notes having been issued for the purpose of aiding industry, and for the purpose of buying gold and silver, as well as foreign exchange and securities.

221 Billions Loaned to Government

The Bank's loans to the Polish Government amounted to 221,000,000,000 marks.

The profits for 1921, amounting to 2,964,332,142 marks, have been turned over to the Bank's reserve fund, which, including a 6,000,000,000 mark extraordinary reserve, now amounts to nearly nine billion marks.

41 Branch Offices

The Polish State Loan Bank has 41 branch offices throughout Poland. The Central Bank is in Warsaw. During the year the total clearings of the main and branch banks were 2,787,504,000,000,000 marks. The Clearinghouse banks of Warsaw, Lwow and Poznan cleared a total of 187,210,000,000 marks.

Since the first of the present year an increasing proportion of the bank notes issued by the State Loan Bank has been used in assisting industrial establishments.

DISCUSS PLANS FOR OBTAINING CAPITAL

May Grant Authority to Issue Stocks in Foreign Currency Denominations

Plans for granting authority to Polish stock companies to float stock issues in foreign currencies were recently discussed by Minister of Finance Michalski's Financial Council.

It was proposed, that in view of the fact that the economic progress of the country demands the influx of foreign capital, and that such influx would be facilitated by making possible the formation of Polish companies whose stock would have its face value quoted in a foreign currency, authorization for the formation of such companies be granted.

The issue of such permits will stop when the stabilization of Polish currency has been attained.

The Council was opposed to granting permission to existing companies to change their present stocks into foreign currency denominations, and also opposed the formation of Polish companies with foreign capital unless that capital be actually paid in. It would also be demanded that the stocks be listed on a Stock Exchange of the country in whose currency the stock is issued.

POLAND MARCHING TO PROSPERITY, POWER

Has Now "Decent Frontiers" —Simonds Deplores Reopening Discussion

The following is reprinted from an article by Mr. Frank H. Simonds, written for the McClure Newspaper Syndicate, which appeared in the Nashville, Tenn., Banner, May 6.

Mr. Simonds wrote, in part, as follows:

"The recent Russo-German alliance, despite all that is now asserted for it, in the nature of things must lead to political and military association, because Germany and Russia are the nations most concerned in upsetting the present arrangement of European frontiers, but before this alliance can accomplish much it is essential to destroy the Polish barrier, which separates the two states from the Baltic to the Czecho-Slovak front.

"If Poland can be demolished, France will be left without any substantial ally in Europe, but to destroy Poland, Russia must rely upon herself, for Germany could hardly act now without insuring French invasion. This was true two years ago, when the Red army almost reached Warsaw. Had the French assistance not just enabled the gallant Polish armies to pull through, Germany would have won a tremendous victory and the decision of the world war would have been overturned.

"Polish victory and the treaty of Riga gave Poland decent frontiers and a breathing spell, but British critics joined Germany in denouncing these frontiers and the criticism was accentuated when the League of Nations gave to Poland the southern part of Upper Silesia, in accordance with the plebiscite. When Poland occupied Vilna, and more recently incorporated it in her own frontiers, after taking count of the popular wish, this same protest was heard again.

> When the Bolshevists were at the gates of Warsaw, Mr. Lloyd George stated that any peace made between Poland and the Soviets was "their affair." His words on the subject, before the House of Commons, August 10, 1920, according to the text of the speech as reported in the New York Times, August 11, 1922 (page 2), were:
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> "....If they (the Poles) negotiate an agreement at Minsk we do not propose to intervene to upset any arrangement which is acceptable to the Poles. It is their affair....."

"Finally, we have the proposal that at Genoa and as a preliminary to the adoption of a pact of mutual guarantee there shall be a fixation of the frontiers of eastern Europe. This can only mean that a new effort is to be made in British quarters to conciliate Germany and placate Russia at the expense of the Poles. Bear in mind that if Poland succeeds, if there develops sooner or later a Poland comparable with that Italy which finally emerged after years of foreign servitude, then German hopes are finally ruined, and the fact becomes patent.

Poland is Prospering

"Today Poland is marching toward a degree of economic

prosperity. She is a nation of upwards of 30,000,000 with perfectly enormous resources in coal, oil and agriculture. If she has time to consolidate these resources and organize herself, she may presently be a greater power than Italy or even France, measured by population and industrial resources. Such a development, however, would ruin German aspirations and block Russian Bolshevist plans.

"As a consequence, we have seen developing a show of Russian military strength on the Polish frontiers, and at the same time proposals in Genoa that the subject of eastern frontiers be discussed. Britain, or rather Lloyd George, who has always show himself ready to sacrifice Poland to persuade Russia, is making the proposal, and it is far from unlikely that the peril of a new Russo-Polish war may be alleged as reason for fresh Polish concessions...."

WOMEN POLAND'S HOPE, WRITES MRS. KELLOGG

Polish women are destined to play an important role in the rebuilding of Poland in the opinion of Charlotte Kellogg (Mrs. Vernon Kellogg), as expressed in an an article entitled "Poland's Hope in Her Women" in the May number of "Our World."

"For 150 years," Mrs. Kellogg writes in the course of her article, "Polish men (except a few in the professions) were denied every opportunity of following a legitimate career. In Russian-ruled Poland, they were not allowed to hold even the job of red cap at a station. Many left the country. Women, on the other hand, had always their normal careers as housewives and mothers and could go farther along innumerable hidden ways, without their activities exciting the suspicion that any least undertaking of their husbands would surely have raised."

SCHOOL COMMISSION'S 150TH ANNIVERSARY

Education Committee in 1773 Formation of Polish National to Be Commemorated

Plans are now being made in Poland for the commemoration next year of the 150th anniversary of the formation of the Polish National Education Committee in October, 1773.

Though the fact is little appreciated in the Western world today, Poland was the first country which realized that it is a nation's duty to provide educational facilities for every child. In 1773 the Polish Diet created the National Education Committee, thereby establishing the first Board of Education in Europe and, in fact, in the world.

Freed from Clerical Influence

The committee's aim was twofold. It desired to establish a system of public education independent of clerical influence, and to place educational facilities within reach of the whole citizenry.

Consequently, the Poles of today pride themselves that their nation, prior to the partitioning, was a leader in developing popular education, and they have determined to regain the ground lost during the many years of oppression.

POLAND'S TAX PLANS BEARING RESULTS

That the plans of Finance Minister Michalski of Poland, regarding the collection of greatly increased revenues during the course of the present year, are destined to be realized is indicated by the speed with which the returns from the extraordinary contribution levy are flowing into the nation's treasury.

This levy, intended to add 80 billion marks to the treasury's funds, had already yielded 35,935,648,000 marks on April 15th, according to the announcement of the Ministry of Finance. In other words, about 45 per cent. of the total had been collected in the first months of the levy's enforcement.

Developing Revenue Service

At the same time Ministry of Finance is developing the revenue collection service of the nation in order to assure the more efficient collection of the regular revenues on the basis of existing laws, which will total during the present year, according to the Minister's budget plans, 347 billion marks.

In his budget statement of March 28th, Minister Michalski also disclosed that he would present in Parliament bills to increase taxation in order to meet ordinary expenditures with ordinary revenues.

The celerity with which the special levy is being paid in, is particularly important in showing the headway that has been made over 1920 and 1921. For the whole of 1920 the internal revenue amounted to only 4 billion marks. In 1921, the collections were as follows: first quarter, 4 billion marks; second quarter, 8 billion marks; third quarter, 15,500,000,000 marks; and fourth quarter, approximately 35 billion marks. The total revenue from all sources amounted from 1918 to the end of 1921 to only 102 billion, this including direct and indirect taxes, tariff duties, etc.

THE JEWS, WILNO, AND LITHUANIA

The Jewish paper, Nowy Dziennik, Cracow, on April 28th printed in its regular column, devoted to a Review of the Jewish Press, the following item, dated April 27th:

"It is no longer a secret that the little Kovno State was built up, in no small measure, thanks to the intensive and expert work of the Lithuanian Jewry and its leaders. Hence, Lithuania belong to those few countries where the Jews used almost to the full the national rights to which they were entitled. Whenever people talked of efforts at a conscientious realization of the autonomy of national minorities, they pointed to the Kovno State as an eloquent example. But suddenly there comes quite unexpectedly a series of reports of quite a different nature. The Kovno Diet rejects the project of including in the Lithuanian Constitution a Ministry of Jewish affairs and refuses rights to schools conducted in Yiddish. There follows the resignation of the Minister Solovetchnik."

The paper then quotes the "Najer Hajnt," a Jewish paper published in Poland in Yiddish, as follows:

"The Lithuanian politicians were courting the Jews as long as they needed their help. National autonomy was necessary for them to prove that Lithuania respects the national rights of minorities and, therefore, is worthy of admission to the League of Nations. Also, Lithuania wanted to have a trump against Poland in the Wilno affair. Let the Jews of Central Lithuania, it was thought, see that in Kovno their brethren enjoyed full national rights.

"Then, perhaps, it will be of advantage to Lithuania at the moment of decision. Now, however, the situation has undergone a great change. The argument on the national rights of minorities has had its affect and Lithuania is now a member of the League of Nations. The Wilno affair has been settled in a way unfavorable to Lithuania. Wilno has been, in fact and in form, united with Poland and the expected international intervention has not materialized. In such a situation nothing else is to be concealed. It is now possible to show one's hand. And this has been done."

DIVISION OF UPPER SILESIA COMPLETED

Signing of German - Polish Treaty Ends Dispute of Three Years' Standing

The signing at Geneva this week of the German-Polish Treaty regarding the settlement of the economic and territorial problems connected with the division of Upper Silesia, marked the end of a troublesome dispute of three years' standing.

The present agreement consists of a document of greater length than the Treaty of Versailles, and specifies in great detail just how Poland and Germany are to co-operate in the economic administration of a region divided, territorially, between them.

Poland as a nation gladly accepts the present settlement of the Upper Silesian question. She realizes the value of this result, which was obtained in spite of concerted efforts to thwart justice.

Manifold Obstacles

Three years ago the diplomats in Paris were agreed that Poland should receive Upper Silesia in its entirety. The first draft of the Treaty of Versailles so provided. Then, in order to placate Germany, a plebiscite was ordered. A little later, when Germany, realizing that a plebiscite would go against her, demanded that Germans who had happened to be born in Upper Silesia be permitted to vote, she was again placated—at Poland's expense—by having the plebiscite rules so modified. And then, when, despite all, Poland had received an absolute majority in the important mining districts, efforts were made to subvert the precise provisions of the Versailles Treaty, which specified that the division should be made in accordance with the votes of the communes, and to give to Germany the industrial region because of her greater vote in the entire plebiscite territory—a majority which Germany received only because of the presence of nearly 200,000 emigrant voters.

The consummation of the Polish-German accord is proof conclusive of the fallacy of one of the most persistently presented arguments against the granting of even a portion of the region to Poland. German sympathizers reiterated untiringly the claim that a division of the region would mean its economic destruction. The treaty signed this week insures efficient economic administration of the region. Poland was not given an opportunity to prove her case equally conclusively on certain other points—for instance, the true preference of the actual resident voters of the whole of Upper Silesia.

CHRONOLOGY OF PRINCIPAL UPPER SILESIAN EVENTS

The more important events bearing on the Upper Silesia problem during the past three years were the following:

1919

May 7—First draft of the Treaty of Versailles, providing that Upper Silesia be given to Poland, handed Germans.

June 28—Treaty of Versailles, including provisions for plebiscite in Upper Silesia, signed.

August 1—Beginning of German campaign of frightfulness in Upper Silesia to intimidate Poles.

August 18—First clash between Germans and Poles.

August 26—Publication of dispatches in London Times and Morning Post in which their special correspondents described the German atrocities in Upper Silesia as "another Belgium."

1920

February—Inter-Allied Commission placed in charge of Upper Silesia pending plebiscite.

1921

March 20—Plebiscite held, resulting in Polish victory in Southeastern mining regions and German victory

in northwestern agricultural regions and in principal cities.

May 3—Upper Silesian Poles, following publication of report from Berlin that in spite of plebiscite results, Allies had decided to grant practically the whole of Upper Silesia to Germany, start insurrection.

June 16—Military operations between Germans and Poles cease along whole front.

August 12—The Upper Silesian question referred to the Council of the League of Nations by the Supreme Council.

October 11—League Council announced decision in favor of division of Upper Silesia.

November 26—Polish-German Commission under presidency of Felix Calonder, former President of Switzerland, began sessions at Geneva, the Commission being charged with delimiting the actual frontier and drawing up a commercial agreement.

1922

May 9—Foreign Ministers Skirmunt and Rathenau of Poland and Germany reported to have reached final agreement in regard to Polish-German Treaty drawn up by Commission sitting at Geneva.

May 15 — Polish-German Treaty signed at Geneva.

DURAND SPEAKS ON POLAND'S PROBLEMS

Poland was represented at the Conference on "America and the Rehabilitation of Europe" held in Philadelphia last week under the auspices of the American Society of Political and Social Sciences, by the Honorable Michael Kwapiszewski, Chargé d'Affaires ad interim of the Legation of Poland. Mr. E. Dana Durand, Chief of the Eastern European Division of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce and formerly Director of the United States Census Bureau, who served for two years as a member of the American Technical Advisory Mission to Poland, spoke on Poland's present-day economic problems.

MICKIEWICZ'S FIRST POEMS PRINTED 1822

Anniversary of Publication of Small Volume by National Poet Celebrated in Poland

The 100th anniversary of the publication of the first book of poems by Adam Mickiewicz was celebrated in Cracow on April 30th. On May 25, 1822, the Russian censorship granted permission for the publication of the little volume. Mickiewicz who was at that time only 24 years of age later became the great national poet of Poland.

Mickiewicz was born in 1798 near Nowogrodek. He attended the University of Wilno which was, at that time, the strongest center of Polish civilization, the University of Warsaw having just been founded a few years before and the Universities of Cracow and Lwow being rather oppressed. The first few poems of Mickiewicz were written under the strong so-called pseudo-classical influence which prevailed in Poland in the second part of the 18th century largely under French influence. After his first disappointment in love, Mickiewicz found consolation in the new "romantic" movement that was making itself felt in England and on the Continent of Europe. The University of Wilno was very progressive and some of his teachers introduced Mickiewicz to the new movement which his genius comprehended and utilized. The little volume published in 1822 called "Ballads and Romances" was at first strongly criticized, but within a very short time the new school was firmly established.

Polish Literature

Polish literature in the Middle Ages was largely religious and historical. In the 15th century a Polish ecclesiastic, Jan Dlugosz, wrote a history of Poland which is one of the best historical

works of the time. In the second part of the 15th century the Renaissance movement made itself felt both in literary and political writings. The 16th century saw the "golden age" of Polish literature. Many works in verse and in prose, bearing on various aspects of individual, social and political life were published and widely read. The unsettled condition of Continental Europe in the 17th century and Polish internal difficulties in the first part of the 18th century made Polish literature less successful in these periods, but in the second part of the 18th century there was a great revival resulting in the publication of many political, historical and other prose works, as well as of poetry which has not lost its great value to this day. This revival was followed by the "romantic" movement which served in Poland, apart from the same role it played in every other country, the additional purpose of endearing the Polish language and literature to the people who were living under the rule of the three conquering governments and those who had to leave the country. Since that time Polish literature never ceased to develop, and is now among the very richest in Europe.

BIG PROFITS IN RUSSO-POLISH TRADE

More Than 100 Million Marks Worth of Goods Sold on Some Days

Commerce between Poland on the one hand and Russia and the Ukraine on the other, though confined largely to barter along the eastern frontier of Poland, is rapidly growing in importance, according to "Der Osten," a weekly Danzig publication.

Goods to the value of several billion marks are stored in Polish warehouses in Rowno, Podwoloczyska, Radziwillow, Husiatyn and other border towns, the paper states. Currency is not used in making payments, but Polish merchants are offered gold, platinum, jewelry and agricultural products for their wares.

The chief articles exported from Poland are textiles, clothing, household articles, agricultural implements, machinery, tools, candles, petroleum products, herring, etc.

Big Profits Involved

Inasmuch as the Soviet regime still maintains the monopoly of foreign trade, the Soviet Russian and Ukrainian traders who come to the Polish border towns for supplies take a considerable risk, and in view of the constant dangers of confiscation of their cargoes, they are forced to make very big profits on such goods as they are able to dispose of successfully. Their position is very similar to that of bootleggers in the United States who supposedly clear enough on the sales they make to enable them to pay occasional fines without serious consequences.

It is also said that Polish merchants who are disposing of goods in the border towns are making very considerable profits. For instance, Lodz textile manufacturers have succeeded in selling at excellent prices a big proportion of their output during past months.

May Build Government Warehouses

The trade along the border is becoming so important that the Polish Government is contemplating the erection of warehouses at Ostrog, an important center for Polish trade with the East.

In order to stabilize and legitimize the border trading, in so far as possible, the Polish Government proposes to collect a head tax from Ukrainian and Russian merchants crossing the Polish frontier. A tax of 15,000 marks (about $4) will be collected from merchants for each 24 hours they spend on Polish soil.

The border trade has grown to such proportions that on some days over a hundred million marks worth of goods are sold.

FREE TRANSPORTATION FOR RELIEF SUPPLIES

The Polish Government has granted free transportation across Poland for American Relief Administration supplies destined to the famine stricken districts of Russia and agreed to greatly reduced rates for similar supplies sent by the Nansen relief administration. The Government has agreed to transport 15,000 tons of supplies monthly, free of charge, for the A. R. A. The Nansen supplies, which were purchased with money given by the Pope, will be transported at 50 per cent. of regular rates, and the further provision is made that payment of the remaining 50 per cent. of the charges may be deferred.

POLAND'S FOREIGN TRADE FOR 1921

Statistics recently compiled by "Przemysl i Handel" (Industry and Commerce), the official publication of the Polish Ministry of Industry and Commerce, show that the value of Polish imports during 1921 exceeded the value of exports by approximately 500 per cent. Up to the first of the present year the current statistics on Poland's foreign trade were confined to tonnage figures. Since the first of the present year, the Polish Chief Statistical Office has been making current compilations of valuations, and has also taken in hand the compilation of valuation figures for 1921. So far the statistics for the first four months have been published. The January, 1922, figures, printed in another column on this page, show that the present trend is toward an equalization of the value of imports and exports, the imports for that month having exceeded the exports only 200 per cent. in value, as compared with over 1,000 per cent. in January, 1921.

The value of imports and exports for four months of 1921 are set forth in detail in the following table:

VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

(For the first four months of 1921)

	GROUPS	Imports value in Dollars	Per Cent.	Exports value in Dollars	Per Cent.
A.	Live animals	$1,289		$12,526	
B.	Food articles and tobacco	20,789,205	16	6,667,189	34.2
C.	Raw materials	14,735,795	11.3	5,113,723	22.3
D.	Partly manufactured articles	4,035,240	3.1	1,140,375	6.0
E.	Finished products	90,678,341	69.5	8,631,485	27.5
F.	Other products	170,113	0.1	2,447	
	Total	$130,409,983		$21,567,745	

WEIGHT OF IMPORTS IN 1921 AND 1920

The imports for the year 1921 exceeded those of 1920 by 33 per cent., and were, by months, as follows, expressed in tons:

MONTH	1921	1920	Per cent. of difference
January	409,570	191,802	increase 113 per cent.
February	430,072	310,844	" 38 " "
March	485,272	342,504	" 41 " "
April	461,299	307,464	" 50 " "
May	206,645	332,761	decrease 36 " "
June	477,331	432,617	increase 10 " "
July	437,678	469,209	decrease 7 " "
August	349,571	208,854	increase 19 " "
September	469,100	243,987	" 92 " "
October	271,007	173,720	" 56 " "
November	321,490	172,356	" 86 " "
December	379,042	353,693	" 79 " "
Total	4,698,077	3,529,811	increase 33 per cent.

WEIGHT OF EXPORTS IN 1921 AND 1920

The exports for the year 1921 exceeded those of 1920 by 227 per cent., and were, by months, as follows, expressed in tons:

MONTH	1921	1920	Per cent. of increase
January	119,173	6,855	1628 per cent.
February	174,094	19,904	771 " "
March	147,372	20,549	618 " "
April	168,272	61,264	174 " "
May	114,423	60,759	88 " "
June	154,982	39,778	288 " "
July	195,243	45,819	325 " "
August	176,514	33,623	426 " "
September	240,052	67,939	253 " "
October	220,566	81,452	171 " "
November	147,998	80,802	81 " "
December	170,355	101,548	79 " "
Total	2,029,044	620,292	227 per cent.

IMPROVEMENT SHOWN IN FOREIGN TRADE

Value of Imports Continues to Exceed Exports, But Trend Is Toward Equalization

Poland's foreign trade situation improved noticeably in January, 1922, as compared with January, 1921. The imports decreased, as compared with the same month last year, and the exports increased. The total for the month for exports and imports combined exceeded the total for January, 1921, by over 70,000 tons.

The exports in January, 1922, totalled 214,024 tons, this being an increase of more than 80 per cent. over the total of exports in January, 1921, which totalled 119,173 tons.

The imports in January, 1922, totalled 386,281 tons, a decrease of slightly more than five per cent. as compared with the imports during the same month last year, whcih totalled 409,570 tons.

Import Values Exceed Exports

In value, the imports continued to exceed the exports. The Polish Chief Statistical Office, for the first time since Poland's re-establishment, reported as to the value of current exports and imports. (The Statistical office is now engaged in compiling statistics as to the value of imports and exports during the year 1921. Only the valuation figures for the first four months been compiled to date.) The total value of exports in January, 1922, was approximately $2,250,000, whereas the imports reached a valuation of nearly $6,750,000.

The exports included wood and wood products, 98,183 tons, valued at $398,250; petroleum and petroleum products, 38,540 tons, valued at $794,250; metal products, 1,643 tons, valued at $111,500; cement, 5,153 tons, valued at $33,000; sugar, 5,392 tons, valued at $248,750, and furs to the value of $68,000.

The imports included coal, 314,843 tons, valued at $1,001,250 (this includes coal from Upper Silesia, which, in view of the inclusion of Upper Silesian coal regions in Poland, is only technically to be classed under imports); cotton, 2,946 tons, valued at $595,500; wool, 1,409 tons, valued at $824,750, and machinery and metal products, 11,702 tons, valued at $991,750.

A. R. A. WORK WINS DEEPEST GRATITUDE

On Friday afternoon, May 19, 1922, the gifts of the Polish children to the children of the United States were distributed to the children in the Mental Clinic of the Bellevue Hospital, New York City. Col. J. W. Krueger, of the American Relief Administration, presented the gifts, which had been sent to America through the kind office of the Relief organization. The Polish Government was represented by the Director of the Polish Bureau of Information.

The American Relief Administration distributed, with the gifts, cards with the following legend:

AMERICAN RELIEF ADMINISTRATION

42 Broadway, New York City

Gifts from Polish Children to American Children

There comes a moment in every emergency charity when the effort, if it has been successfully conducted, requires no further appeal for contributions, but does require that the public, which has supported the work, shall be informed of the final effects resulting from their generosity and of the gratitude of the recipients.

In Poland there was a period when as high as 1,315,490 subnormal children were fed one substantial, warm, carefully balanced daily ration of American food. From these people comes an outpouring of gratitude and friendship which should warm the hearts of all Americans. The government of Poland, having now discovered that it can provide for the wants of its own children, has established a law providing for the continuance of child welfare work under the exact system devised by Mr. Hoover, thus achieving one of his ambitions, that the work of America, in salvaging child life in the Polish Republic, shall continue indefinitely, and be always a reminder to that country of the spirit and character of the people of the United States.

But this has not been enough for the Polish children, who will be Poland's future citizens. Moved by an impulse of affection and gratitude which surely is indicative of their own fine natures, they set to work with their own hands to make souvenirs for their sisters and brothers in America. These souvenirs were sent to the American Relief Administration in eighty-eight enormous cases, each toy or ornament a labor of love, constituting the second demonstration of the kind, the Belgian children having set the example even before the end of the German occupation. It is a welcome recompense to the American Relief Administration for all its devotion of years, that the children have entrusted to it the distribution of these remembrances, and it is especially an agreeable task to distribute the gifts amongst the invalid, crippled and orphaned children of America.
May, 1922.

POLAND'S ECONOMIC CONDITION REVIEWED

At the annual luncheon of the American Polish Chamber of Commerce held recently, the Honorable Michael Kwapiszewski, Chargé d'Affaires ad interim of the Polish Legation, after discussing briefly Poland's present internal situation, spoke of her foreign relations, in part as follows:

Poland is Peace-Loving

". . . Poland is peace-loving and wants to be peaceful. Poland must, of course, guard against aggression by her neighbors. It would be preposterous to rely only on foreign sympathy, as she learned to her misfortune in the 18th century, at the time of her Partitions. She is not coveting the land of other countries. Even where, as in the case of Upper Silesia, the final settlement is not entirely in accordance with Polish wishes—Poland is determined to abide loyally by the decision arrived at. She wishes only that having now at last attained what Mr. Frank Simonds has recently called "decent frontiers," she be allowed to live in peace. She has, moreover, taken positive steps to bring about co-operation with her neighbors. She has not only a Treaty of Alliance and an Economic Treaty with France and with Rumania, but last Fall she concluded a Political and an Economic Treaty with Czecho-Slovakia and later took steps, as a result of which she is now working hand in hand with the Little Entente, composed of Czecho-Slovakia, Rumania and Jugo Slavia. At the invitation of the Polish Foreign Minister, Poland has taken steps also to co-operate with the Baltic States. . . .

"We wish to have no secrets. We wish to give you and every other honest foreigner an opportunity of seeing all that is good and all that is bad, and the ways in which the good is being done and the bad is being eliminated. But we wish also to fulfill every one of our obligations to other countries in particular, and to the world in general, whether these obligations are in terms of money or whether they are political obligations, or whether they are simply moral obligations, all to be summed up in the general duty to help make this a better world."

Is Arbiter of Traffic

Mr. Samuel M. Vauclain, President of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, emphasized Poland's position as the gate-way from Western Europe to the East, when he said, in part:

". . . Poland today is the arbiter of all traffic which may occur between eastern and western Europe. All lines from the west centre at Warsaw, and radiate from there out over that great expanse of country formerly the Russian Empire, now non-productive, but upon which western Europe depends for sustenance, and without which western Europe must suffer stagnation in business, as well as actual want of the necessary things of every-day life. Forty per cent. of the foodstuffs required by western Europe should come from Russia, and to reach these densely populated districts dependent upon it the materials must pass through Poland.

"Can you not see the wonderful possibilities of the transportation systems or great railways of this country? In addition to its internal requirements the great traffic between eastern and western Europe must traverse the country and therefrom pass over the great outside railways. Furthermore, the northern and southern railway systems will be thronged with traffic between the Baltic and Black Seas, which must succomb to railway enterprise in a manner similar to our own trans-continental commerce. Danzig, Warsaw, Cracow, Lemburg and so on will all be great railway centres, and connecting with Czernowitz pass down through Rumania to the ports of Galatz and Constanza. . . ."

Needs Cotton

Col. Benjamin F. Castle, Vice-President of the Irving National Bank, referred to Poland's ever growing need of cotton, and recommended that steps be taken on the part of American cotton growers toward the establishment of direct, permanent connection with

the Polish textile manufacturers of Lodz.

Poland's currency situation was the subject of an address by Edward F. Prebis, Vice-President of the Northwestern Trust and Savings Bank. During a recent visit to Poland Mr. Prebis had an opportunity to observe the conditions as they now exist. He remarked that foreigners are making a mistake when they point with horror at the great amount of Poland's outstanding currency, for, as he explained, the Poles do not use checks to any appreciable extent and are in need of tremendous quantities of currency in order to carry on trade.

R. R. STATISTICS FOR LAST QUARTER, 1921

According to statistics prepared by the Polish Ministry of Railways, there were in use during the last quarter of 1921, a total of 15,611 kilometres of railway lines in Poland. In other words, all Poland's lines had been restored with the exception of 36 kilometres. The total of the lines in use during this period is over three times the length of the Polish railway lines which were in operation in 1919, when only 5,191 kilometres of tracks were in use.

The ton-kilometres of passenger traffic during the period of three months totalled 9,978,288, and the ton-kilometres of freight traffic totalled 6,-639,982.

INCREASE IN R. R. TRAFFIC IN POLAND

Twenty per cent. more carloads of cargo were handled on the railways of Poland during March, 1922, than during March, 1921, according to recent statistics given out by the Ministry of Railways.

In March of this year a total of 9,593 carloads were shipped as compared with a total of 7,980 cars in March, 1921.

Of the 9,593 carloads, 7,115 cars were loaded at Polish railway stations; 1,328 carloads were accepted at the Polish frontier for transportation to points in Poland, and 1,150 carloads were accepted at the frontier for transportation through Poland.

The reduction in the number of cars devoted to military supplies in March of this year as compared with March, 1921, was particularly noticeable. This year only 364 cars were used for military purposes, while last March nearly three times that number, or 1,086 cars were used for military purposes.

One of the more noteworthy increases in the number of cars used in March, 1922, was in connection with the transportation of coal from the Dombrowa district, 1,132 cars being used this year as compared with 627 cars in March last year.

Cars used in the import of coal from Upper Silesia numbered 697 in March, 1922, as compared with 654 in March, 1921.

RECONSTRUCTION BANK FOUNDED IN POLAND

State Will Aid War Sufferers to Re-establish Factories, Farms and Stores

Reconstruction work in Poland is to be facilitated by a newly authorized state bank created specially for the purpose of assisting those who suffered economic loss as a result of the war. The law governing the establishment and conduct of the bank was passed by the Polish Parliament in March and published in the official Monitor Polski on April 22.

The bank will be known as the State Bank of Reconstruction, and its capital (six billion marks) will be furnished by the Polish State. One half of the capital will be paid in during the present year. In 1923 one and one-half billion marks will be paid in; in 1924, one billion marks; in 1925, 300 million marks, and in 1926 the remaining 200 million marks. The main office of the bank will be located in Warsaw, and branches will be established in other important cities.

State Credit Centralized

The Bank of Reconstruction will take over the Galician War Credit Institute which was created during the war for similar purposes—economic aid to war sufferers. All state credit to individuals, companies, communities, etc., who suffered economically because of the war, will be centralized in this bank. Through it the Polish Government will grant credit on a banking basis.

Farmers, merchants, manufacturers, artisans, professional men, schools, churches and communities will be able to obtain funds. Farmers will be assisted in rebuilding and restocking their farms, merchants will be enabled to re-establish their businesses, manufacturers will be granted credit both for the rebuilding of factories and for the purchase of raw materials, artisans will obtain money for workshops, professional men will be provided with funds for the purchase of instruments and other needed equipment.

Personal Credits

Even individuals who suffered only relatively minor losses such as wearing apparel or house furnishings, will be granted loans.

While the bank will demand security for all loans, liberal provisions will make possible the assisting of individuals who have no or only very limited tangible security to offer. In cases of loans to farmers and manufacturers, mortgages on real property will be taken in security. Liens on merchandise and materials will be acceptable in the case stocks for stores, raw materials for industrial establishments. Farm loans may not exceed three-fourths of the value of the land, and industrial loans may not exceed two-thirds of the value of factories and equipment.

Personal loans will be granted on personal notes countersigned by responsible individuals, on insurance policies, etc. Loans, not to exceed three per cent. of the bank's capital, may be granted to individuals unable to give security.

The bank officials will be guided in their work of granting loans by the findings of the state commissions which have made a detailed report on war losses, and whose work, undertaken even before the end of the war, was recently completed.

No Interest for Five Years

Loans granted by the Bank of Reconstruction will, except in the case of current investments and of certain industrial loans, bear no interest for five

years. After five years the rate of interest to be charged on loans still outstanding is to be at least one per cent. under the current rate of interest demanded by the Polish State Loan Bank.

Repayment of loans granted by the bank must be made in installments beginning not over five years from the time the money is obtained, and ending not over thirty years from that date. Payments must be made either annually or semi-annually.

Only Polish citizens are to be granted credits, except in cases where other nationals are granted credit as a matter of reciprocity on the attitude of another State in granting loans to resident Polish nationals.

New Business for Five Years

The bank will engage in new business only for a period of five years, after which it will be continued merely for the purpose of liquidating its affairs. In case of need, however, the active life of the bank may be extended by the Polish Government.

The cost of the bank's administration is to be borne by funds obtained through the collection of small fees from persons to whom loans are granted, from interest on loans to industrial establishments, and from interest obtained on loans running for more than five years. If there are profits they will be added to the capital. The bank may, in order to extend its activities, de-discount paper accepted by it. Profits on hand at the time of the bank's liquidation will be returned to the State.

The Governing Board of the Bank will be appointed by various Ministries, and the officers by the Minister of Finance, who will be the supreme supervisory authority.

408 DEPUTIES, 102 SENATORS IN POLAND

Bill Specifying This Number of Members of Parliament Presented

The regular Parliament of Poland is to consist of a Lower House (Sejm) of 408 deputies and of a Senate of 102 members according to the provisions of the electoral bill recently placed before the Provisional Parliament for the second and third readings.

The bill provides for the division of the State into 69 electoral districts, each of which will be represented in the Chamber of Deputies by from four to sixteen deputies. The district that will have the greatest number of deputies is that comprising the city of Warsaw, which will be allotted sixteen members. The Cracow province, not including the city of Cracow, will have the next largest representation from a single district, being allotted nine members. Next to Warsaw, the city having the largest number of deputies will be Lodz, the textile center, with eight representatives. The average number of deputies from each district will be six.

One Deputy for 65,958 Inhabitants

The ratio of representation in the Chamber will be one deputy for each 65,958 inhabitants. Because of their higher percentage of educated persons, the five largest cities will enjoy in proportion, slightly greater representation than the other districts. The bill now under consideration was prepared in accordance with Poland's constitution, adopted last year, which in itself contained many specific regulations concerning the Parliament. For instance, Article II, Section 2, of the Constitution specifies the length of the term of office of deputies and provides for secret ballot, the Article being as follows:

"The Sejm is composed of deputies elected for a term of five years to be counted from the day of the opening

of the Sejm, by secret, direct, equal and proportional voting."

Method of Selection

The method by which the deputies are to be chosen is set forth in great detail in the bill. The election methods adopted during the past few years in Germany, Czecho-Slovakia, etc., which provide for national lists of candidates in addition to the local district lists, are to be employed.

This method, a modified form of the voting system in vogue in France and other European countries, works out as follows:

Suppose that in a district in which a maximum of five deputies are to be chosen there are cast 50,000 votes, distributed, say, among ten party lists. For each 10,000 voters there should, therefore, be one deputy. In view of the great number of parties, however, it is conceivable that only one or perhaps two parties will have enough votes to elect a deputy. Let us say that parties A and B each poll 11,000 votes, and that the other 28,000 votes are so scattered that no party has enough to elect a deputy. In such a case the 30,000 unused votes polled by the ten parties may be added to such unused votes as accrue in other districts and the total of such votes accumulated in the whole of Poland may be used proportionally to name men from the national lists representing each of the several parties. In this case, for intsance, the three seats remaining unfilled, would be filled from the national lists.

Will Lessen Number of Parties

One of the chief purposes of this method will be the lessening of the number of parties in the Parliament. This will be the result of a special provision which stipulates that before a party can use surplus votes cast in local districts to obtain deputies from its national list, it must have elected one or more deputies from at least three districts. Consequently, a weak party which does not succeed in at last three districts, would not be able to make use of the surplus votes accumulated throughout the nation, whereas the strong parties, which will have chosen one or more men in many districts, will be able to make the utmost use of their surplus votes.

It is thought that at present there are too many parties to make possible the most effective administration. In fact, of the fifteen parties eight constitute nine-tenths of Parliament, and these fall into four principal groups. With the adoption of the new electoral method a number of the smaller parties will be compelled to affiliate even more closely with the stronger and more representative parties, or suffer exclusion from the Parliament.

Senators From Voyvodships

The Constitution provides that Senators be elected from the voyvodships, of which there are seventeen in Poland, and that there shall be one Senator for each four deputies. The number of Senators elected from each voyvodship will be determined on the basis of the number of inhabitants. The term of office for Senators is also five years. Candidates for the office of Senator must be at least 40 years of age, while candidates for the Chamber must be at least 25.

Article 12, Section 2, specifies as follows concerning the qualifications of voters who may participate in the election of deputies:

"The right to vote belongs to every Polish citizen without distinction of sex, who, on the day of the proclamation of the elections, is twenty-one years of age, is in full possession of civil rights, and is a resident of the electoral district at least from the day preceding the proclamation of the elections in the Journal of Laws. The right to vote can be exercised only in person. Members of the army in active service do not posses the right to vote."

The right to vote for Senators is restricted to voters who are at least thirty years of age, according to Article 36, Section 2, of the Constitution.

SERIOUS CURRENCY SHORTAGE IN POLAND

Absence of Checks and Hoarding Practices Cause Difficulties for Business Men

There is a decided shortage of currency in Poland despite the opinion held in some quarters that the nation is flooded with a vast amount of paper money. Merchants, manufacturers, farmers and others are being constantly inconvenienced because of their inability to get currency in sufficient quantities for their business operations.

There are several causes of this situation. In the first place, checks are not extensively used in Poland. As a result, nearly all commercial transactions involve the use of currency. Of late the situation has become so serious that in Lodz the textile manufacturers have been compelled to resort to the use of bills of exchange even in the settlement of accounts of only 50,000 marks (about $12 at the present rate of exchange).

Fluctuations Cause Hoarding

One reason for the relatively small amount of currency in circulation is that, in view of the exchange fluctuations, there is a decided incentive toward the hoarding of money, especiwhen the rate of exchange is improving. This practice keeps the money out of the banks and out of circulation. It is believed that an appreciable percentage of the nation's outstanding currency, for instance, is being hoarded by the Polish peasants. The peasants spend relatively little money and during the past few years they have been receiving the highest prices for their product and livestock.

The hoarding is in part a direct outgrowth of the war conditions, for the uncertainties during the years when Poland was overrun by foreign armies caused the people to become overcautious. Certain newspapers in Poland have now undertaken to develop a tendency to deposit money in the banks on the part of the populace. It has been pointed out that the withdrawing of money from circulation works to the detriment of the entire population including the hoarders themselves.

The statement was recently made in the Polish Parliament that were Poland to have in circulation today currency equal in value to the currency and gold in circulation in this same area before the World War, the total outstanding currency would be 3,000 billion marks instead of about 250 billion marks. This statement was based on the fact that in the territory which now comprises Poland there was a total money circulation of three billion marks in 1913, and that as the gold mark is now worth nearly 1,000 paper marks, there should be a circulation of 3,000 billion paper marks in order to maintain the same ratio.

Presses Not Completely Stopped

The Polish Ministry of Finance is well aware of the pressing need of currency in commerce. In order to overcome the difficulty, additional paper money may, from time to time, have to be printed by the State Loan Bank, but in the future the money will not constitute further inflation, but will be printed only against bullion and securities.

The debt of the State in the Polish State Loan Bank is being diminished, despite the issuance of new currency. During the first twenty days of April the debt of the State in the Loan Bank was decreased by more than ten billion marks.

Mark of Value in Poland

The foreign exchange rate of the Polish mark is low and foreigners are frequently led to believe that the mark has even less purchasing power than is actually the case. The mark's purchasing power within Poland is greater than its exchange value. For instance, the dollar increased by over 300 per cent. from April to November, 1921; the cost of wheat increased only about 40 per cent. during the same period.

POLAND RATIFIES FRENCH TREATIES

Concludes Important Commercial Agreement with Italy on Same Day, May 12

May 12 marked an important occasion in the development of Poland's closer relations with European nations. On that day the Polish Parliament ratified four agreements that recently have been negotiated with France. These were (1) the political treaty; (2) the reciprocity or bi-lateral treaty; (3) the commercial agreement; and (4) the agreement concerning the exploitation of Poland's oil fields by French interests.

Furthermore, on the same day Poland concluded a commercial agreement with Italy. The following details of the treaty as reported by the Polish Official Telegraph Agency were printed in the Rzeczpospolita (Warsaw) of May 13.

The treaty was signed for Poland by Foreign Minister Skirmunt and Vice-Minister of Commerce Strassburger; for Italy by Ministers Schanzer and Rossi. The treaty is of the most-favored nation type, but there are no special additional customs facilities. Poland grants to Italy the same facilities as granted by Poland to France in the Franco-Polish commercial treaty. On her part, Italy grants to Poland all the facilities that will have been granted by Italy to any other state. The treaty also contains provisions for the settlement in each country of individuals and the establishment of joint stock companies of the other, and also concerning facilities for merchant ships. Negotiations concerning oil properties are to be continued.

Only a few weeks earlier, Poland concluded a commercial agreement with Memel.

In addition to these agreements, Poland has during the past year concluded agreements of both economic and political interest with Czecho-Slovakia and Rumania.

Situated as she is between the nations of the Little Entente and the Baltic States, Poland has recently also played an important role in unifying or at least co-ordinating some of the foreign interests of these States, which together form such an important part of Europe.

CRACOW POPULATION 181,770, COUNT SHOWS

The population of the city of Cracow, according to the completed compilations of the 1921 census is 181,770, it was recently announced. In 1910 the city had a population of 159,080. The population of the Cracow voyvodship, according to the latest census, is 1,990,-481, as compared with 2,031,856 in 1910. Inasmuch as the Spisz-Orawa region was not included in the Cracow voyvodship in 1910 and as this region with a population of 22,601 was included in 1921, it can be seen that the voyvodship lost a total of nearly 64,000 population.

(In the Annual Review, printed as a supplement to the Weekly News Release of January 4, 1922, the preliminary figures on the population of Cracow were given.)

REPORT CONDITION OF WINTER GRAIN CROP

According to figures compiled by the Polish Chief Statistical Office, the condition of Poland's winter grain crops at the end of March was such that it was estimated the yield would be approximately 95 per cent. as great as last year, when good harvests were obtained.

During April occasional frosts and low temperature generally caused a certain deterioration in the winter crops:

The Statistical Office, in gathering its information, classed the crop conditions in five groups, 5 representing excellent; 4, good; 3, moderate; 2, fair; and 1, poor. On this basis, it was found that the winter wheat crop at the end of April was, for the whole of Poland, between fair and moderate, or, respresented in figures, 2.9. Winter rye was slightly better, being 3.3. Winter barley, winter rape, and clover were respectively, 2.5, 2.3 and 2.4. Meadows, 2.6; pastures, 2.4.

Damage to winter grain crops was comparatively limited. The information collected by the Statistical Office is to the effect that 2.5 per cent. of the area sown to winter wheat was damaged and had to be plowed again. Only 0.9 per cent. of the winter rye crop was damaged, while 8.7 per cent. and 12.2 per cent. of winter barley and winter rape was damaged. Clover suffered most severe damage. 17.9 per cent. of the area sown to this crop having to be replowed.

CENTRAL EUROPEAN TIME IN POLAND

The Polish Parliament recently enacted a law reestablishing Central European time for the whole of Poland. This will give Poland the same time as that of Germany, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, etc. Several years ago, Poland adopted daylight saving time and never returned to standard time until now. Consequently, Poland has for the past few years been using the same time schedule as that of Petrograd. The chief reason for the present change is that from June 1, the train service between Poland and Western European countries will be considerably improved and the change to Central time will facilitate the making of train schedules.

EASTERN GALICIA

The Polish Government and the Work of Reconstruction

Efforts are now being made by so-called Ukrainian elements in the United States to bring to the attention of the American people and the American Government their version of the condition of affairs in Eastern Galicia, that portion of Poland of which Lwów is the chief city, and which borders on the Soviet Ukraine.

Unsupported claims of Polish oppression and misrule are being put forth. Herewith are presented a few facts anent the actual conditions, as well as a brief historical review of Eastern Galicia.

A Part of Poland

The country now known as Eastern Galicia is a slice of a part of Poland detached in an arbitrary fashion for the benefit of Austria in the Partitions of Poland of 1772 and 1795. Austria gave the name of Galicia to the whole territory stretching from Cracow and Lublin to the river Zbrucz in order to give color to her claims that the Hapsburgs were entitled to rule the country as kings of Hungary, because in the 13th century a Hungarian ruler had for a few years been in possession of the principality of Halicz (Galicia) in the eastern part of the territory. At the time of the Partitions and later during the Congress of Vienna, 1815, it was generally recognized that the whole territory was absolutely Polish, even though some of its natives spoke a dialect which represented a mixture of Polish and of the South Russian dialect.

Ukrainians "Discovered"

The Austrians, about the middle of the nineteenth century, afraid of Polish attempts to regain independence, tried to stir up the population in a way that would bring about fratricidal struggles. Another purpose of this "discovering of Ruthenians" was to detach further territories from Russia. Russia retaliated by trying to create a Russophile movement in Eastern Galicia. Part of the population in the eastern part began to look toward Russia, considering themselves Ruthenians in contrast with Poles. Then the Austrians, about 1880, afraid of losing the territory to Russia, tried to divert this new Ruthenian movement into other channels by fostering a new national feeling which, for want of a better name and in order to mark the distinction from Russia, was christened the Ukrainian movement.

There are in Eastern Galicia over two million Poles.[1] Of the balance of the population, only a part consider themselves Ukrainians, and of these, again, only a part are opposed to union with Poland.

Political Turmoil

The Austrians, by favoring the Ukrainian Party, by putting in prison its opponents and subsidizing the pro-Austrian and pro-German leaders, succeeded in working up a certain amount of political turmoil. Shortly before the war documents were published proving German subsidies for the movement. During the war, the Germans helped the Ukrainians with a

[1] Further information on this subject was printed in the Weekly News Release of April 12. At that time an article was reprinted from the Neue Freie Presse of Vienna, in which Eastern Galician statistics were given.

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view to establishing a German ruled South Russian State.

At the head of the movement was, at the end of the war, one of the Austrian Archdukes who still maintains his connection with it. At the downfall of the Austrian Empire the Austrians delivered the Government of Eastern Galicia to the Ukrainians whose army they officered. The few months of Ukrainian rule in Eastern Galicia are recalled by the population with bitterest feelings.

Suffered War Havoc

Aside from certain departments of Northern France, no portion of Europe suffered so severely from the havoc of war as Eastern Galicia. The theatre of many battles from 1914 to 1920, and repeatedly traversed by marching armies, this region was more completely devastated than any other part of the Republic of Poland.

Appreciating this condition of affairs, the Polish Government has made particularly strenuous efforts to restore normal life in the region. The Government has made efforts to (1) bring about the quickest possible restoration of normal conditions of life on the basis of constitutional principles and of respect for law; (2) restore normal economic life by aiding in agricultural and industrial reconstruction; and, (3) help in the establishment of new workshops and factories.

A State of Anarchy

In working toward these ends, the Government was confronted with the greatest difficulties. Not only had the country been devastated by war, but there had been, aside from the city of Lwów, a breakdown of cultural life and education. In fact, Eastern Galicia was in a state of anarchy when Poland took over its administration. The region was epidemic ridden, bandits flourished everywhere, and there remained little respect for authority. The "Ukrainian Government" of Petruszewicz, which on the day of Austria's downfall had been established with the aid of German and Austrian officials, purposely indulged in, and incited lawlessness, murder and plunder, especially when directed against the Poles. Such a state of terror existed during this "Government's" existence from November 1918 to July 1919, that it was with evident relief that the bulk of the terrified population, Polish, Ruthenian and Jewish hailed the incoming Polish army as symbolizing law and order.

AGRICULTURE

The following figures show the result of the Polish administration since the middle of 1919, athough interrupted by the Bolshevist invasion of 1920.

Of the 1,040,000 acres of tillable land in Eastern Galicia, over 40 per cent., or 435,000 acres were idle in 1919 when the Polish Administration of the region was undertaken. In the spring of 1922, on the other hand, only 72,000 acres remained uncultivated.

Livestock Statistics

In 1910 there were in Eastern Galicia, 697,015 horses; in 1919, 425,701 horses, and in December, 1921, 520,162 horses. In other words, whereas there had been a 38 per cent. reduction in the number of horses during the war, the number has increased by 22 per cent. since 1919.

In 1910 there were 1,610,282 cattle; in 1919, 1,031,142 cattle, and in December, 1921, 1,238,173 cattle. This represents a 36 per cent. drop during the war, and a 10 per cent., increase since 1919.

In 1910 there were 1,352,292 swine; in 1919, 312,823; and in December, 1921, 415,830. This represents a 77 per cent. decrease during the war and a 34 per cent. increase since 1919.

The destruction of farm buildings from 1914 to 1919 amounted to 428,203, which number was still further increased during the Bolshevik invasion of 1920 when 2,411 buildings were destroyed. Up to December 1921, there

had been rebuilt a total of 163,490 farm and village buildings.

Financial Assistance

Financial assistance has been freely given to the agricultural interests of Eastern Galicia by the Polish Government. On August 1, 1919, less than two months after Poland's administration of Easern Galicia had been authorized by the Supreme Council, the Polish Parliament granted 235,000,000 marks to the needy Eastern Galician farmers. Two-thirds of this sum was loaned on five-year, non-interest bearing loans, and one-third was loaned for use until war indemnities had been paid. On February 15, 1920, the Polish Parliament granted a sum of 340,000,000 marks for long-term, non-interest bearing loans. On October 1, 1920, the Council of Ministers granted a further sum of 150,000,000 marks. On March 18, 1922, the Polish Parliament assigned 3 billion marks for agricultural reconstruction in Poland, and of this sum 1,178,000,000 was assigned to Eastern Galicia.

During the first 26 months of Polish administration of Eastern Galicia, the Polish Government expended 1,832,500,000 marks in assisting agricultural reconstruction in this region. For the whole of Poland, the Government spent 4 billion marks during this period. Whereas nearly half of the sum expended went to Eastern Galicia, it is estimated that only about 21 per cent. of the war devastation wrought in Poland was confined to Eastern Galicia.

Additional help to Eastern Galician agriculture has been given in the form of livestock, agricultural machinery, grain seed and vegetable seed.

INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE

Previous to the war, Eastern Galicia was wholly under Austrian administration. It was the purpose of this Government to keep Eastern Galicia in an undeveloped state, at least from an industrial standpoint, in order that it would be dependent on Austrian and German manufactures. The natural resources of the country were not only left undeveloped, but concerted efforts were made to so handicap those who made any efforts at exploitation, that Eastern Galicia was less productive, except for farm products, in 1914 than it had been many years before. The iron industry, for instance, was wholly stagnant, though in 1822 there had been 30 iron smelteries and though in 1850 the region produced $200,000 worth of iron products in mines and factories employing 30,000 men.

The salt mines, the deposits of earth wax (ozocerite), marble, granite, etc., were left undeveloped. Water power, of great intrinsic value, was left unproductive. Financial affairs were dominated from Vienna, much to the detriment of the commerce and industry of Eastern Galicia. Oil production was less interfered with, but even here the business was so organized that Galicia failed to profit to the fullest extent because the ray products were shipped to foreign countries for refining.

Limited as was Eastern Galician industry, the war caused serious losses. In fact, when the Polish Government finally took over the administration of Eastern Galicia, it was found that 90 per cent. of all machinery and industrial buildings had been totally destroyed. Only 2 per cent. had been saved and 8 per cent. required remounting and reconstruction.

Food Supplies

Such was the condition of industry in Eastern Galicia in July, 1919. The matter of greatest immediate importance was the supply of food. Relief from the outside was sent to the region, the agricultural producers responded to the call of the Polish Government, and as a consequence of the establishment of law and order there accrued to the whole of the honest population (the bandits and vandals naturally were not pleased with the termination of the region of terror) considerable advantages.

Small industries and factories were in urgent need of assistance. The Polish Government at once responded, and, under authority of a statute passed by the Parliament on May 30, 1919, assigned a sum of 50,000,000 marks to industrial reconstruction in Eastern Galicia. On December 17, 1921, the Polish Government assigned a credit of 150,000,000 to industrial reconstruction in Poland in general, and of this sum 70,000,000 marks were devoted to work in Eastern Galicia. This sum was largely used in restoring one hundred small workshops and factories. At this same time the Eastern Galician artisans organization obtained from the Ministry of Industry and Commerce a loan without interest for members of the artisan's organizations.

Polish State Help

Moreover, the Galician War Credit Institute with headquarters in Lwów, had up to the end of 1921 drawn from the Polish Government a sum of 800,000,000 marks for reconstruction of agricultural and industrial enmterprises. Practically the whole of the reconstruction work in Eastern Galicia, in fact, is being carried out through the use of Polish Government funds.

While industry is thus being revived and developed, commercial trading firms are growing both in number and in importance. In 1921 there were in Eastern Galicia 2,496 registered commercial firms, 773 limited partnerships, 59 joint stock companies and 3,463 co-operatives. Of these the Ruthenians had 2 registered firms, 19 limited partnerships, 21 special professional partnerships, and 812 co-operatives. These figures for the Ruthenians are higher by one third than the figures before the war and supply the best evidence of the increase of commerce in Eastern Galicia. The commercial situation of the Ruthenians has particularly improved, there being now four times as many Ruthenians in active commerce as was the case under Austrian rule.

RAILROADS AND HIGHWAYS

The rebuilding and developing of the railroad lines in Eastern Galicia has been a problem to which the Polish Government has given the closest attention. The length of the railway line in Eastern Galicia is approximately 1,840 miles. The number of employees is 31,334, including 38 per cent. Ruthenians, which is much higher than under the Austrian regime.

The constant military operations in Eastern Galicia resulted in an almost complete deterioration of the railway lines, and the situation was really desperate when the Polish Goverment took over the administration. Railway stations, road beds, bridges, viaducts and telegraph lines had been destroyed. the total damages up to 1918 were estimated at $11,438,214 to which must be added the damages caused in 1918 and 1919, amounting to $2,810,777.

Since taking over the administration of Eastern Galicia railroads the Polish Government has expended on them approximately 1,200,000,000 marks, of which 1 billion marks were devoted to investment expenditures. In addition to the reconstruction of necessary apparatus and the restoration of the road bed, there have been rebuilt 906 important bridges and 268 large buildings, such as depots and work-shops.

The work has by no means been ended and the Polish Government has appropriated an additional billion marks for reconstruction and 700,000 marks for investment expenditures. The work to date has been of such a nature that it is claimed, passenger and freight trains are running on schedules comparable to the pre-war service, except on minor lines.

The Polish highways also suffered severely from the war and necessitated a great deal of reconstruction work. There are in Eastern Galicia 4,600 miles of highways, of which 1,540 miles are now in fairly good condition, while 1,200 miles are in a bad condition. An important part of the work in the restoration of the the highways is the rebuilding of a great number of bridges, which were blown up during the military operations.

ADMINISTRATION

When Eastern Galicia was under Austria, the political administration was headed by a resident governor appointed directly by the Austrian Emperor. The governor had complete authority over the state administration, except as regards the administration of Justice, and the administration of Posts and Railroads.

Eastern Galicia was represented in the Vienna Parliament by deputies, elected since 1907, on a basis of universal, equal, direct and secret manhood suffrage. Since 1861, the local Galician administration was granted some authority. For instance, the Galician Diet was permitted, necessarily under the supervision of the Government, to administer the elementary schools, and performed very creditable tasks.

Whereas the Poles of Eastern Galicia took an important part in the struggles for the constitution which took place in Austria between 1847 and 1867, the Ruthenians took no part in these struggles for liberty. In fact the so-called Ukrainian national movement was not at that time in existence.

At that time as at present the Ruthenian population was composed mainly of unenlightened peasant masses, consequently, a relatively small number of Ruthenians were capable of holding public office. According to official Austrian statistics of 1910, the number of public and military officials was 59,435, of which 24,531 were Poles and 3,403 were Ruthenians. The remainder were Germans and other Austrians. These figures correspond with the percentage of educated Ruthenians.

Austrian Officials Retained

Since its assumption of power in Eastern Galicia the Polish government has consistently tried to govern for the best interests of the whole population. The greatest consideration has been shown toward the Ruthenian element.

The Polish Government is attempting to retain in the State service the former Austrian officials. This relates not only to Poles but equally to Ruthenians and Jews. In accepting Ruthenians for public office, the Polish Government, despite its desire to be tolerant, had to be careful in making its selection because of the activities of some Ruthenians during the brief Ukrainian administration. Many petitions had been presented to the Polish Government, demanding the removal of officials who had served the so-called "Petruszewicz Government."

The judiciary and the teaching corps include, as compared with other activities, the largest percentage of Ruthenians. When the World War broke out there were in Eastern Galicia many judges, of Ruthenian nationality, and most of these have been retained in office.

It may be remarked that under Article 95 of the Polish Constitution, public offices are accessible to all citizens, without regard to their nationality, political convictions or religion.

EDUCATION

The Ruthenian and Polish population of Eastern Galicia is so intermingled that there are practically no dictricts in which there are not inhabitants of both nationalities. Consequently, the majority of the schools teach both Ruthenian and Polish.

There are in Eastern Galicia 3,910 state elementary schools, of which 2,510 are Ruthenian, 1,382 Polish and 18 German. In some districts the number of Ruthenian schools is as high as 95 per cent. of the total and in others as low as 20 per cent. The language of instruction of each school is determined upon by a vote of the city or village council, consequently, the density of the Ruthenian and Polish population determines the percentage of schools of each language. As in the remainder of Poland, there is a need for more elementary schools, but the condition is better now than at any time in the history of Eastern Galicia. Furthermore, the Polish Gov-

ernment places no obstacles in the way of organizing or maintaining private schools, of which there are many.

Secondary Schools

There were in 1914 67 secondary schools with Polish as the principal language of instruction and 10 with Ruthenian as the principal language. In 1921 there were 75 Polish language secondary schools and 14 Ruthenian language secondary schools. The need for a greater number of teachers has led to the establishment of teachers training schools. Since the Polish Government took over the administration of Eastern Galicia the number of State teachers' training schools increased by 9, of which 5 have Ruthenian as the language of instruction.

The teachers in the Polish languge schools throughout Eastern Galicia are for the most part Poles. In the Ruthenian schools they are exclusively Ruthenian. A small percentage of teachers of Ruthenian nationality are employed in Polish schools at their own request. Ruthenian schools are subject to inspection by State supervisors of Ruthenian nationality.

In Eastern Galicia there are in the State elementary schools 7,796 Polish teachers and 2,731 Ruthenian teachers. The Ruthenian schools are for the most part located in villages. Some of them are very small and hence have only a few grades and only one teacher. Many of the Polish schools, on the other hand, are located in the cities and have relatively large teaching staffs. In the secondary schools there are 1,200 Polish teachers and 264 Ruthenian teachers.

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The New Europe is not easy to understand. Mistaken conceptions of history and of current developments may give rise to false impressions that can easily harden into groundless convictions. To the end that there may be a better understanding in the United States of Poland's past and present, the Polish Bureau of Information attempts to present documents which throw light on important phases of Poland's history and to report and comment on current happenings in this present brighter period of Poland's national life.

PAGE

Weekly News Release, June 7, 1922 . 161-166

Weekly News Release, June 14, 1922 . 167-172

Weekly News Release, June 21, 1922 . 173-178

Weekly News Release, June 28, 1922 . 179-184

See Inside Front Cover for Detailed Index

INDEX

WEEKLY NEWS RELEASE, June 7, 1922

Improved Service on Polish Railways 161
Mark Value Affects Polish Tariff Rate 161
Prepare for Final Vote on Budget 161
Warsaw Sport Clubs Increase in Number 162
Compile Statistics of Livestock in Poland 162
Briton Finds Poles a Practical People 163
To Build Railway Engines in Warsaw 163
To Develop Forest Wealth in Poland 164
Sugar Production in Poland 1921-1922 164
Poland's Debt in Loan Bank Smaller 165
March Employment Shows 8% Increase 165
Professors Receive 139,000 Marks Monthly 166

WEEKLY NEWS RELEASE, June 14, 1922

Resignation of Cabinet 167
Russian Restrictions on Women Abolished 167
Iron Industry in Congress Poland 167
Poland's Mining Industry 168
Aerial Mail from Warsaw to Budapest 169
Plan Treaties with Japan and England 169
Metric System for Whole of Poland 169
Times Reports Trade with Poland Growing 169
Boy Scouts Number 60,000 in Poland 170
15,543 Elementary Enrollment in Wilno 170
Polish Railway Traffic 171
War Losses Affect Lwow District Census 171
Polish Passports Good for Six Months 171
Polish Postal Banks Increasingly Popular 172

WEEKLY NEWS RELEASE, June 21, 1922

Summer Courses for Polish Teachers 173
Bialystok's Textile Industry Reviving 173
Poland's Foreign Trade Analyzed 174
Negotiations with Lithuania Proposed 176
Italian Journalists Make Visit 176
Erect Monument in Gratitude to U. S. 176
Nearly Two-thirds of Levy Collected 176
Cities Convention Held in Lwow 177
Plan to Aid Disabled Veterans 177
Work on Poland's 1923 Budget Begun 177
Tobacco Monopoly Adopted in Poland 178
Sweden Loses to Poland in Football 178

WEEKLY NEWS RELEASE, June 28, 1922

Hoover and Lord Awarded Degrees 179
Upper Silesia in Need of Teachers 180
Report Condition of Polish Grain Crops 180
Describes Visit to City of Cracow 181
To Hold Swimming Meet in August 181
Discuss Revival of Sugar Industry 182
Warsaw Needs 70 School Buildings 182
Stenographers to Hold Conference 182
Lack of Buildings for High School 183
Polish Debt in Loan Bank Lower 183
Poland's First Tennis in 8 Years 184

IMPROVED SERVICE ON POLISH RAILWAYS

Many New Trains Placed in Operation June 1—Direct Russian Communication

Marked improvements were made in railway schedules, both within Poland and in connections between Poland and other European nations on June 1, when the provisions of the recent Berne Railway Conference were put in force on European railways.

Among the important changes, insofar as Poland is concerned, were the establishment of daily trains over the following routes: Danzig, Warsaw, Lwow, Bucharest and Constanza (Rumania); Danzig, Poznan, Katowice and Cracow; Poznan, Katowice, Cracow and Lwow; Katowice, Deblin, Lublin and Zdolbunowo (Russian frontier); Wilno, Brest and Lwow; Riga, Turmond, Wilno, Warsaw, Katowice, Prague and Karlovy Vary (Karlsbad).

Trains Via Katowice

The inclusion of part of Upper Silesia within Poland has been accompanied by the routing of a number of additional trains through Katowice. The trains from Warsaw to Vienna, for instance, now go by the shorter route from Warsaw to Katowice instead of via Cracow.

The revision of the railways schedules was accompanied by the change of time in Poland from Russian time to Central European time.

For the first time since the outbreak of the war in 1914 train schedules in Poland are now sufficiently well established to warrant the publication of a comprehensive book of time tables.

Polish-Ukrainian Train

Direct railway communication was recently introduced across the Polish-Ukrainian frontier. There will be one train each week in each direction, the train leaving Zdolbunowo in Poland, each Thursday and returning from Szepietówka in the Ukraine each Sunday. It will be a very short run of only 2 and one-half hours.

MARK VALUE AFFECTS POLISH TARIFF RATE

According to information recently supplied by the Polish Ministry of Industry and Commerce, Polish customs tariffs in view of the low rate of exchange are now being calculated on the following basis:

(1) The regular tariff rates are multiplied by 500 in cases of articles classed under standard exports and imports.

(2) The tariffs on luxuries are multiplied by 800.

(3) The tariff rates on special articles are multiplied by various factors, some by 10, others by 50 and others by 150. Some articles remain on the free list.

A revision of the list of articles under the second classification will soon be made. The conclusion of the commercial treaty with France, Poland's free trade policy, and a lifting of certain of the restrictions and embargoes against the import of luxuries all will have a bearing on the revision.

A small flat charge for service is made on all imports amounting to 2 per cent. of the tariff.

In the case of articles on the free list a charge of one mark per kilogram is made on imports and a charge of one mark per 20 kilograms on exports.

PREPARE FOR FINAL VOTE ON BUDGET

The Polish Parliament has decided to begin final voting on the budget project presented to it in March by Minister Michalski not later than July 1st. Since the presentation of the budget it has been under consideration in the Committee on Finance, and is to be reported to the Parliament on June 15, irrespective of the state of the work of examination.

WARSAW SPORT CLUBS INCREASE IN NUMBER

Football, Track, Rowing, Cycling, Tennis, Skating Have Active Organizations

The number of athletic and sporting clubs in Warsaw is constantly increasing. Among the sports that are now represented by active organizations in the Polish capital are football, track athletics, rowing, cycling, skating and tennis.

At present there are in Warsaw eight football clubs, one of which, the Polonia, has represented the city in competition with other important Polish and foreign cities.

Track athletics have not yet been very strongly established, but progress in the development of this sport is being made. Contests have been arranged with teams from France, Esthonia, Holland and Czecho-Slovakia. After a number of international matches have been held in Poland, it is planned to send a team of Polish athletes on a tour of return meets.

Cycling is Popular

Cycling is particularly popular. There are in Warsaw many expert cyclists, and frequent matches are held. For the greater part, however, this sport is indulged in solely for pleasure, racing being relegated to a place of minor importance.

There are several rowing clubs, one of which is composed of women members. Rowing is gradually assuming a more important place in the sporting life of the city. The Vistula River, which flows directly through Warsaw, provides ample opportunities for rowing.

Few Tennis Courts

Tennis is popular, but the lack of a sufficient number of courts has greatly restricted the number of players. There are at present several courts under construction.

Skating and hockey are the principal winter sports of Warsaw. The Vistula, in summer the scene of rowing matches, remains frozen over for months during the winter and provides excellent facilities for skating and for hockey matches.

COMPILE STATISTICS OF LIVESTOCK IN POLAND

Statistics on the livestock in Poland, gathered at the time when the national census was taken on September 30 and October 1, 1921, and recently compiled, show that there were in Poland at that time 8 million head of cattle, 3,200,000 horses, 2,010,000 sheep and 5 million swine.

These figures are somewhat lower than the pre-war livestock totals, but show a considerable improvement over the situation at the end of 1918 when the invading armies withdrew from Polish soil. The number of horses, for instance, is at present 200,000 under the pre-war total.

Traversed by Russian, Austrian and German armies, and long occupied by the latter, Poland suffered severe losses because of drastic requisitions made by the enemy forces, who to a great extent lived off the country. The greatest losses were suffered in the eastern provinces.

That Poland may soon be expected to return to pre-war conditions, insofar as livestock is concerned is indicated by the fact that in a few districts the present totals exceed those of 1913.

BRITON FINDS POLES A PRACTICAL PEOPLE

Under the title of "Prospects of British Trade With Poland," Mr. J. J. Calder, a member of the Grand Council and of the Overseas Trade Committee of the Federation of British Industries, recounts in the May 2, 1922, number of the Bulletin of the Federation of British Industries, his impressions of Poland gained in a recent visit.

". . . From the Polish frontier to Warsaw is about twelve hours by train," he wrote. ". . . There did not seem much evidence of the ravages of war in the country, nor when at Warsaw did I find much trace there, as most of the repairs had been completed. Warsaw is a fine town with broad streets and good shops; . . .

"The public offices were very fine indeed, and considering that a short time ago Poland was under three separate governments and has been under war conditions for five or six years, I cannot help thinking that they have made very quick progress, and few countries in Europe—considering the difficulties—could have achieved a more satisfactory political position. True, the price of the mark is very low, but they have a small national debt and very large national assets of much greater value. I see little reason, with honest administration—which as far as I could see they have got—why the country should not soon right itself. . . .

"M. Michalski, Minister of Finance, seemed to me a capable, sensible man, well qualified to deal with financial matters and taking a broad view of the situation. There has been an impression in Great Britain that the Poles are rather an unpractical people, more given to oratory than to looking properly after their affairs. Possibly this impression has been given us by their enemies, who, to a certain extent, are our enemies also; but I am bound to admit that my preconceived idea was very wrong, and there is a great deal more to be said for the Poles and their Government than most people in this country have any idea of. . . ."

TO BUILD RAILWAY ENGINES IN WARSAW

Plans are being made for the manufacture of from 120 to 150 railway locomotives annually in the Warsaw Locomotive Works, according to a statement in a recent number of the Rzeczpospolita, Warsaw.

At present the shops of this company are largely engaged in rebuilding and repairing locomotives for the Polish State Railway Administration. Since its establishment the plant has completed the rebuilding of 60 locomotives, and, according to present plans, it will be able to rebuild on an average of 11 or 12 engines a month beginning in July. The construction of new locomotives will not be permitted to interfere with the repair activities.

Employ 1,000 Workmen

At present the company employs approximately 1,000 workmen. This number, it is believed, will soon have to be increased to 2,000 in view of the rapid expansion of the plant. The company employs 30 construction engineers. School shops for apprentices have also been constructed.

The Rzeczpospolita is authority for the statement that the Warsaw company has the largest locomotive construction pit in Europe. In fact, this journal says that the pit, which is nearly 320 yards long and has accommodations for 42 locomotives at one time, is exceeded in size only by repair pits in the United States. There are four other pits totalling over 600 yards. in length.

That the plant will be kept busy is assured, for before completing its first new locomotive, orders have been obtained for 80 locomotives annually to be supplied to the State railways.

TO DEVELOP FOREST WEALTH OF POLAND

Trade Agreement with Memel Will Make Possible More Extensive Foreign Sales

Though possessing great forest wealth, Poland has as yet derived but little benefit from the exploitation of timber lands. The development of the lumber trade, however, has been undertaken more systematically of late than at any previous time. The fact that the markets of the world are now open to Polish lumber, whereas formerly owing to restrictive measures only Russia, Germany and Austria, all of which had ample resources of their own, were within reach, has given the lumber trade a wholly new status.

Exports on Increase

The lack of sufficient saw mills and wood-working plants has to date made it impossible for Poland to depend wholly on home grown lumber and home manufactured wood products. Nevertheless, the nation is constantly becoming more self sufficient along this line. In 1920 the imports of lumber products amounted to 3,529,811 tons and the exports to only 620,292 tons, according to the figures of the Polish Chief Statistical Office recently printed in the Kurjer Polski. In 1921, on the other hand, the exports amounted to 2,022,044 tons as compared with imports of 4,698,077 tons. In other words, in 1920 exports were only 16 per cent. as great as the imports, and in 1921 they had grown to 43.4 per cent. of the imports.

The U. S. Commerce Reports, May 29, states that 68 per cent. of Czecho-Slovakia's 1921 lumber imports came from Poland.

New Shipping Route

The recent conclusion of the commercial treaty with Memel will make it possible for Poland to establish wholly new routes for the export of lumber according to Deputy Uziemblo as reported in the Kurger Lwowski, of May 4. Heretofore the route from the forests of northeastern Poland to Danzig was the only practical channel for shipment to foreign states other than those bordering directly on Poland. This route was too circuitous. Now there will be a dirtect route to the sea along the Niemen River, which flows through the Polish forests, and then to the Baltic via Lithuania and Memel.

According to a recent issue of Der Osten, important Danzig weekly, there has been strong demand for lumber on the Danzig market during the past spring. Railway car factories have been in the market for considerable quantities of lumber, the needs of these establishments supplementing other growing demands for lumber and wood products.

SUGAR PRODUCTION IN POLAND 1921-1922

The total production of sugar in Poland for the 1921-1922 season was 171,201 tons, according to Der Osten (Danzig). During this period there were in operation 66 sugar factories in the whole of Poland of which 40 were located in former Congress Poland, 24 in Great Poland (Poznania) and Pomerania, and 2 in Little Poland (Galicia). The production of sugar in these three districts was 49,085 tons; 118,788 tons; and, 3,328 tons, respectively.

According to Der Osten, the Polish sugar industry is in need of credits. It is believed, the paper reports, that loans will shortly be forthcoming from foreign financial interests, notably French. Financial support is the only requirement necessary to the complete revival of Poland's immense pre-war sugar industry.

The need of credits is due in large measure to the shortage of currency in Poland, although the amount of reconstruction work necesary also reaches important proportions.

POLAND'S DEBT IN LOAN BANK SMALLER

Bank Has Advanced a Total of 75 Billion Marks to Industry and Commerce

The debt of the Polish Government in the Polish State Loan Bank, which reached its high point in March of this year, has been decreased by 16 billion marks since March 10 according to the Kurjer Warszawski. The present debt of the State in the Loan Bank is, in fact, smaller by one billion than it was in December of last year.

The State Loan Bank has continued to print a considerable number of bank notes since the first of the present year, the total outstanding on May 10, 1922 having been some 42 billion marks larger than the total of December 31, 1921 when the amount outstanding was 229 billion marks.

Advances to Industry

Approximately 50 per cent. of the new notes being printed are being used for the purpose of aiding industry and commerce, while a large part of the remainder are used for the purchase of securities and bullion. The shortage of currency in the nation has made absolutely necessary the printing of notes.

Up to May 1, the Loan Bank had granted commercial and industrial loans and purchased bullion to the value of 75 billion marks, according to a statement of the Director of the Credit Department of the Bank, Mr. Bluht, to a representative of the Kurjer Polski of Warsaw.

The State Loan Bank extends credit of three types (1) it discounts commercial paper; (2) it grants loans on warehouse receipts; (3) it grants loans against notes and bonds.

Help in Crisis

The major portion of the Bank's assistance to commerce and industry has been given since the industrial crisis of last October, when, with the sudden rise in the exchange value of the Polish mark, business men and manufacturers were almost without exception in need of loans to carry them over the unsettled period.

Some Representative Loans

The following figures show the extent to which the Bank's assistance has been given to some of the larger industries:

Industry	Loans Against Commercial Paper bill'n	mill'n	Loans Against Warehouse Receipts bill'n	mill'n
Textile	4	327	2	728
Mining		663		882
Metallurgy	1	648	2	507
Tanning		308		109
Chemical		462		248
Agricultural Supplies		418		
Sugar	9		4	
Crop Harvesting		920		107
Paper		107		74
Naphtha	2			146

MARCH EMPLOYMENT SHOWS 8% INCREASE

Figures compiled by the Polish Chief Statistical Office show that there was an increase of 8.1 per cent. in industrial employment in Poland in March as compared with the January totals.

The statistics were based on reports received from 1,625 establishments, which employed together, at the end of March, 261,777 workmen.

The per cent. of increase of employment in certain industries was as follows:

Building industry 24.8 per cent.; mineral 17.2 per cent.; textile 12.9 per cent.; wood 12.9 per cent.; chemical 9.8 per cent.; tanning 9.4 per cent.; produce trade 8.5 per cent.; manufacture and conversion of metal 5.3 per cent.; paper 4.7 per cent.; machine and electrotechnical 3.9 per cent.; mining 2.3 per cent.; polygraphic 1.2 per cent.; in the clothing industry the situation remained the same.

PROFESSORS RECEIVE 139,000 MKS. MONTHLY

Because of the importance attached to their role in the life of the nation, the university professors of Poland have been granted salaries greater than those to which their official rank would entitle them.

If they have been in service 15 years and are supporting families, they are to receive monthly salaries of 139,000 marks. This approximates the salaries of Cabinet Ministers, who receive about 160,000 marks monthly, and is slightly in excess of those of Vice-Ministers, who receive, including representation funds, about 137,000 marks.

These salaries for professors have been made possible by a special provision in the State budget, appropriating 357,906,966 marks for professors' salaries and 87,625,761 marks for the salaries of assistants, a total of nearly half a billion marks.

RESIGNATION OF CABINET

The resignation of the Polish Cabinet headed by Prime Minister Antoni Ponikowski was announced from Warsaw on June 7. The retiring Cabinet was formed in September, 1921, when the Witos Ministry resigned. The members of the Ponikowski Cabinet were not members of Parliament, and were for the most part drawn from private life.

The following official announcement was sent from Warsaw at the time of the Cabinet's resignation:

"Having completed its most important tasks in the field of international affairs, and prepared for the coming elections, the Polish Cabinet, wishing to cede its power to a parliamentary Cabinet, the formation of which now seems possible, has presented its resignation which was accepted by the Chief-of-State. Temporarily the retiring Ministers will continue to administer the affairs of their respective departments."

RUSSIAN RESTRICTIONS ON WOMEN ABOLISHED

The Polish Parliament recently passed a law abolishing the discriminations against women contained in the civil code of the eastern provinces of Poland and, since Wilno has now been incorporated in Poland this also applies to this region.

Though headway is being made in the unifying of the civil code of Poland, there are still four civil codes in use in the Republic. These are the Code Napoleon in former Congress Poland, the Austrian code in former Austrian Poland, the German Code in former Prussian Poland, and the Russian code in the eastern provinces.

It was in the interests of the women of the regions in which the Russian code is still in use that the special law was passed. Heretofore the Russian restrictions which affected inheritance and other rights of women were in force. According to the new law women in these provinces, as in the remainder of Poland, enjoy the same legal rights as do men.

IRON INDUSTRY IN CONGRESS POLAND

Though still suffering from the havoc wrought by the armies which traversed the territory during the period from 1914 to 1920, the iron industry in the portion of Poland which was formerly under Russian domination is showing signs of revival, according to statistics recently given out by the Polish Ministry of Industry and Commerce.

Before the war there were in Congress Poland seventeen blast furnaces, of which eleven were in operation when the war broke out. At present there are seven in operation, the remainder having been for the most part, dismantled during the war. Production of pig iron in 1913 amounted to 418,416 tons. Owing to the poor state of the equipment, the production in 1921 was only 60,000 tons, but improvements in plants were of such an extensive nature that a considerably larger production is counted on for the present year.

Steel Production

Steel production in 1921 was approximately 20 per cent. of the pre-war normal. In 1913 there were in operation 45 blast furnaces, while in 1921 the number was nine. Production figures for the two years were proportional, the 1913 total having been 600,000 tons and the 1921 total, 120,000 tons.

The number of rolling mills in operation in 1921 was greater by one than in 1913, but the total production as only 23 per cent. of the former year, owing to the limited equipment in some of the mills. Nine mills in 1913 produced 466,020 tons, as compared with 106,000 tons produced in 1921 by ten mills.

In 1921 the imports of iron totalled 28,045 tons, as compared with exports totalling 1,894 tons, of which 531 tons were manufactured articles.

POLAND'S MINING INDUSTRY

The production of minerals in Poland in 1921, according to statistics recently printed in Industry and Commerce (Przemysl i Handel), the official publication of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, exceeded that of 1920 except in the cases of zinc ore, ozocerite and oil.

The coal production in Poland (not including Polish Upper Silesia) was 7,572,138 tons as compared with 6,411,668 tons in 1920. The 1921 production was 84.4 per cent. of the 1913 production, whereas the 1920 figures were only 71. 4 per cent. as great as those of the last year before the outbreak of the war.

Iron ore production reached 72 per cent. of the pre-war normal in 1921. The 1921 production was 238,000 tons, nearly double that of 1920 when 120,000 tons were produced.

Drop in Oil and Zinc Production

Oil production dropped to 704,874 tons during 1921 as compared with 765,004 tons in 1920. The 1921 production was 63.3 per cent. of the 1913 total. The production of zinc in 1921 was 57,000 tons, a drop from 64,400 tons in 1920. During 1921 260 tons of ozocerite were produced as compared with 368 in 1920. The 1921 production represented only 15.4 per cent. of the 1913 production.

Increase in Salt and Brown Coal Production

The production of salt in 1921, on the other hand, was much greater than in 1920 and 1913. Production for the year amounted to 301,612 tons, an increase of 56,000 tons over 1920, and 114,000 tons over the 1913 figures. An even more marked increase was made in the case of potasium salt, the 1921 figures (15,511 tons) representing an increase of more than 500 per cent. over the 1913 production.

Brown coal production reached a total of 270,415 tons as compared with 248,477 tons in 1920 and 192,489 tons in 1913.

Mining Industry Statistics for 1921

(Compared with production figures for 1920 and 1913.)

Product	1921				1920		1913
	First Six Months Tons	Second Six Months Tons	Total for Year Tons	Per Cent. of 1913	Tons	Per Cent. of 1913	Tons
Coal	3,506,322	4,065,816	7,572,138	84.4	6,411,668	71.4	8,974,201
Brown Coal	130,610	139,805	270,415	140.5	248,477	129.1	192,489
Oil	342,271	362,603	704,874	63.3	765,004	68.7	1,113,668
Ozocerite	129	131	260	15.4	368	21.9	1,683
Salt	160,840	140,772	301,612	161.2	245,604	131.3	187,097
Potasium Salt	6,696	8,815	15,511	661.6	10,293	439 1	2,344
Iron ore	106,000	132,000	238,000	72.0	120,000	36 0	330,057
Zinc ore	26,000	31,000	57,000	81.0	64,400	91.0	70,648
Sulphur	200		200		264		
Gas (In Thousands of Cubic Meters)	204,449	199,268	403,717		404,972		

Production in Early Months of 1922

Production of coal during the months of January and February indicated that during the present year even greater headway would be made toward a return to normal production. The amount of coal produced during the first two months of this year was 1,421,317 tons, or 91.45 per cent. of the 1913 total, which was 1,554,141 tons. In 1921 the production during January and February amounted to only 72 per cent. of the 1913 figure.

These figures, of course, do not include the coal production in Polish Upper Silesia, the incorporation of which in Poland is only now being completed.

AERIAL MAIL FROM WARSAW TO BUDAPEST

Aerial mail service between Warsaw and other European capitals has been extended to included Vienna and Budapest. Service between Warsaw, Prague and Paris was established some time ago. In fact, one-day service from Paris to Warsaw has been possible at times.

The new service provides for aerial mail service from Warsaw to Vienna and Budapest and return three times a week. The schedule provides for one-day service from Vienna to Warsaw, whereas the trip from Budapest to Warsaw (via Vienna) will require two days.

PLAN TREATIES WITH ENGLAND AND JAPAN

Negotiations preliminary to the drawing up of commercial treaties between Poland and Great Britain and between Poland and Japan will be begun during the course of the present month, according to recent statements in a number of Polish newspapers.

Poland now has commercial treaties with France, Italy, Czecho-Slovakia, Rumania and Memel. Other commercial agreements are contemplated, notably with Baltic States.

METRIC SYSTEM FOR WHOLE OF POLAND

The Industry and Commerce Committee of the Polish Parliament has drafted a bill providing for the adoption of the metric system of weights and measures for the whole of reunited Poland. The bill provides that beginning January 1, 1923, all retail trade in Poland will be conducted on this basis, and that on and after January 1, 1924, all trade, whether retail or wholesale.

At present the metric system is in use in the parts of Poland which were formerly under German and Austrian rule, but the Russian system, with its versts and poods, is still being used in former Russian Poland.

TIMES REPORTS TRADE WITH POLAND GROWING

(*From The Times, London, May 22, 1922.*)

British trade with Poland in 1921 showed an increase of fifteen thousand tons in British exports, and of one hundred and sixty thousand tons in imports from Poland.

BOY SCOUTS NUMBER 60,000 IN POLAND

Organization Is Largest on Continent—Exceeded Only by U. S. and England

Poland's Boy Scout organization, with a total membership of 60,000, is the third largest in the world, according to a recent issue of the Kurjer Polski of Warsaw. Of the countries of Continental Europe, Poland ranks first, says this journal, which asserts that only the United States and England have larger Scout organizations than Poland. Close affiliations are maintained by the Polish Boy Scouts with the Scout organizations abroad.

Government Aid

By contributing to the financial support of the Scout activities, the Polish Government has expressed its appreciation of the benefits that will accrue to the Polish youths, both from the physical and mental development they will derive from th e organization, and from their contact with the youth of other countries. Recently a sum of 300,000 marks was given to the Scouts in the name of the Prime Minister.

Being a new organization, the Polish Boy Scout Union is not yet financially independent. Citizens representing all parts of Poland recently took steps toward gathering sufficient money to establish the organization more firmly, and it was directly to a committee appointed by these citizens that the Government's contribution was entrusted for expenditure.

15,543 ELEMENTARY ENROLLMENT IN WILNO

5,641 Students in Secondary Schools, 735 in Professional, 2,000 in University

Enrollment in the elementary schools of Wilno on March 1, totalled 15,543, according to educational statistics of this region recently given in the Czas, of Cracow.

Of this total, 10,537 pupils were enrolled in 63 Polish elementary schools; 4,030 were enrolled in 32 Jewish schools; 374 were enrolled in 8 White Ruthenian schools; 200 were enrolled in 5 Lithuanian schools; and 402 were enrolled in one German and 3 Russian schools.

5,641 Secondary School Students

In the Wilno secondary schools there were 5,641 students, of whom 3,564 were Polish. These were enrolled in 9 schools, of which 5 were Polish State gymnasia located in the city of Wilno, and 4 private gymnasia, one of which was in the city of Wilno and three of which were located in the surrounding provinces. Enrolled in 5 Jewish gymnasia there were 1,027 students; in one White Ruthenian gymnasium, 354 students; and in one Lithuanian gymnasium and 2 Russian gymnasia there were 696 students of whom 393 were Jews.

Professional Schools and University

In addition there were 485 students in 6 Polish professional schools and 250 students in one Jewish professional school. There were also several Polish schools of art, of which enrollment statistics were not available.

In the city of Wilno there is also the University of Wilno which had, according to information based on the enrollment early in the present year, approximately 2,000 students, and 120 professors.

POLISH RAILWAY TRAFFIC

Polish railways in operation during 1921 exceeded those in use during 1919 by over 100 per cent. in length; carried over 140 per cent. more freight and nearly 100 per cent. greater number of passengers, according to official statistics recently given out in Warsaw.

In 1919 there were in operation 4,700 miles of railways. In 1921 this had grown to 8,125 miles and in 1921 to 9,700 miles. The number of locomotives in use increased from 2,000 in 1919 to 4,000 in 1921, and the number of passenger and freight cars from 44,000 in 1919 to 95,000 in 1921.

Increased Passenger Traffic

Passengers carried on Polish railways in 1921 numbered 117,629,800 as compared with 66,784,800 in 1920 and 61,452,700 in 1919.

The increase in freight carried was even more marked, the tonnage growing from 11,485,747 tons in 1919 to 28,032,000 tons in 1921.

Railway Statistics—1921, 1920, 1919

	1921	1920	1919
Length of lines in operation (in miles)	9,700	8,125	4,700
Average number of Locomotives in use	4,000	2,700	2,000
Average number passenger cars in use	9,000	7,300	4,200
Average number of freight cars in use	86,000	68,000	39,800
Average number of cars loaded daily	6,000	4,200	2,700
Average number cars received daily from foreign countries	2,200	1,100	500
Number of passengers carried	117,629,800	66,784,800	61,452,700
Baggage and post (tons)	267,200	166,858	113,586
Freight (tons)	28,032,000	16,889,162	11,485,747

WAR LOSSES AFFECT LWOW DISTRICT CENSUS

The population of the district of Lwów, according to the completed compilations of the 1921 census, is 149,798, as compared with 161,589 in 1910. This decrease is chiefly due to war losses and disasters connected with war, such as sickness, lack of proper nourishment, etc. Of the total number of inhabitants 71,899 are men and 77,899 women, a great majority of whom are Roman Catholics. These statistics do not include the city of Lwów, but pertain exclusively to the surrounding district.

POLISH PASSPORTS GOOD FOR 6 MONTHS

According to the provisions of an order recently issued by the Polish Ministry of the Interior, Polish citizens may obtain passports for an indefinite number of trips out of Poland on the condition that such trips are made within a period of six months from the time the passports are issued.

The increased amount of travel by Polish citizens to the neighboring states was responsible for the extension of the period over which one passport is sufficient. Hitherto a new passport was required for each trip across the frontier.

POLISH POSTAL BANKS INCREASINGLY POPULAR

Bank, with 3,000 Branches, Plays Important Part in Teaching Use of Checks

Postal Savings Banks are becoming increasingly popular in Poland and are serving to educate the people in the use of checks and money, according to a recent issue of the Pzeczpospolita of Warsaw.

The Central Bank was established in Warsaw in May, 1920. By the end of 1921 there were 3,000 branch banks, with a total of 44,873 depositors, an increase of about 60 per cent. during the course of the year.

Many Student Depositors

One fifth of all the depositors are school pupils or other minors. This feature of the bank's activities is regarded as particularly important because the people of Poland, little accustomed to the use of checks, need to be educated to the point of making the fullest use of banking facilities.

In fact, one of the causes of the present stringency of currency in circulation in Poland is that the peasants are inclined to hoard their money rather than deposit it in banks, and consequently an important proportion of the nation's currency is wholly withdrawn from circulation.

Three-Fold Increase in Deposits

During the course of 1921, the deposits in the Postal Savings Banks grew from 5,603,711,912 marks to 18,896,556,654 marks.

The president of the Postal Saving Bank is named by the Chief of State of Poland. The Directors' Committee is composed of six members, two of whom are named by the Parliament, two by the Minister of Finance, and one each by the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs and the Minister of Industry and Commerce.

SUMMER COURSES FOR POLISH TEACHERS

Ministry of Religion and Public Instruction to Give Special Training to Instructors

Summer courses for the supplementary training of elementary school teachers will be conducted in Poland during the months of July and August under the direct supervision of the Ministry of Religion and Public Instruction.

The establishment of these courses is one of a number of steps that have been taken by the Ministry in its effect to improve the teaching corps and overcome the shortage of teachers in the nation.

Recently the Vice-Minister of Public Instruction made the statement in the Polish Parliament that the nation, in order to carry out its program of universal popular education, must train 100,000 elementary teachers during the course of the next fifteen years.

Supplement Regular Courses

The special summer courses will merely supplement the regular teachers' training schools that have been opened, and will be attended by teachers who are already engaged in teaching.

During July courses will be conducted in Warsaw, Lwow, Cracow, Poznania and Pomerania. Among the subjects to be taught are Polish literature and philology, psychology, pedagogy, history, civics, mathematics, handicrafts, etc. In August a special course in nature studies will be conducted at Olkusz.

Establish Building Department

There is not only a shortage of elementary school teachers but of school buildings as well. In order to carry out the building program recently approved by the Parliament, the Ministry of Instruction has established a special department to supervise the construction of new buildings. A total of about three billion marks has been appropriated for the erection of elementary school buildings, and building activities have already begun in several provinces.

BIAŁYSTOK'S TEXTILE INDUSTRY REVIVING

Though in Need of Equipment to Replace That Taken by Armies, Mills Are Open

The gradual revival of the textile industry of Białystok, the second largest of Poland's textile centers, is taking place in spite of the many difficulties resulting from the war, according to a recent statement in Der Osten of Danzig.

Białystok suffered severe losses in 1915 when the invading Russian Army confiscated goods and factory equipment of great value. During the German military occupation of the city additional equipment was either destroyed or carried away.

12,000 Employees at Present

Before the war the textile factories in Białystok employed approximately 30,000 workers. The annual output was valued at $20,000,000. At the present time there are about 12,000 employees engaged in the plants that have resumed operations.

The Białystok textile mills were a great aid to the Polish Government during the period of the Bolshevist invasion of 1920, when they produced uniforms and blankets for the Polish Army. After the conclusion of the Riga Treaty, the Białystok factories entered upon peace time production, manufacturing chiefly woolens.

In addition to supplying the home market, the Białystok manufacturers export important quantities of their goods to Rumania, Latvia and to parts of Russia.

POLAND'S FOREIGN TRADE ANALYZED

Poland's trade with the United States increased over 175 per cent. in 1921 as compared with 1920, according to official statistics contained in the "grey book" issued by the Polish Ministry of Finance in compliance with the statement made by Finance Minister Michalski at the time he presented the budget to Parliament to the effect that complete details of the nation's foreign trade would be set forth in a specially prepared booklet.

Exports to U. S. Increased Nearly 275 Per Cent.

By far the greater part of Poland's trade with the United States has been in the nature of imports. In 1920 Poland imported 123,559 tons of products from the United States and exported to the United States 209 tons of goods. In 1921 the imports amounted to 343,401 tons, and the exports to 776 tons. Though still very small in quantity, the 1921 exports to the United States showed an increase of nearly 275 per cent. over 1920.

Coal Imports from Upper Silesia

Over half of Poland's imports since the beginning of 1920 has been coal from Upper Silesia. In fact, during 1920 over two-thirds of the imports were of coal. The total imports in 1920 were 3,529,811 tons of which 2,609,610 tons were coal from Upper Silesia. The total imports in 1921 amounted to 4,845,046 tons of which 2,851,854 tons were coal.

Inasmuch as the coal regions of Upper Silesia are now being turned over to Poland there is every prospect that the nation will in the future have a favorable trade balance. Subtracting the coal imports during 1921 from the total of imports leaves a net total of imports of 1,993,192 tons, or less than the 1921 exports, which amounted to 2,028,044 tons. As the imports from Upper Silesia were only technically to be so classed it is even justifiable to consider Poland as having had a favorable trade balance last year.

Poland's Trade With Germany

In the accompanying statistics Germany appears to be the chief source of Poland's imports. However, when the Silesian coal totals are deducted, it is seen that Germany is a relatively less important source of supplies. For instance, in 1921 Poland's total imports from Germany (including Upper Silesia) amounted to 3,012,414 tons, but of this total 2,851,854 tons were coal. This leaves only 160,560 tons of products really to be classed as imports from Germany. At the same time Poland exported to Germany 539,509 tons of goods.

Poland's trade with Czecho-Slovakia and Rumania showed a big increase in 1921. With Czecho-Slovakia, for instance, the increase was nearly 400 per cent., or from 221,491 tons to 1,051,801 tons. With Rumania the increase was nearly 700 per cent., or from 48,801 tons to 339,349 tons.

The Official Figures

The figures given below were published by the Ministry of Finance. In several cases they are slightly at variance with earlier figures reprinted in the Weekly

News Release (particularly in the issue of May 24) from figures in Przemysl i Handel (Commerce and Industry), but the divergence is largely to be explained by the fact that the gathering of statistics has been carried on under the greatest difficulties, and it was only after the most careful compilations had been made that the complete figures were obtained.

DISTRIBUTION OF POLAND'S FOREIGN TRADE

EXPORTS

Country	1920 Tons	1921 Tons
Great Britain	14,018	184,145
Austria	199,789	473,575
Czecho-Slovakia	72,404	210,851
France	2,252	22,592
Germany	238,531	539,509
Rumania	3,178	21,261
United States	209	776
Other Countries	89,935	575,335
Total Exports	620,316	2,028,044

IMPORTS

Country	1920 Tons	1921 Tons
Great Britain	37,707	52,665
Austria	76,328	124,584
Czecho-Slovakia	149,087	840,950
France	14,911	18,584
Germany	2,834,165[1]	3,012,414[2]
Rumania	45,623	128,498
United States	123,559	343,401
Other Countries	248,431	323,950
Total Imports	3,529,811	4,845,046

[1]Of which 2,609,610 tons was coal from Upper Silesia.
[2]Of which 2,851,854 tons was coal from Upper Silesia.

DISTRIBUTION AS TO COMMODITIES

EXPORTS

Product	1920 Tons	1921 Tons
Foodstuffs	143,148	163,052
Raw materials	349,085	1,470,641
Partly manufactured goods	4,922	16,270
Manufactured goods	121,278	377,971
Other products	1,883	110
Total Exports	620,316	2,028,044

IMPORTS

Product	1920 Tons	1921 Tons
Food stuffs	405,735	687,691
Raw materials	2,912,121	3,761,537
Partly manufactured goods	7,987	12,891
Manufactured goods	201,970	380,482
Other products	1,998	2,445
Total Imports	3,529,811	4,845,046

NEGOTIATIONS WITH LITHUANIA PROPOSED

Foreign Minister Skirmunt, of Poland recently addressed a note to the Lithuanian Government of Kovno on the subject of a conference between Poland and Lithuania for the purpose of drawing up regulations regarding the right of option of citizenship for residents of the Polish-Lithuanian frontier districts.

Minister Skirmunt pointed out in his note that the League of Nations had on May 12 suggested that Poland and Lithuania take steps to settle this problem by direct negotiations. He proposed that a conference be held either in Kovno or in Warsaw as soon as possible, at the convenience of the Lithuanian Government.

Word of a Lithuanian answer has not yet been received. The Lithuanian Government has up to the present time persisted in its refusal to confer with Polish representatives unless Wilno be first turned over to Lithuania.

ITALIAN JOURNALISTS MAKE VISIT TO POLAND

A group of Italian newspapermen are at present making an extended tour of Poland, according to the Gazeta Warszawska, which stated that the journalists planned to spend the two weeks from June 8 to June 22 visiting Polish cultural and industrial centers.

Included in the itinerary of the visitors were the cities of Warsaw, Cracow, Lwow, Poznan, Danzig and Lodz, and the Galician oil districts.

Last year journalists from England, Rumania, France, Finland, Denmark, Latvia, Sweden, Norway, the Free City Danzig and Esthonia, visited Poland.

ERECT MONUMENT IN GRATITUDE TO U. S.

The unveiling of the monument, erected for the purpose of expressing gratitude to America, will take place in Warsaw on the Fourth of July. This monument is very near completion, and will stand in a square which will be called "Hoover's Garden." Representatives of the Government, Parliament and militia will take an important part in the ceremony. After the unveiling of the monument the luncheon will be given in one of the public drawing rooms, at which representatives of America and diplomatic circles will be present. The committee has sent invitations to representatives of the cities of Cracow, Lwow, Wilno and Poznan.

NEARLY TWO-THIRDS OF LEVY COLLECTED

Nearly two-thirds of the special contribution tax of 80 billion marks now being collected by the Polish Ministry of Finance in accordance with the authorization granted by the Parliament on December 16, 1921, had been paid in on May 20 according to the official statement of the Polish Telegraphic Agency as published in a number of Polish newspapers on May 31.

On that date the sum of 50,676,709,000 marks had been collected, this being 63.3 per cent. of the authorized total. This levy, which applied to all Polish citizens in proportion to their possessions, was in reality a means of collecting taxes long since due, for during the war not many regular taxes were collected.

CITIES CONVENTION HELD IN LWOW

Representatives from All Poland's Urban Communities Meet to Discuss Problems

Representatives of all the towns and cities of Poland recently met in conference in Lwow for the purpose of discussing ways and means of assuring the best development of Poland's urban communities. At the convention the attention of the Parliament, the Government and the populace was called to the needs of various communities, which, owing either to historical, political or social reasons, have not been thriving as they might.

Want Home Rule for Cities

That "the administration of Poland shall be based on an extensive local autonomy" was the gist of a resolution which placed the convention on record as decisively in favor of home rule for cities.

The problems which confront cities were divided for purposes of discussion into four groups. Under the first group the administrative and legal problems of city government were examined, while the other problems taken up related to financial affairs; reconstruction work, and general problems.

Rebuilding of Cities

Owing to the crowded conditions in many of Poland's cities, building problems were given serious consideration. It was recommended that in view of the fact that many of the buildings of the cities were in a more or less dilapidated condition they be razed to make way for more modern structures.

The "Kurjer Lwowski" recently stated that preparations for the reception of delegates from 1716 Polish cities and towns had been made, for this, the first important convention of its kind for reunited Poland.

PLAN TO AID POLISH DISABLED VETERANS

In its efforts to solve the problem of taking care of Poland's war invalids, the Polish Ministry of Labor and Social protection recently decreed that disabled veterans should be employed in industrial establishments in a number proportional to the total number of employees. For instance, it was the plan of the Ministry that in the mining industry each establishment should employ one disabled soldier to every fifty employees.

Mine owners and operators have in turn offered to contribute to the establishment of special workshops for invalids. They pointed out that mining regulations at present prohibit the employment of physically deficient individuals. Both the miners and the Ministry are interested in improving the condition of the wounded veterans, and it is only in regard to the best means of rendering this aid that the problem remains undecided.

WORK ON POLAND'S 1923 BUDGET BEGUN

Intensive work in the preparation of Poland's 1923 budget has already been undertaken, and according to Polish press reports the budget will be presented to Parliament in October of this year.

The experience obtained in the preparation of the 1922 budget, which is now before the Parliament awaiting final approval, will enable the officials of the Ministry of Finance to expedite the preparation of next year's budget. The 1922 budget will serve as a valuable guide, and furthermore the fact that there will be no past accounts remaining to be balanced will lessen the work.

TOBACCO MONOPOLY ADOPTED IN POLAND

The Polish Parliament recently passed a law establishing a Government tobacco monopoly in the whole of Poland. The bill was passed after several weeks of discussions, there having been strong forces both for and against the monopoly.

Formerly Austria had maintained a tobacco monopoly in that part of Poland which was under the control of the Vienna Government, whereas the tobacco industry had been in private hands in German and Russian Poland.

Before the measure was finally passed several amendments were made to the Government's bill. One of these prohibited the leasing of tobacco trading privileges to private individuals or groups and another provided for a cash indemnity to be paid by the Government to owners of the manufacturing establishments which will now be taken over by the State. It had at first been proposed that the owners be paid in the form of stocks of tobacco.

SWEDEN LOSES TO POLAND IN FOOTBALL

Poland recently defeated Sweden in a football match in Stockholm by a score of 2 to 1. The Polish victory was a surprise, as the Swedish team had an unbroken string of victories to its credit up to the time of the Polish contest.

This game was one of a number of international meets that have been arranged between Polish football and other teams and teams representing neighboring countries.

HOOVER AND LORD AWARDED DEGREES

University of Lwow Expresses Recognition of the Importance of their Services

Two Americans, two Frenchmen and one Belgian were the recipients of honorary degrees conferred by the University of Lwow, and presented at a recent ceremony.

Herbert Hoover and Prof. Robert H. Lord of Harvard University were the Americans. Marshal Foch and Premier Poincare were the Frenchmen, and Cardinal Mercier was the Belgian.

Hoover, Savior of Poland's Children

Secretary Hoover was given the honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine. In presenting the degree, Dr. Kasprowicz, rector of the University, spoke of the importance of the work of the American Relief Administration, and said, in part:

"What right has a man who has never engaged in medical practice, in the general meaning of the term, to this degree? He has the very best right, for his love for the people, and the charity which is connected with this love, have brought medicine to our starving children, and bread and glasses of milk. It was this that saved them from death.

"Our University is grateful to him, as is also our nation. A monument has been erected in his honor in our capital, Warsaw, as an evidence to future generations that our nation can honor a true friend."

Lord Is Authority on Poland

"Another true friend is a historian, Robert Howard Lord, professor at Harvard University. Even before the war he was interested in our fate and it was long before the war, that, in his famous book, The Second Partition of Poland, he told the Western nations that the permanent erasure of our country from the political map of Europe would be a real crime.

"He knew how to show that our future authorized no one to effect this crime. He knew how to state, despite the opinions of certain historical schools, that there was a time when Poland belonged to the most splendid nations. In his most recent writings about Poland, he included in his work a discussion of certain problems of the Peace Conference. He told the Western world that the Polish Constitution of the 16th Century surpassed all others in the world."

Professor Lord was awarded an honorary Ph.D. Cardinal Mercier received an honorary D.D., while Marshal Foch and Premier Poincare each received an honorary LL.D.

Secretary Hoover and Professor Lord were represented at the Lwow ceremonies by Mr. C. J. C. Quinn of the American Relief Administration.

The University of Lwow

The University of Lwow, the third oldest University in Poland, was founded in 1661 by King John Kazimir of Poland. Like other Polish educational institutions, it has had a stormy history. After Lwow was conquered by the Austrians in 1772, the University suffered persecutions, and was finally closed by the Austrian ruler. The Government, however, was later compelled to reopen it. For a time after the revival Latin was the language of instruction, then followed the German language, but ultimately the Poles compelled the Austrian regime to recognize Polish as the lan-

guage of instruction and administration. The Poles in turn permitted the Ruthenian students to have a number of professors and lectures of their own.

The University is composed of four faculties, those of theology, law, medicine and philosophy (letters and sciences). Before the war the enrollment was about 6,000 students, half of whom were in the faculty of law.

At the head of the University administration is Rector, or President Kasprowicz, a distinguished authority on comparative literature.

Many Monetary Difficulties

One of the University's chief difficulties is its monetary problem. The University originally had considerable property which was confiscated by the Austrian Government. The low rate of Polish exchange has made it particularly difficult for the University to add to its supply of foreign books, and particularly of American books.

The University is co-educational. For a long time degrees in the faculties of medicine and philosophy have been open to women and since the re-establishment of Polish independence the faculty of law has also admitted women on equal terms with men.

UPPER SILESIA IN NEED OF TEACHERS

The Chief People's Council in Polish Upper Silesia recently appealed to the School Councils of Poznania to send teachers to the schools in Upper Silesia. There is a need for about 1,700 teachers, the Council reported. In Poznania there are many persons qualified for teaching, and it is these that the Upper Silesians would like to attract. Applications have already been received from 300 prospective teachers.

REPORT CONDITION OF POLISH GRAIN CROPS

Wheat Harvest of This Year Expected to Be About the Same as That of 1921

The condition of crops in Poland at the end of May, according to the information of the Polish Chief Statistical Office, was slightly poorer than at the end of April. The slight deterioration in the winter crops was ascribed to the low temperature which prevailed during the first half of May, and the dry weather in central Poland.

Reports on Crop Conditions

The Statistical Office, in gathering its information, classed the crop conditions in five groups, 5 representing excellent; 4, good; 3, moderate; 2, fair; and 1, poor. On this basis, it was found that the winter wheat crop at the end of May was represented by the figure 3, which was a slight improvement over the condition at the end of April, when 2.9 represented the condition of winter wheat.

The condition of spring wheat was given as 3.4; winter rye, 3; spring rye, 3; winter barley, 2.1; spring barley, 3.4; oats, 3.3; winter rape, 2.2; spring rape, 3.1; potatoes, 3.4; clover, 2.4; meadows, 3.1; pastures, 2.3.

Medium Spring Crops

The spring crops as a whole are rated as medium, while clover, meadows and pastures are generally only fair. It is believed that the wheat harvest for the present year will be practically the same as last year, which was the best of the post-war years. The rye crop is expected to be about five per cent. better than last year, but the harvest of hay will probably be from 10 to 15 per cent. lower than last year.

DESCRIBES VISIT TO CITY OF CRACOW

American Red Cross Director Impressed by the Ancient Capital of Poland

Writing to the Baltimore Sun, Dr. J. H. Mason Knox, Jr., Field Medical Director of the American Red Cross, recently described his visit to the picturesque Polish city of Cracow.

"The traveler in Poland, sensitive to his surroundings, cannot fail to have his heart throb quickened as he enters Cracow, the ancient capital of the country," he wrote. "Here are visual before him on every side the revered relics of the long struggles, the victories and the sorrows of a spirited and devoted people.

"Cracow is situated in the fertile valley of the Vistula and partly surrounded by the beautiful Carpathian Mountains. Inclosed by its mighty wall, the strong-hold resisted for centuries the attacks of many enemies. Its citadel on a hill above the town was long a royal residence. Nearby, in the stately Gothic cathedral, the See of the Bishop of princely rank, rest the remains of many kings and heroes, among them Stanislas, the patron saint of Poland, and Thaddeus Kosciuszko, who, after helping our Colonial army to win our independence, gave his life in a vain effort to secure like freedom for his own people. The real monument to this great spirit, however, is a large mound outside the city, which was made up of handfuls of earth brought from all parts of Poland by his devoted and grateful compatriots.

"The castle itself, long used as a barracks for Austrian troops, is now being restored to something of its old glory and will shortly be a repository of the most sacred trophies of the Polish nation. In the grounds of the classic university of Cracow, too, one feels like treading softly, for here the higher learning was taught for centuries, often in the midst of persecution. The exquisite cloistered quadrangle with the statue of Copernicus in the center should be entered with uncovered head. . . .

"In this interesting city, so full of memories of the past, the American Red Cross has been able to assist in work which will make the future more secure. Here in Cracow we have helped to bring together a number of existing organizations in a fairly complete child health program for the city. Here, too, a short course of instruction in public health nursing and social service has been started.

"Two classes have already graduated. These young women have been assigned to various child health centers throughout the country, and have been of the greatest assistance in our work. . . ."

TO HOLD SWIMMING MEET IN AUGUST

The revival of sporting life in Poland is shown in the recent announcements of a number of championship meets. The latest to be announced is the meet of the Polish Swimming Association which is to be held in Bydgoscze in August.

Contests for men have been scheduled for 100 meters, 400 meters and 1,500 meters. For women there will be races of 100 meters and 300 meters. There will be other special events. The best times made in these races will be considered the Polish records, as there are at present no records.

DISCUSS REVIVAL OF SUGAR INDUSTRY

Poland Now 23rd in List of Sugar Producing Countries —May Return to 6th Place

Poland will be the second largest sugar producing country in Europe and the sixth largest in the world when the sugar industry is restored to its pre-war capacity, according to a recent article in the Kurjer Polski of Warsaw. At present, however, the effects of the war are still so serious that for the season 1921-22 only about one-fourth the normal quantity of sugar was produced, which placed Poland twenty-third among the world's sugar producing countries.

Pre-War Production 600,000 Tons

The total pre-war production for Poland, or rather the areas that have now been freed from Russian, Prussian and Austrian rule and joined together in a recreated Poland, was slightly in excess of 600,000 tons. Of this, about 250,000 tons were consumed in Poland. Owing to the agricultural and refining difficulties brought on by the war, the production in 1919-20 was only 14 per cent. of normal. In 1921-22 it was 27 per cent. of normal. The pre-war area devoted to sugar beets was about 400,000 acres. In 1921 it was about 200,000 acres.

Remedies Are Suggested

The restoration of the Polish sugar industry to the pre-war conditions, depends, according to the Kurjer Polski, upon (1) the building of new special railroad tracks leading directly to the beet plantations, for the matter of communications is one of the most important factors in connection with the development of sugar production; (2) the rebuilding of the sugar refineries which have been damaged by the war activities; (3) the re-organizing of the factories which are now in operation; and (4) the establishing of a central organization through which sugar producers could co-operate.

66 Refineries in Poland

There are at present 66 sugar refineries in operation in Poland, of which 40 are located in former Congress Poland, 24 in Poznania and two in Galicia.

WARSAW NEEDS 70 SCHOOL BUILDINGS

So crowded are the schools of Warsaw that but little over half of the children of school age are enrolled in public schools, according to a statement contained in a recent memorial presented to the Warsaw City Council and the Polish Ministry of Religion and Public Instruction by the Main Educational Commission.

The shortage of buildings is the chief cause of the difficulties. In order to provide proper facilities it will be necessary to build at least 70 new schools in the course of the next few years, according to the Commission's findings.

In order to overcome, insofar as the circumstances permit, the present difficulties, the school authorities have resorted to the use of two shifts of classes, similar to the part-time classes in vogue in some American cities where ample school facilities are wanting.

STENOGRAPHERS TO HOLD CONFERENCE

Polish stenographers will gather in Warsaw on July 5 and 6 for what will probably be the first national Stenographers Congress ever held, according to the Kurjer Lwowski of Lwow.

LACK OF BUILDINGS FOR HIGH SCHOOLS

Polish Ministry of Religion and Education Finds it Necessary to Limit Students

The lack of sufficient secondary school buildings in former Congress Poland has made it necessary for the Polish Ministry of Religion and Public Instruction to issue instructions regarding the priority rights that are to be given applicants until such time as facilities are available.

The regulations provide that of the students who are qualified to enter, priority is to be shown to the children of the poor and to children of State employees. Of the poor children, especial attention is to be shown to children of teachers and of war invalids.

Wealthy to Private Schools

In localities where secondary schools are already overcrowded a certain selection is to be made regarding the students already in attendance. The school management is instructed to advise the wealthy parents of students who fail to keep up with their classes, or whose behavior is poor, that their children may not count on remaining in the State schools in the coming semester. In addition, the management is instructed that a great effort should be made to induce wealthy parents of merely average students and of those who are below the average, to send their children to private schools in order in this manner to make it possible for the poor and able students to enter the State schools.

New Secondary Schools

The shortage of buildings is regarded solely as a temporary situation. Construction work on both elementary and secondary schools throughout Poland has already been undertaken on a large scale.

In fact, nearly half a billion marks have been set aside in Poland's 1922 budget for the erection of additional buildings for secondary schools. While it is recognized by the Ministry of Education that the development of the nation's elementary schools is of the greatest importance, efforts are being made to improve the condition of the secondary schools, as well as of the academic institutions, at the same time.

POLISH DEBT IN LOAN BANK LOWER

Statement of May 31, Shows Decrease of Nearly 20 Billion Marks Since March 10

According to the statement of the Polish State Loan Bank (Polska Krajowa Kasa Pozyczkowa) of May 31, the debt of Polish Treasury in the State Loan Bank had been decreased by four billion marks since January 1. The debt of the Treasury in the Loan Bank reached its highest point on March 10 of this year, when the total debt was 236,600 million marks. By May 20 the debt had been reduced to 217 billion, as compared with 221 billion on January 1, or a reduction of almost 20 billion in the period from March 10 to May 31.

64 Per Cent. of Notes for Industry

The total Polish bank notes in circulation on May 31 was 276 billion, an increase of 46,500 million over the amount outstanding on January 1, which, according to the annual statement of the Loan Bank, was 229,500 million. Of the notes issued from January 1 to May 20, 24 billion have been loaned to industry. The Loan Bank's statement for May 20 further shows

that of the currency printed since the first of the year, 64 per cent. has been loaned, either directly or through banks, to productive industrial establishments.

The Need for Currency

While there is no outward difference in the notes that have been printed since January 1 from those previously issued, the new notes are secured by the tangible assets of the State Loan Bank. There is a decided shortage of currency in Poland. There are several causes. Checks are not extensively used. Furthermore, there has been a great deal of hoarding on the part of peasants.

Even were checks extensively used, and the hoarding discontinued, there would still be a relative currency shortage. Polish marks are now worth only about one one-thousandth their pre-war value. As there were in circulation in the territory which now comprises Poland approximately three billion marks in 1913, there would now have to be, in order to maintain the same ratio, a total circulation of 3,000 billion, or 1,000 times as great. Instead, there are, as explained above, only 276 billion in circulation. Consequently, there may have to be additional issues of currency from time to time in order to supply the needs of merchants and manufacturers.

POLAND'S FIRST TENNIS IN 8 YEARS

The first international tennis tournament in reunited Poland was scheduled to be held in Cracow from June 25 to June 28 under the auspices of the Academic Tennis Section of the Sporting Association of Cracow. There have been no international tennis matches in Poland for eight years.

Aside from Polish participants from all sections of the State, contestants from Czecho-Slovakia, Rumania, Hungary and France were entered.

The contests included men's singles, men's doubles, women's singles and mixed doubles.

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The New Europe is not easy to understand. Mistaken conceptions of history and of current developments may give rise to false impressions that can easily harden into groundless convictions. To the end that there may be a better understanding in the United States of Poland's past and present, the Polish Bureau of Information attempts to present documents which throw light on important phases of Poland's history and to report and comment on current happenings in this present brighter period of Poland's national life.

	PAGE
Weekly News Release, July 5-12, 1922 . .	185-190
Weekly News Release, July 19, 1922 . .	191-196
Weekly News Release, July 26, 1922 . .	197-202
Weekly News Release, Aug. 2, 1922 . .	203-208
Weekly News Release, Aug. 9, 1922 . .	209-214
Weekly News Release, Aug. 16, 1922 . .	215-220
Weekly News Release, Aug. 23, 1922 . .	221-226
Weekly News Release, Aug. 30, 1922 . .	227-232

See Inside Front Cover for Detailed Index

INDEX

WEEKLY NEWS RELEASE, July 5-12, 1922

Professor Sarolea on Polish Affairs 185
Night Schools Are Opened in Warsaw 186
Loan Bank Branch Opens in Silesia 186
Trade Agreements Being Negotiated 186
Increased Areas Devoted to Crops 186
Polish Teachers Become Publishers 187
Anarchists Behind Silesian Troubles 187
Polish Industry to be Shown in Films 187
Railway Statistics Show More Traffic 188
Coal Production Greater Than in 1913 188
Prohibit Anti-Jewish Conference in Wilno 188
To Develop Paper Industry in Poland 189
Things Said About Poland in U. S. Press 189
Unveil Bust of Dante at Cracow 190

WEEKLY NEWS RELEASE, July 19, 1922

Lumber Council to Speed Development 191
72 Per Cent. of Levy Collected 191
Poland's First R. R. Directory Now Out 191
Discuss Plans for Better R. R. Service 191
Less Unemployment in Poland in May 192
Railroad Lines in Silesia Divided 192
Poland Sport Union Popularizes Games 192
Student-Engineers to Study in France 193
New Periodicals Founded in Poland 193
May Soon Export Confectioneries 193
Widen Interests of Polish Youths 193
Reconstruction in Eastern Provinces 194
Will Admit Women to Mining Academy 194
500 Schools Go to Poland in Silesia 195
Establish Summer Camps for Children 195
Plan Treaties with Belgium and Germany 196

WEEKLY NEWS RELEASE, July 26, 1922

44 Per Cent. of War Damages Effaced 197
Unify School Year Throughout Poland 197
60,172 Elementary Students in Lodz 197
Government to Aid Electric Companies 198
Poland Acquires Fertilizer Factory 198
Stenographers in Demand in Poland 199
Plans Exchange Professorships 199
Polish Newspapers Now Cost 40 Marks 199
Headway Toward Trade Balance 200
217 New Banks and Branches in Poland 201
Poultry Exhibition Planned in Poland 201
Freight Rates in Poland Increased 202
Plan World Trade School 202
Home-Builders to Establish Banks 202

WEEKLY NEWS RELEASE, August 2, 1922

New Prime Minister 203
Hope to Improve Farming Conditions 203
Perfect Plans for Better R. R. Service 203
Poland's Forests an Aid in Reconstruction 204
Polish Population Statistics 205
Glass Industry in Poland Prospering 206
Manual Training Schools in Lodz 206
Plans Perfected for Eastern Fair 207
Modernize Schools of Cracow District 207
Polish War Veterans to be Given Aid 207
Poznan to Have Technical School 208
Rumanian Students Visit in Poland 208

(Continued on inside Back Cover)

PROFESSOR SAROLEA ON POLISH AFFAIRS

Discusses Problems of Re-United State in Book of Letters

"That the Polish Problem is not a national problem but an international problem" is the text of a book entitled "Letters on Polish Affairs" by Charles Sarolea, Professor in the University of Edinburgh, recently printed by Oliver and Boyd, Edinburgh.[1]

"Poland," Professor Sarolea says in the preface, "has suffered too much from the aggressive nationalism of Germany, Russia, and Austria, to be misled by the nationalist heresy. Poland can only be true to herself by discharging the international mission which history and geography are imposing upon her... Without the bulwark of a consolidated Poland, the old menace of a Russo-Prussian Alliance would once more become a formidable reality."

Introduction by Chesterton

Mr. Gilbert K. Chesterton in an introduction to Professor Sarolea's book discusses Poland's pre-war and post-war problems and expresses confidence in the future saying "Poland can now grow to the great in something more than tragedy."

Professor Sarolea's book is divided into nine chapters or letters. In the First Letter, entitled, "The Polish Problem on the Eve of the War," he summarizes the results of more than a century of foreign oppression. "For a hundred years insurrections, followed by merciless repression, lawlessness, and violence, were the order of the day," he writes. "But Germany, Austria, and Russia, if they succeeded in killing the political body of Poland, did not succeed in killing her immortal soul."

Source of Anti-Polish Propaganda

In a discussion of "The Organised Conspiracy against Poland" in the Second Letter an explanation is made of the Anti-Polish propaganda, which pervaded the world during the eighteenth century previous to the Partitions and compares the efforts of Poland's enemies of today to those of the Partitioning Powers a hundred and fifty years ago.

"Poland and the Treaty" is the subject of the Third Letter in which the writer points out the importance of Poland's being given an opportunity to develop into a strong State. "The Silesian Controversy" is the subject of the Fourth Letter. "The Polish Question in the Light of European History" is the title of the Fifth Letter in which the writer enlarges upon his statement in the preface that "In no other country is the knowledge of the Past so essential to the understanding of the Present."

Von Moltke's Study of Poland

"A Defence of Poland by Field-Marshal von Moltke" in the Sixth Letter is a review of *"Darstellung der Inneren Verhaeltnisse und des gesellschaftlechen Zustandes in Polen"* (An Exposition of Internal and Social Conditions in Poland) written by Field-Marshal von Moltke in 1832 in which the Polish cause is discussed by the German soldier.

"The Jewish Problem in Poland"; "Liberal First Principles and the Silesian Controversy"; and "Poland During the German Occupation" are the subjects discussed in the Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Letters.

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[1] LETTERS ON POLISH AFFAIRS, by Charles Sarolea, Professor in the University of Edinburgh; Belgian Consul in Edinburgh; LL.D. (Montreal); D. Jur. (Cleveland); D. Litt. (Liege); D.Ph. (Brussels). Edinburgh, Oliver and Boyd, Tweeddale Court, 1922.

NIGHT SCHOOLS ARE OPENED IN WARSAW

Adults Are Given Opportunity to Study Elementary Subjects

Elementary schools for adults were recently opened in Warsaw as a step in Poland's fight against illiteracy. Three-year courses will be given. In order to make the classes available to the greatest number of people, whether or not they are employed during the daytime, the classes will be conducted in the evening from 7 to 9:30 p. m., five days each week.

Upon completing the course the students will receive a State certificate of equal value to the certificate given students who have completed the seventh grade of the regular State elementary schools. There will be classes for adults of 18 years of age and over, and also classes for those from 15 to 18 years of age.

Social Work for Women

Steps are also being taken in various parts of Poland to improve the cultural condition of the women of Poland. A convention of social workers of the Tarnopol voyvodship is to be held in the near future. It is planned to unify the social work of the women of the entire nation, and a discussion will be held as to the ways in which the women of Poland can best be reached by organizations interested in improving their social conditions.

LOAN BANK OPENS BRANCH IN SILESIA

The activities of the Polish State Loan Bank have been extended to the newly incorporated part of Upper Silesia. A branch of the Bank has been opened in Katowice.

TRADE AGREEMENTS BEING NEGOTIATED

Negotiations are now underway, according to the Kurjer Polski, of Warsaw, for a commercial treaty between Poland and Switzerland. Discussions have been carried on in Warsaw between the Swiss Minister and officials of the Polish Ministry of Industry and Commerce.

According to other Polish papers, negotiations are progressing in the matter of a Polish-Austrian trade agreement.

A trade agreement between Poland and Spain has also been proposed by the Spanish Ministry in Warsaw, according to the Eastern Telegraphic Agency of Warsaw.

Poland now has commercial agreements with France, Italy, Czecho-Slovakia, Rumania and Memel. Negotiations are pending in connection with agreements with Japan, England, Norway and Australia. It is reported that negotiations will soon be undertaken with the object of making trade agreements with Jugo-Slavia, Hungary, Portugal and other countries.

INCREASED AREAS DEVOTED TO CROPS

The area sown to wheat in Poland in 1922 is 22.5 per cent. greater than that of 1921, according to statistics issued by the Polish Chief Statistical Office. Increased areas were also devoted to rye, barley, oats and potatoes. The increase in the rye acreage was 22.1 per cent.; barley, 12.3 per cent.; oats, 20.3 per cent.; potatoes, 10.6 per cent.

The greatest improvement was shown in the Eastern Provinces where the wheat acreage was increased practically 100 per cent.; rye, 67 per cent.; barley, 139 per cent.; oats, 158 per cent.; potatoes, 133 per cent. In no part of Poland was there a reduction in the acreage devoted to any of the above mentioned major crops.

The total acreage of wheat in 1922 is 2,117,000; rye, 8,990,000 acres; barley, 2,480,000 acres; oats, 4,810,000 acres; potatoes, 4,852,000 acres.

POLISH TEACHERS BECOME PUBLISHERS

Instructors Propose to Write as Well as Print Text Books for Elementary Schools

Teachers of the elementary schools in Poland recently formed a co-operative publishing establishment for the purpose of publishing books chiefly for the use of elementary school classes. Not only do the teachers propose to publish the books, but to write them as well. Qualified members of the elementary school faculties have been encouraged to prepare books both for class and non-class use, and to date some fifteen books have already come from the press.

Cheaper Books for Pupils

The venture is conducted under the name "Our Book Shop." The work of the teachers is making it possible for the young people of Poland to procure their class books at a cost much lower than would ordinarily be the case. Though the undertaking was begun only a few months ago, a number of branches have been established in the larger cities of Poland and it is hoped gradually to extend the activity of "Our Book Shop" throughout Poland.

Publisher's Difficulties

The rising costs of paper, presses and labor, since the war, have seriously affected the publishing business in Poland. Not only have the costs of books gone up tremendously but the incomes of those who would ordinarily be the greatest buyers have gone down proportionately. However, the private publishers are making efforts to lower their costs as much as possible and to co-operate with Polish social and educational organizations.

Recently the Polish Pedagogical Association of Lwow conducted an exhibit in Rowno where this firm pledged a sum of one hundred thousand marks for the purpose of aiding the cultural development in the Eastern Provinces. The exhibit was conducted as an "Educational Book Shop."

ANARCHISTS BEHIND SILESIAN TROUBLES

The troubles reported in Upper Silesia during the latter part of June were of a bolshevistic character, according to a communcation received from the Polish Foreign Office, which explains the disturbances as follows:

"Elements which recently came to Upper Silesia from other provinces have, in several factories and mines, provoked great uprisings against Poles, forcing out Polish employers and workmen, notably in Gliwice. These disturbances were participated in by the lowest Polish elements, who, under the pretext of revenge for attacks of the German Orgesch, began to rob not only Germans but also peaceful Polish citizens. The movement had a distinct anarcho-bolshevistic character; even the most radical national elements did not take part in it.

"Thanks to energetic efforts of the Supreme National Council and the Polish and German Trade Unions, the riots were suppressed. The Interallied Commission declared a state of siege upon the request of Polish leaders, which indicates that the whole movement was initiated by German elements."

POLISH INDUSTRY TO BE SHOWN IN FILMS

The first collective cinematographic review of the industries of Poland, including Polish Silesia, and the Free City of Danzig, are now being prepared by a Polish moving picture company.

The films will be shown in Lwow throughout the duration of the next Eastern Fair and later in all of Poland as well as abroad.

The people in all parts of the nation will in this way be given their first opportunity to see the progress that is being made in industrial development in reunited Poland, as well as the developments that have taken place in the increasingly important port of Danzig.

RAILWAY STATISTICS SHOW MORE TRAFFIC

Polish Railways Carried More Industrial Products and Less Military Supplies

Statistics recently given out by the Polish Ministry of Railways show that during April of this year Polish railways carried a considerably greater quantity of goods than they did during April of 1921. The statistics show that the increased traffic was largely due to greater industrial shipments which more than made up for a great reduction in military shipments.

In April of this year 8,929 carloads were shipped as compared with a total of 8,601 cars in April, 1921.

Of the 8,929 carloads, 6,526 cars were loaded at Polish railway stations; 1,342 carloads were accepted at the Polish frontier for transportation to points in Poland, and 1,061 carloads were accepted at the frontier for transportation through Poland.

Fewer Cars for Military Use

The reduction in the number of cars devoted to military supplies in April of this year as compared with April 1921, was particularly noticeable, as it was also in March. This year only 515 cars were used for military purposes, while last April nearly twice that number, or 988 cars were used for military purposes.

The most noticeable increases in the number of cars used in April, 1922, as compared with April, 1921, were in those used to transport coal from the Dombrowa district, which were 929 this year and 721 in April, 1921, those used for industrial shipments, 711 in 1922 and 538 in 1921, and those used to carry petroleum and naphtha manufactures, which were 254 in 1922 and 171 in 1921.

COAL PRODUCTION IS GREATER THAN IN 1913

The production of coal in the Dombrowa, Cracow and Teshen regions of Poland (these are the only coal producing regions in Poland not counting Polish Silesia which is now being turned over to Poland) for the month of March, 1922, exceeded the monthly pre-war production in these regions. The total production was 861,372 tons, which is an increase of 21 per cent. over the pre-war production.

In the Dombrowa district the production for March was 654,015 tons or 123 per cent. of the pre-war production. In the Cracow region the production was 190,574, or 116 per cent. of the pre-war production. In the Teshen district the production was 16,783 tons, or 109 per cent. of the pre-war figure.

The production of coal during the months of January and February of the present year amounted to 1,421,317 tons, or 91.45 per cent. of the 1913 total. In 1921 the production during January and February amounted only to 72 per cent. of the 1913 figure.

The above figures, of course, do not include the coal production in Polish Upper Silesia.

PROHIBIT ANTI-JEWISH CONFERENCE IN WILNO

The Polish Government's prohibition of an Anti-Jewish Conference in Wilno recently led to an outbreak on the part of a small group of Anti-Jewish manifestants. The disturbers directed their activities chiefly against the police. The troubles were of short duration. Several policemen were beaten and a few Jews were ill-treated. One person was killed. Following the outbreak, quiet was quickly restored.

TO DEVELOP PAPER INDUSTRY IN POLAND

Warsaw Newspaper Advocates Immediate Steps to Build Up Trade

That Poland possesses the necessary forest resources for the development of an important paper manufacturing industry is the substance of an article in a recent number of the Gazeta Warszawska of Warsaw.

Poland possesses between 36,000 and 37,000 square miles of forest land, which is practically the same as that of France and about two-thirds that of the forest area of Germany. In comparison with other important paper manufacturing countries, Poland's forest area is 23 per cent. of the whole area of the nation, while that of Norway is 22 per cent.; France, 18 per cent.; Germany, 26 per cent.; United States, 26 per cent.; Russia, 31 per cent.; Canada, 33 per cent.; Sweden, 47 per cent. and Finland, 57 per cent.

Seventeen Pulp and Paper Factories

At present Poland has 17 pulp and paper factories, 12 of which are located in former Congress Poland, three in Galicia, one in Poznania and one in Volhynia. In addition there were two factories in Galicia which were totally destroyed by the invading armies during the war. In that part of Upper Silesia awarded to Poland there are two pulp and paper factories and two cellulose factories. In the remainder cellulose factory, located at Wroclaw, of Poland there is at present only one which has been in operation for some 30 years and is now producing about 18,000 tons of cellulose annually.

The total amount of paper produced in Poland was 24,000 tons in 1920 as compared with 62,000 tons in 1913. This reduced production was caused by the fact that practically all of the pulp and paper factories were partially destroyed during the war and that they have been partially restored only with the greatest difficulty.

Improvement Advocated

As Poland's annual consumption of paper is approximately 60,000 tons, it can be seen that until the paper industry has been restored to pre-war conditions, Poland will be forced to import an important proportion of its paper. The Gazeta Warszawska in advocating that immediate steps be taken to improve the situation in this industry, states that it is necessary at once to restore to their pre-war condition the existing factories and to build a number of new factories. Furthermore, the paper protests against the exportation of raw material and points out that the prospects for the expansion of the paper industry on a large scale are very good because the water power which could be developed in Galicia would be sufficient to operate a number of factories.

THINGS SAID ABOUT POLAND IN U. S. PRESS

A. R. A. Report Shows How Far State Has Progressed, Says N. Y. Times

(*From the N. Y. Times, July* 11, 1922)

". . . Those who love Poland will go forward in the policies which have brought her so far out of her misery.

"How far she has come, the report of the American Relief Administration intimates. While at the peak of its operation, the A. R. A. was giving a meal a day to nearly 1,500,000 people in Poland, besides distributing large quantities of clothing. This organization is now able to withdraw, for the Central Government of Poland will take on this work so far as it is needed, undertaking to feed until next October 400,000 children. All this has been made possible by wise governmental policies and by the indomitable energy of the peasants, who work like the forces of nature. Since 1919 several million acres of devastated land have been reclaimed, hundreds of thou-

sands of men have been restored to industrial life, and Poland is in food supplies practically self-supporting. But the American public may have the satisfaction of knowing that, except for what the A. R. A. and the American Red Cross have done for the children during the period of Poland's experience, thousands upon thousands of them would never have been led out of the house of death. It was for this reason that the people of Warsaw celebrated our Fourth of July, with tears of joy in their eyes, as thousands of rescued children marched in the streets."

UNVEIL BUST OF DANTE AT CRACOW

A bust of Dante, the gift of the Italian Government to the University of Cracow, was recently unveiled in the presence of the Italian Minister and numerous Polish Government officials. The development of friendly relations between Poland and Italy was mentioned by the speakers as one of the important tendencies of the present time.

LUMBER COUNCIL TO SPEED DEVELOPMENT

Polish Companies and Syndicates Form Central Organization for Mutual Aid

The intensive development of Poland's lumber industry is fore-shadowed in the holding of a conference by practically all of the important Polish lumber companies and syndicates in Warsaw. The organizations represented, which included large syndicates and companies from Galicia, Poznania and former Congress Poland, formed a Chief Council of the Polish Lumber Industry. This Council will take up, and attempt to solve for the benefit of the whole Polish lumber industry, problems involving export and import duties, railway tariffs, canal development, railway shipping facilities, loading stations, the building of narrow gauge railways, labor agreements, etc.

Many Companies Interested

Among the organizations behind the new move are the Galician Lumber Syndicate of Cracow, the Association of Lumber Industrialists and Merchants of Warsaw, the Association of Lumber Industrialists and Merchants of Poznan, the Lwow Lumber Syndicate, the Saw Mill Owners' Association of Bydgoszcz, the Lwow Lumber Company, the Union of Forest Industrialists of Warsaw, the Union of Forest Owners of Warsaw, the Cracow Lumber Union, the Union of Polish Saw Mill Owners of Pomerania and the Union of Silesian Lumber Traders of Katowice.

72 PER CENT. OF LEVY COLLECTED

Seventy-two per cent. of Poland's 80 billion mark special contribution levy had been collected on June 15th, according to information given out by Polish Ministry of Finance. On that date the total collections were 57,720,053,000 marks.

POLAND'S FIRST R. R. DIRECTORY NOW OUT

The first complete railroad and traveling directory issued in Poland has just come from the presses. This directory is, in fact, the first publication of its kind ever issued by the Polish State. Not since 1795 when the Third Partition of Poland eliminated Poland, for the time being, from the map of Europe had there been, up to the end of the World War, a Polish Government in a position to issue such a directory. Inasmuch as there were, of course, no railways in Poland previous to the Partitions, the administration of the railways is an entirely new venture for the Government.

The new directory is a comprehensive book containing maps, time-tables, ticket sale regulations, tariff schedules and complete information concerning all phases of railway travel in Poland as well as information concerning connections between Polish and foreign railways.

DISCUSS PLANS FOR BETTER R. R. SERVICE

Steps were taken recently toward the bringing about of better railway service between Poland, the Baltic States and Soviet Russia. A conference on this subject was held in Riga in June at which time the problems of passenger and freight train movement, joint accounting, the establishment of a joint railway bureau, and other matters were discussed.

Heretofore considerable difficulties have been encountered because of the lack of international railway agreements, and transportation between Poland and the Baltic States has been confined to a few through trains, such as the Warsaw to Riga train.

LESS UNEMPLOYMENT IN POLAND IN MAY

Statistics Based on 2,290 Reports Show Three Per Cent. More at Work

There were three per cent. more individuals employed in Polish industry at the beginning of May this year than on April 1, according to statistics gathered by the Polish Chief Statistical Office, based on reports received from 2,290 firms. In no branch of industry was there a decrease in the number of those employed.

Building Industry Improvement

The greatest increase was in the building and mining industries, both of which have shown a considerable revival. The number of employees in the tanning, textile, metallurgical, chemical, lumber, paper, clothing, machine and food industries also increased.

The figures show that in Poznania the increase in employment was 6.3 per cent., in former Congress Poland 2.6 per cent. and in Galicia, 1.4 per cent.

The increase in the number of women employed was 4.2 per cent. as compared with 2.4 per cent. in the number of men employed.

Compared with 1913

The Statistical Office also compiled figures on the employment situation in April of this year as compared with April, 1921, and April, 1913. Statistics based on the replies of 2,034 firms showed that whereas they had employed 225,161 persons in 1921, they were now employing 270,120, an increase of 20 per cent.

Statistics based on replies of 994 firms showed that whereas they had employed 232,947 persons in 1913, they were now employing 184,100 individuals. These figures do not embrace Polish industry in its entirety, either at the present time or in 1913, but they are fairly representative, and indicate that the firms which were in existence in Poland in 1913 and which are still in existence are employing 79 per cent. as many individuals as they were in the normal pre-war days.

RAILROAD LINES IN SILESIA DIVIDED

The inclusion of Polish Silesia in Poland carries with it the transfer of a large network of railway lines to the Polish Ministry of Transportation. Katowice in Polish Silesia will be the administrative center for the new railway district. This administration will, because of the importance of the Silesian mining regions, be one of the most important, if not the most important, in all Poland. The transfer to Poland of the Silesian mining region involves the transfer of 430 locomotives, 700 passenger cars, 20,000 freight cars, and 259 baggage cars.

In addition, Poland receives narrow gauge rolling stock consisting of 41 locomotives and 3,396 cars. The Polish-German Convention concerning the mutual administration of Upper Silesia for a period of fifteen years specifies also that the railways of Polish Silesia and German Silesia shall be operated co-operatively during the life of this Convention.

POLAND SPORT UNION POPULARIZES GAMES

The Union of Polish Sporting Associations is co-operating with the Polish Ministry of Health in an effort to popularize games and healthful exercises in Poland.

The main aim of both the Union and the Ministry is to improve the health of the people of the nation, but it is realized that the people's interest in sport will have to be stimulated by games and contests. The various local sporting and athletic associations throughout Poland are lending their full support to the Sporting Union and a number of contests in various sports have been arranged between teams representing the larger Polish cities.

At the same time the Polish Union is arranging for contests with teams representing neighbor states, especially Czecho-Slovakia, Jugo-Slavia, Greece, Rumania and the Baltic countries.

STUDENT-ENGINEERS TO STUDY IN FRANCE

Aeroplane, Automobile and Locomotive Factories to be Examined

Arrangements have been made for twenty students of the higher Polish engineering schools to spend six months in France studying the operation of French aeroplane, automobile and locomotive factories. The Polish Polytechnic Institutes in Warsaw and Lwow have become increasingly popular since the re-establishment of present-day Poland and both the students and the members of the faculties have expressed a desire to further the progress of engineering in Poland through co-operation with foreign universities and industrial establishments.

Civilian Aviation

In an effort to further the development of civilian aviation in Poland the Aero Club of the Republic of Poland has been instrumental in bringing about the establishment of an Aero High School which will give training both in the construction of aeroplanes and in their operation. An aeronautic laboratory has been constructed and it is believed that the interest of many youthful engineers in aviation is sufficient to insure a rapid development in the study of aeronautical subjects.

NEW PERIODICALS FOUNDED IN POLAND

Two new periodicals have been founded in Poland during the past weeks. The one, to be known as "Politics," is to be a monthly edited by John Dombski, Deputy in Parliament and former Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who negotiated the Treaty of Riga for Poland.

The other periodical entitled "Economic Life" is published in Poznania and is devoted chiefly to the economic interests of Western Poland.

MAY SOON EXPORT CONFECTIONERIES

That Poland will soon be in a position to export confectionery products is the statement recently made by the managing director of a Polish chocolate factory to the Rzeczpospolita of Warsaw.

According to the director, Poland has long been self-sufficient in the matter of confectionery products but this was in part due to the limited consumption of chocolate and other products. Formerly chocolate was regarded wholly as a luxury, but during the war it played such an important role in nourishing troops that it has become to be regarded as a staple product. The consumption is increasing rapidly, but the production of the factories is increasing even more rapidly, and they will be able to supply not only the enlarged home demand but also produce a considerable surplus for export to Russia and the Baltic and Balkan States.

WIDEN INTERESTS OF POLISH YOUTHS

The Executive Committee of the Polish Young People's Union in Wilno has undertaken, as one of its more important tasks, to effect closer relations between the Polish young folks and those of foreign countries, particularly those friendly to Poland.

The Commission for Foreign Affairs, appointed by this committee, is taking care of the matter. In a relatively short period of time the Commission received good results from its activity, which are evidenced in the organization of four Polish excursions to Czecho-Slovakia and one to Rumania, also two Belgian excursions to Poland and one Jugo-Slavian and one Czecho-Slovakian.

RECONSTRUCTION IN EASTERN PROVINCES

Polish Government Aids In Repatriation and Helps Restock Farms

The Eastern Provinces of Poland, which suffered from the campaigns of the Great War and from the Bolshevist attacks of 1919-20 are the scene of important reconstruction work carried on under the supervision of the Polish Government.

The relative depletion of the live stock and of the agricultural implements has made the reconstruction work doubly difficult. In some districts there are at present less than one-tenth as many horses, for instance, as there were in 1914. Another handicap suffered by the Eastern Provinces is the shortage of railways. One of the important features of the work now being done is the tapping by railway of areas which have heretofore been accessible only to horse-drawn vehicles.

Plan New Railway

Plans have been made for the construction of a two hundred mile railway in Volhynia, which would tap some two million acres of fertile farm land and by bringing it nearer to the consuming markets, greatly aid in solving Poland's food supply problems.

Not only were the farms injured through the requisitioning and killing of live stock and the destruction of implements, but the war conditions were such that the population has been materially decreased, in some districts as much as fifty per cent.

Repatriation Work

In order to overcome this situation the Chief Committee for Aiding War Prisoners and Repatriates is carrying on extensive repatriation work in the war-damaged region. In the Polesia voyvodship the first work of the Committee involved the rebuilding of homes and farm buildings. The lack of houses in some regions has compelled the repatriats to find temporary lodgings with other families, resulting in too greatly crowding the housing facilities.

Other Regions Send Help

Other parts of Poland less severely affected by the war have been quick to aid the people of the Eastern districts. From Poznania, for instance, there were sent from 60,000 to 70,000 carloads of potatoes, oats, barley and other seeds. The Government, aside from the actual supervision of reconstruction, has set aside funds for the use of repatriates in restocking their devastated land.

The "Rzeczpospolita" of Warsaw in discussing the work being done in Eastern Provinces recently said "Undoubtedly that which has been done toward rebuilding the Eastern Provinces composes merely a part of the great amount of work and effort necessary. And this work will be more successfully and speedily completed if the people from all Poland will give their help and if the work of the various sub-committees for aiding war prisoners and repatriates is co-ordinated."

WILL ADMIT WOMEN TO MINING ACADEMY

Following the change in the rules of the University of Lwow in making provision for women candidates for degrees, the Mining Academy of Cracow has announced that beginning with the school year, 1922-23, women will be admitted as candidates for the degree of mining engineer, according to information given out by the Polish Ministry of Religion and Public Instruction.

500 SCHOOLS GO TO POLAND IN SILESIA

Ministry of Religion and Public Instruction Takes Over Administration

The incorporation within Poland of Polish Silesia has involved considerable work for practically every department of the Polish Government. The Ministry of Religion and Public Instruction, for instance, has been called upon to take over the administration of some five hundred elementary and secondary schools.

Secondary Schools

Of the secondary schools located in Upper Silesia, Poland receives five State classical gymnasia located in the cities of Katowice, Krolewska Huta, Myslowice, Pless, and Rybnik; three nine-grade secondary schools teaching modern languages and sciences, located in the cities of Katowice, Krolewska Huta and Tarnowskie Gory; and a number of smaller State secondary schools and also a number of municipal secondary schools, making a total of 26 secondary schools, some for boys and some for girls, located in the part of Upper Silesia assigned to Poland. In addition there are two State teachers' seminaries for men.

3,300 Elementary Classes

The total number of elementary schools in this region is about 480. These have a total of 3,330 classes. There are approximately 3,400 elementary school teachers. As practically all the teachers were heretofore German nationals and as very few of them speak Polish well enough to enable them to conduct classes in the converted Polish schools, the school administration is now confronted with the task of training some 3,000 teachers.

Of the pupils enrolled in elementary schools, about 193,000 in number, 115,000 speak only Polish, 34,000 speak only German and 44,000 speak both Polish and German. The elementary schools will be apportioned to the Polish and German students in direct ratio to their numerical strength, and in those assigned to German pupils the present teaching force will be left undisturbed.

ESTABLISH SUMMER CAMPS FOR CHILDREN

Plans have been made by a number of organizations in Poland to provide outings for the children of the large Polish cities during the months of July and August. The Pomeranian Society for the Protection of Children has established a camp at Gdynia on the Baltic coast west of Danzig for children of secondary school age. During July the camp will be conducted for the benefit of girls and during August for boys.

The Polish Y. M. C. A. has made arrangements for vacation camps for young folk from 12 to 18 years of age in the beautiful woodland country along the banks of the river Bug in the neighborhood of Wlodawa. The camp will have gymnastic apparatus and facilities for games and sports. Special sport instructors will give training courses and the program will consist of physical training, games, excursions, recitations and lectures. As in the case of the Pomeranian Society the Y. M. C. A. will make a slight charge of those attending the camp.

PLAN TREATIES WITH BELGIUM AND GERMANY

Poland's Commerce With Balkan States is Showing an Increase

Negotiations have been undertaken toward bringing about trade agreements between Poland and Belgium, and Poland and Germany, according to Warsaw newspapers. The Polish-Belgian negotiations were begun at The Hague, while the Polish-German discussions are being held in Warsaw between representatives of the German Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Polish Government.

Poland has completed trade agreements with a number of European States. Two of the more important agreements, those with France and Czecho-Slovakia, were ratified in June.

Commerce with Balkans

That Poland's commerce with the Balkan States is increasing considerably is indicated by the fact that an ever growing number of trains are being dispatched from Lodz and other points to the Balkan States and Turkey.

Poland may export to Jugo Slavia, according to a recent announcement, the following products: enamelware, metal products, petroleum products, electric equipment, chemical products, surveying instruments, toys and plated manufactures.

44 PER CENT. OF WAR DAMAGES EFFACED

674,037 Buildings Had Been Restored in Poland at End of 1921

Approximately 44 per cent. of the buildings destroyed in Poland during the war period, 1914 to 1920, had been rebuilt by the end of 1921, according to statistics recently given out by the Polish Ministry of Public Works. The total number of buildings which had been restored was given as 674,037. At the end of 1920 there had been restored 405,673 buildings. During the course of 1921 a total of nearly 270,000 buildings was constructed, of which there were about 90,000 dwellings, 175,000 factory and store buildings, 2,500 schools, 500 churches, and 500 public buildings.

The statistics show that there remained to be reconstructed at the beginning of 1922 about 265,000 dwellings, 600,000 store and factory buildings, 1,000 churches, 3,000 schools, 1,000 public buildings, or a total of over 870,000 structures.

83 Per Cent. Rebuilt in Lodz

The best progress in the reconstruction work, the statistics show, has been made in the Lodz voyvodship, where 83 per cent. of the war damages have been effaced. In Cracow the per cent. of reconstruction is 78 per cent.; in Kielce, 63 per cent.; Lwow, 50 per cent.; Warsaw, 55 per cent.; Lublin, 50 per cent.; Tarnopol, 40 per cent.; Bialystok, 40 per cent.; Stanislawow, 40 per cent.; Volhynia, 30 per cent.; Nowogrodek, 32 per cent.; Polesia, 14 per cent.

The State contributed to the reconstruction work and gave important quantities of building materials.

UNIFY SCHOOL YEAR THROUGHOUT POLAND

A further step in the unification of the Polish school system has been taken by the Polish Ministry of Public Instruction in ordering that all State schools open on September 15th instead of at various times during September and October, according to the Kurjer Warszawski. The period of regular study in the universities is to be divided into trimesters, the first, or autumn, trimester continuing from October 1st to December 15th, the second, or winter, trimester from January 8th to March 20th, and the third, or spring, trimester from April 20th to June 30th. In all other State schools the period of study is divided into semesters, the first continuing from October 1st to January 31st, and the second from February 15th to June 15th.

The period from September 15th to opening of the regular courses on October 1st is set aside from enrollment activities, examinations, etc.

60,172 ELEMENTARY STUDENTS IN LODZ

Lodz, the Polish Manchester, is, of all the cities of Russian Poland, the best equipped with elementary schools, according to the Kurjer Warszawski. The School Board of Lodz has published statistics showing that at present there are 1,218 classes in the Lodz elementary schools, as compared with 660 in 1919.

There are 759 Polish elementary classes, 317 Jewish classes, and 142 German classes. The total attendance is 60,172, of which 36,903 are Polish pupils, 16,287 Jewish, and 6,982 German. The Polish schools are attended by 36,375 Catholics, 209 Protestants, 20 Jews, and 299 unclassified. The German schools are attended by 730 Catholics, 6,087 Protestants, 1 Jew and 164 unclassified.

GOVERNMENT TO AID ELECTRIC COMPANIES

Polish Ministry of Public Works to Work in Co-operation With Private Plants

That the Polish Government is taking a keen interest in the development of electrical plants throughout the nation is shown by the terms of a law recently enacted by the Polish Parliament, which, while it tends to place the Polish electrical industry under the control of the Ministry of Public Works, provides also for important State aid.

To Provide Franchises

Perhaps the most important provision of the new law is the authorization of the State to turn over to properly authorized electrical companies such property and franchises as are found necessary. Heretofore electrical companies have been compelled to make their own arrangements and have often, to the common detriment, been unable to obtain property essential to the establishment of electric plants.

At the same time the Government has given indications that it regards electricity as an absolute necessity, and consequently the electric power companies are called upon, under the terms of the new law, to provide an ample supply of electric power at rates to be determined by the Ministry of Public Works, working in co-operation with the State courts.

Establish Concession System

The terms of the new law amount, in practice, to the establishment of a concession system in the electrical industry. The law provides that a permit obtained from the Council of Ministers is necessary to the establishment of an electric power plant. The concession system, thus introduced, establishes such legal administrative relations between the private companies and the Ministry of Public Works that the Ministry will be in a position to direct the development of electricity in compliance with a definite plan evolved after due consideration for the best interests of the entire State.

The lower price of coal in Poland has already resulted in cheaper rates for electricity in Warsaw, where the rate was recently considerably reduced.

POLAND ACQUIRES FERTILIZER FACTORY

Poland acquired one of the largest fertilizer factories in the world through the division of Upper Silesia in accordance with the terms of the decision of the Council of the League of Nations. The plant, located in Chorzow, near Krolewska Huta, employs some three thousand workmen and three hundred officials, and has an annual production of approximately 120,000 tons of azote lime.

During the war the German Government contributed largely to the enlargement of this factory, and it was here that great quantities of explosives were manufactured. In an effort to retain control of this important factory, the German Government, fearing the loss of this region because of the plebiscite in Upper Silesia, reorganized the administration as a private concern, but as the terms of the Treaty of Versailles prohibited such transfers, pending the ultimate decision, the action of the Germans counted for naught, according to Warsaw newspapers.

STENOGRAPHERS IN DEMAND IN POLAND

Convention Takes Steps to Popularize Study of Shorthand

An attempt to popularize the study of stenography is being made in Poland. Early in the present month over 100 stenographers from all parts of Poland, including delegates from Polish Silesia and Wilno, met in a conference in Warsaw where plans were drawn up to this end. It is hoped that the study of stenography will be introduced in the curriculum of Polish secondary schools.

Previous to the reorganization of the present Polish State, following the fall of the Central Powers, the study and practice of stenography in Poland was general only in Galicia. Though a popular Polish stenographic system had been developed some fifty years ago by John Polinski, whose method was in part a translation of the Gabelsberger system, only limited use was made of stenography.

Demand for Stenographers

At present, however, with the rapid growth of Polish commercial interests there is an ever increasing demand for expert stenographers and it is for the purpose of meeting this demand that the present attempt is being made to popularize the study.

A periodical, entitled, "Polish Stenography," was recently founded. There is also a central union of Polish stenographers which has about 1,000 members. At the recent Warsaw conference a number of reports were introduced concerning the historical development of stenography, both in Poland and abroad.

PLANS EXCHANGE PROFESSORSHIPS

The establishment of an exchange professorship between Clark University and the University of Poznan, Poland, will be taken up with the officials of the Polish university by Dr. Stanislaus T. J. Novakovski, Associate Professor of Economic Geography at Clark University, who will sail for Europe on the Lithuania today.

Professor Novakovski has been accorded four months' leave by Clark University in order that he may study conditions in Poland, Czecho-Slovakia and the Baltic countries. The results of his investigations are to be incorporated in a course in geography which will be given by him in the second semester of the 1922-23 college year at Clark.

Exchange Professorships

In the course of his visit to Poland Professor Novakovski will attempt to further the plans that have already been under way regarding the establishment of exchange professorships between America and Poland. At the same time he will make a careful study of present conditions in Poland both from an economic and a political standpoint.

A graduate of the University of Kiev, Professor Novakovski took his doctor's degree in Geography at Yale where he studied under the direction of Dr. Ellsworth Huntington.

POLISH NEWSPAPERS NOW COST 40 MARKS

Newspapers in Poland now sell for forty marks for a single copy. This is 800 times as great as the pre-war cost of the papers which was five pfennigs. The actual cost, however, remains practically the same, insofar as American money is concerned, for, whereas five pfennigs were formerly equivalent to one cent, 40 marks are now worth slightly less than one cent.

HEADWAY TOWARD TRADE BALANCE

Statistics recently given out by the Polish Chief Statistical Office show that Poland made further headway toward balancing her foreign trade account during February of this year. Whereas the value of exports in January amounted to approximately 33 per cent. of the imports, the value of exports in February amounted to about 38 per cent. of the value of the imports.

Decrease in Imports

This trend toward a balance was due in greater measure to cutting down in imports than to an increase of exports. However, the value of exports in February, which amounted to 9,183,000,000 marks, represented an increase of 92 million marks over January. The value of imports in February, on the other hand, was nearly 4,000,000,000 under that of January.

As compared with February, 1921, exports showed a very decided increase. The weight of exports in February, 1921, was 174,094 tons, as compared with 229,110 in February of this year. Imports in February, 1921, amounted to 430,072 tons, as compared with 309,837 tons in February of this year.

The Figures for January and February

The value of exports and imports during January and February, 1922, were as follows:

IMPORTS

Articles	(In Thousands of Polish Marks) January, 1922	February, 1922
Live animals	81,576	8,826
Food articles	3,817,964	3,181,447
Raw materials	11,285,081	9,484,350
Partly manufactured articles	1,017,439	494,816
Ready made articles	10,725,336	9,897,029
Other products	63,000	61,939
Total	26,990,396	23,128,407

EXPORTS

Live animals	73,817	92,280
Food articles	1,540,096	394,272
Raw materials	2,098,559	2,147,006
Partly manufactured articles	1,798,466	738,249
Ready made articles	3,580,169	5,716,591
Other products	.....	94,383
Total	9,091,107	9,182,781

Food Imports Exceed Exports

A comparison of the value of imports and exports for February of this year shows that there was an excess of exports over imports in live animals and partly manufactured goods, whereas there was a considerable excess of imports over exports in food articles, raw materials and completely manufactured goods.

217 NEW BANKS AND BRANCHES IN POLAND

23 Institutions With 194 Branches Established During 1921

Twenty-three banks were established in Poland during the year 1921, according to an article in a recent number of the Gazeta Warszawska. On January 1, 1921, there were in Poland 59 banks, which, with their main offices and branches, had 267 banking establishments. On January 1, 1922, there were 82 banks while the total number of establishments, including both main offices and branches, had grown to 484. These figures represent only the privately organized Polish banks, excluding, for instance, such State institutions as the Polish State Loan Bank, which has some 40 branches throughout Poland.

Location of New Banks

Of the new banks, 15 are located in former Congress Poland, three in Poznania, and five in Galicia. The total number of banks and branches in former Congress Poland grew from 147 to 250 in 1921. In Poznania the number increased from 65 to 137, and in Galicia from 55 to 97.

The total capital of the above mentioned banks grew from slightly over 2,000,000,000 marks to almost 10,000,000,000 during the course of the year.

Banking Conditions Improving

Despite the unsettled exchange situation, banking in Poland, according to the Gazeta Warszawska, is constantly becoming more firmly established. Not only is the number of banks growing, but efforts are being made to extend banking services.

In the past the people of Poland, other than those connected with the largest business and industrial establishments, have had little direct contact with banks. Checks have been used only to a very limited extent. At present, however, efforts are being made to educate the populace in the use of checks and also to popularize other banking services which are taken for granted in countries where banks are as highly developed, as they are in the United States, for instance.

POULTRY EXHIBITION PLANNED IN POLAND

Plans were recently completed for a poultry exhibition to be held in Warsaw in November of this year. This will be the first exhibition of its kind since present-day Poland came into existence. Poultry breeders from all parts of the reunited State will be represented.

There will be fourteen departments. In the first there will be exhibits of all kinds of domestic foul, there being classes for various breeds of poultry, ducks and geese. The second department will be devoted to pigeons, while in the third department there will be an exhibit of rabbits. The fourth department will be devoted to "experiment animals," such as mice and rats. In the fifth department there will be an exhibit of ornamental and song birds. The sixth department will be devoted to eggs, the seventh to other poultry products and the eighth to feathers and down.

Poultry Farm Plans

In the ninth department there will be an exhibit of plans for poultry farms, while in the tenth department such apparatus and machinery as incubators, brooders, etc., will be exhibited. Department eleven will be devoted to enemies of domestic foul, such as hawks, crows, magpies, martens, skunks, foxes, rats and insects. In the twelfth department publications devoted to the poultry industry will be exhibited, the thirteenth and fourteenth departments will be devoted, the one to food, and the other to medicine and disinfectants.

There will be three prizes in each department and special prizes for the entire exhibition.

FREIGHT RATES IN POLAND INCREASED

In accordance with a decision of the Polish Ministry of Transportation, freight rates on Polish railways will be materially increased beginning August 1st. This represents the first change in freight tariffs since November 1, 1921. Owing to the constant changes in the economic life of the country, it became necessary to readjust the freight rates, which were so low that it was impossible for the railways to avoid a deficit. Before establishing the present rates, the Polish Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Industry and Commerce gave their approval to the proposed revision.

HOME-BUILDERS TO ESTABLISH BANKS

The demand for increased housing facilities in Lodz has led to the organization of special building and loan banks. Three such proposed institutions have already applied for charters. It is their intention to facilitate the building of homes and to loan money exclusively for this purpose. The three organizations are being backed by three types of interested persons, one by industrialists who are anxious to provide better housing facilities for their workmen, another by tenants desirous of owning their own homes, and the third by real estate owners.

PLAN WORLD TRADE SCHOOL IN LWOW

A "High School for World Trade" has been established in Lwow, Poland. The purpose of the school will be to train young Polish merchants in export and import matters. The school will be conducted in co-operation with the Polish Ministry of Religion and Public Instruction.

NEW PRIME MINISTER

The nomination of Dr. Juljan Nowak, President (Rector) of the University of Cracow, for Prime Minister of Poland has been confirmed by the Polish Parliament by a majority vote.

On Saturday, July 29, the Parliament by a majority vote withdrew its nomination of Adelbert Korfanty, made on July 14, and requested Chief of State Pilsudski to take the initiative in the formation of a new cabinet.

The Polish cabinet situation has been unsettled since June 6, when the cabinet of Prime Minister Antoni Ponikowski presented its resignation. On June 26, Chief of State Pilsudski nominated Arthur Sliwinski, vice-president of the city of Warsaw, for Prime Minister, and on June 29 Mr. Sliwinski announced the personnel of the new cabinet. On July 7, however, the Sliwinski cabinet resigned because of its failure to win the support of a majority of the Parliament. On July 14 Parliament proposed Mr. Korfanty for Prime Minister but the latter was unable to form a cabinet because of Chief of State Pilsudski's opposition.

The newly appointed Prime Minister is Rector or President of the oldest university in Poland, the University of Cracow having been founded in 1364.

Like former Prime Minister Ponikowski, who was president of the Warsaw Polytechnic Institute when he was named Prime Minister last September, Dr. Nowak has not taken an active part in Polish politics.

HOPE TO IMPROVE FARMING CONDITIONS

Twenty-eight important local agricultural organizations in Poland recently formed a Central Agricultural Association. Purposes of the organization are to improve the farming conditions in the nation and to develop agricultural education.

The first general meeting of the Association was held in Warsaw, at which time representatives of agricultural organizations from all parts of Poland were present. Reports bearing on irrigation, reclamation, taxation, land reform, foreign trade, production costs, trade agreements, grain exchanges, agricultural implements, etc., were presented.

Inasmuch as approximately 70 per cent. of the people of Poland are engaged in agriculture, it can be seen that an organization co-ordinating the agricultural interests of the nation is in a position to play an important role in the development of the nation's production.

PERFECT PLANS FOR BETTER R. R. SERVICE

Better railway service between Poland and neighboring countries is foreshadowed in recent agreements that have been made between the Polish Ministry of Railways and the railway administrations of Czecho-Slovakia, Austria, Rumania and the Free City of Danzig. The agreements pertain both to shipments from within one of the states party to the agreement to a point within the other state, and also to transit through the states in question.

The improvement of the railway service between Poland and the Baltic States is also being discussed. Delegates from both Latvia and Esthonia have been in Poland to discuss with Polish officials the establishment of better rail facilities.

POLAND'S FORESTS AN AID IN RECONSTRUCTION

With Baltic Outlets for Lumber Exports, Rapid Development Predicted

Poland's immense forests, aggregating as they do 23 per cent. of the area of the nation, promise to be one of the chief sources of the lumber which will be used in rebuilding the homes and factories destroyed in Central and Western Europe during the World War, according to an article in a recent number of the Rzeczpospolita, of Warsaw.

Before the war, Poland exported lumber to Austria, Germany, Italy, Belgium, France, Switzerland and Turkey. The trade with countries other than those bordering directly on the Polish territories was relatively limited. Direct trade with England did not exist owing to the lack of sea communication.

Better Market Conditions

At present, however, the Polish lumber trade will have two more or less direct outlets to the Baltic sea, through Danzig and through Memel, and in consequence, it is generally believed that not only will England be added to the countries which make extensive use of Polish lumber, but that other countries of Western Europe, heretofore minor importers, will look to Poland for an important proportion of their lumber products.

On the whole, says the Rzeczpospolita, Poland has at the present time very little important competition on many of the lumber markets of Western Europe. Finland, alone of the European lumber countries, is able to exceed Poland in the quantity of fir timber. Finland, however, has little pine and practically no oak. Though Sweden and Norway have extensive lumber interests, the rate of exchange favors Poland as an exporting nation.

Trade Unequally Developed

Before the war the lumber trade in the three portions of Poland which were under the governments of Germany, Russia and Austria, was very unequally developed. In former Congress Poland, where the most extensive forest areas are found, the industry was least developed. The trade agreement concluded between Russia and Germany was of such a nature that the Polish area could not compete with Germany in the matter of exports. Germany placed a very high tariff barrier between Poznania and Congress Poland. On the other hand, German lumber passed unhampered through Congress Poland into Russia. Owing to these conditions, the lumber industry in Congress Poland was largely restricted to production for home consumption.

The forest area in Poland is distributed as follows:

VOYVODSHIPS	ACRES
Warsaw	838,000
Lodz	722,000
Kielce	1,538,000
Lublin	1,644,000
Bialystok	1,952,000
Nowogrodek	3,337,000
Polesia	2,749,000
Volhynia	2,085,000
Cracow	1,115,000
Lwow	1,705,000
Stanislawow	1,603,000
Tarnopol	686,000
Poznania	1,194,000
Pomerania	985,000
Total	22,153,000

The above figures do not include Polish Silesia or the Wilno area, which, it is estimated, will add approximately 1,000,000 acres to Poland's forest area.

In Galicia and Poznania

The lumber industry in Galicia enjoyed more favorable conditions, although the German tariff also made itself felt there. The Austrian Government, however, permitted a much freer development in Galicia than did the Russian Government in Congress Poland and there were important quantities of lumber products exported from Galicia.

In Poznania, also, the lumber trade

was fairly well developed. The tariff barrier, which hampered the lumber industry of the other two portions of the partitioned nation, benefited the Poznanian timber merchants, and a number of saw mills and wood working factories sprang up along the Poznania-Congress Poland frontier.

1000 Saw Mills in Operation

On the whole area of Poland there are at present approximately 1,200 saw mills, of which approximately 1,000 are in operation. In addition there are a considerable number of furniture factories as well as other wood working plants. Up to the present, Poland's exports of a lumber nature have been, to a great extent, raw materials. The nation is still importing more finished lumber products than are being exported, but during the past six months, the trend of trade has been decidedly toward an equilibrium as regards both the export and import of raw materials and finished goods.

The general improvement in Poland's lumber trade has been notable since early in 1921. In 1920 the exports of lumber products amounted to only 16 per cent. of the imports, whereas the figures for 1921 show that the exports had grown to 43 per cent. of the imports.

POLISH POPULATION STATISTICS

THE CHIEF CITIES

The Polish Chief Statistical Office gives the following figures as the results of the census taken on September 30, 1921, in the five largest cities of Poland, according to number of Poles and other nationalities:

Cities	Total Population		Poles	Others	Per Cent. Poles	Per Cent. Others
	1911	1921				
Warsaw	895,000	931,176	673,320	257,856	72.3	27.7
Lodz	424,000	451,813	266,301	185,512	58.9	41.1
Lwow	206,000	219,193	135,578	83,615	61.9	38.1
Crakow	176,000	181,700	152,690	29,010	84.0	16.0
Poznan	157,000	169,793	159,632	10,161	94.0	6.0

THE STATE

The population of the State, according to the official census of September 30, 1921, is 25,406,103, divided as follows:

Congress Poland	11,221,249
Galicia	7,464,367
Poznania	2,912,283
Eastern Provinces	3,662,963
Teshen Silesia	145,241
Total	25,406,103

These figures, however, do not include the population of Polish Silesia, Wilno, the army or the many immigrants and refugees who have come in from Russia since last September. The estimates for these are as follows:

Polish Silesia (Approximately)	1,000,000
Wilno area (Approximately)	700,000
Army	250,000
Immigrants and refugees (Estimated) over	500,000

The total population of Poland, including these totals, is approximately 28,000,000.

GLASS INDUSTRY IN POLAND PROSPERING

Thirty-five of Forty Plants in Country Now In Operation

Thirty-five of Poland's forty glass smelteries are at present in operation, and the polish glass industry is, on the whole, prospering, according to the Kurjer Polski, of Warsaw. The low rate of Polish exchange has been favorable to the development of the glass trade in Poland, for Polish manufacturers have been able to compete successfully on practically all foreign markets.

For a time the glass industry of Czecho-Slovakia offered serious competition to the Polish trade, but the difference in the rate of exchange soon eliminated the Czech competition.

New glass factories are being established in several regions of Poland at present. A newly organized joint stock company capitalized at 80 million marks recently purchased the glass factory known as "Czechy" which, organized over one hundred years ago, is one of the oldest plants of the country. The new company plans to rebuild the plant and to enlarge it and to install modern apparatus.

Western European Comparisons

In comparing the glass industry in Poland with that of other European countries at the present time, the Kurjer Polski states that in England, France and Holland glass manufacturers are undergoing great difficulties. In England the industry is now only 50 per cent. of normal, while in France only 40 per cent. of the larger glass plants are in operation. Similarly in Holland only a small proportion of the glass smelteries are now being operated.

MANUAL TRAINING SCHOOLS IN LODZ

Machinery Manufacturing and Textile Trade Studied by Polish Youths

A manual training school, which, it is thought, will eventually be entirely self-supporting, has recently been established in Lodz, Poland, by a machinery manufacturing concern, says the Kurjer Warszawski.

A thorough course of training in all departments of metal manufacturing will be given to the students who are accepted. Up to the present time there is a relative dearth of trade schools in Poland. It is with the hope of setting an example to other industrial establishments that the Lodz factory established its trade school.

State Textile School

Lodz is also the scene of another important manual training institution. A State textile school was recently established in which a thorough knowledge of textile manufacturing may be acquired by taking a three-year course. The school has three departments, (1) spinning, (2) weaving, (3) dyeing and finishing.

Only candidates who have completed elementary and at least a portion of the regular secondary school courses will be admitted. This school also is to be conducted in close co-operation with industrial establishments. During the vacation periods the students are expected to spend two months in working in the Lodz textile plants.

The courses include such studies as the construction of textile machinery, factory planning, electricity, spinning, weaving, dyeing, printing, finishing, and chemistry. In addition to preparing future textile factory experts, the school will establish experiment stations for testing textile materials and chemicals and will carry on research work.

PLANS PERFECTED FOR EASTERN FAIR

Annual Exhibition In Lwow is an Event of International Importance

Preparatory work for the Eastern Fair, held annually in Lwow, Poland, is well under way, according to Polish newspapers. The Fair, which will be held in September, is regarded as the most important commercial exhibition in the nation. The strategic location of the city of Lwow on the trade route between Poland and Eastern and Southeastern Europe has for many years given the city a predominant position in Polish commerce.

Of International Importance

With the rapid development of industry in reunited Poland, the search for markets is becoming more intensive than ever before. The Ukraine, Rumania, Turkey, Jugo-Slavia, as well as other Balkan States, promise to be consumers of important quantities of Polish goods. As a consequence, the Eastern Fair is of much more than merely local importance, for to it are drawn merchants from all parts of Southeastern Europe.

Though the Fairs have in the past been organized primarily under the direction of local interests, they have assumed such importance in the commercial life of the nation, that the Ministry of Finance, at the instigation of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, appropriated five million marks in support of the Fair this year.

Enlarged Facilities

So successful was last year's exhibition that the Fair grounds have been materially enlarged for the approaching exhibition. There have been received by the Citizens' Committee in charge of the Fair a greater number of requests for space than was the case last year. Despite the greater number of exhibitors, the facilities have been extended sufficiently to make possible the setting aside of a considerably greater floor space to each exhibitor than at the last Fair.

MODERNIZE SCHOOLS OF CRACOW DISTRICT

Manual Training Subjects To Replace Classical Studies, According to Plans

Steps have been taken to modernize the courses of studies in the Cracow district of Poland, according to the Naprzod of Cracow. Instead of strict adherence to the classical curriculum the courses will be revised to include such subjects as manual training, mechanical drawing, sketching, etc.

In order to acquaint the public with the advantages of this revised curriculum the Cracow Board of School Trustees recently gave an exhibition of the students' work. Paintings, sketches and handicraft articles were exhibited.

Better School Libraries

Among other reforms that have been suggested by the Cracow School Board are the eliminating of intense study of history from a strictly chronological point of view. The Board takes the position that in the past too much importance has been attached to dates, memory tasks, and similar unimportant matters.

In its efforts to build up this elementary and secondary school system the Cracow Board has also taken steps to build up an efficient school library system.

POLISH WAR VETERANS TO BE GIVEN AID

The Polish Ministry of Agriculture has presented to the Ministry of Finance, a plan for aiding Polish war veterans in the acquisition of land.

It is proposed that the former soldiers who wish to take up farming be given credit to the extent of 200 or 300 million marks. This money, it is thought, would enable many colonists to develop land in Poland's Eastern Provinces.

POZNAN TO HAVE TECHNICAL SCHOOL

The University of Poznan will enlarge its scope of activity upon opening this autumn by the addition of a technical department, according to an announcement recently made. Though the University is relatively a new institution, it is rapidly assuming an important place among Polish universities and is becoming the center of culture of Western Poland.

RUMANIAN STUDENTS VISIT IN POLAND

A delegation of over one hundred Rumanian professors and students from the Commercial and Industrial Academy of Bukarest recently visited Warsaw and other places in Poland. The excursion was organized for the purpose of acquainting Rumanian students, especially those interested in international trade, with conditions in present-day Poland.

EXPRESS CONFIDENCE IN PREMIER NOWAK

The Polish Parliament expressed its confidence in Prime Minister Juljan Nowak by a vote of 193 against 139 on the occasion of the new Prime Minister's first address to the legislative body.

Prime Minister Nowak, formerly president of the University of Cracow, was chosen to head the Polish Government following the adoption by Parliament on July 29, of a resolution requesting Chief of State Pilsudski to take the initiative in the formation of a new cabinet.

The new Polish Cabinet, as organized by Prime Minister Nowak, is constituted as follows:

Minister of Foreign Affairs.....
.....Gabryel Narutowicz
Minister of War.....
.....Kazimierz Sosnkowski
Minister of Interior.....
.....Antoni Kamienski
Minister of Finance..K. Jastrzebski
Minister of Industry and Commerce.....Henryk Strasburger
Minister of Transportation.....
...Ludwik Zagorny-Marynowski
Minister of Agriculture.....
.....Jozef Raczynski
Minister of Religion and Public Instruction .....J. Makowski
Minister of Labor.....
.....Ludwik Darowski
Minister of Posts and Telegraphs
.....M. Moszczynski
Minister of Public Health .....
.....Witold Chodzko
Minister of Public Works (temporary) .....M. Rybczynski

The new Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Narutowicz, was Minister of Public Works in the Ponikowski Cabinet.

The Ministries of War, Interior, Transportation, Health, Agriculture and Labor are retained by the same officials who served in the Ponikowski Cabinet.

The new Minster of Finance, Mr. Jastrzebski, is a director of the Russo-French Bank of Shanghai. The new Minister of Industry and Commerce was formerly under-Secretary in this same Ministry.

In commenting on the new Prime Minister, the New York Herald, on August 7th, said, in part:

"The selection of Dr. Julian Nowak as Premier by President Pilsudski and the confirmation of his nomination and the acceptance of his Cabinet by the Polish Parliament have apparently brought to an end the singularly unpleasant political situation with which Poland has recently been struggling. Poland has unquestionably been making progress so far as physical conditions are concerned and is advancing through the efforts of her people toward a solution of her most pressing economic problems. . . .

"Dr. Nowak was rector of the Cracow University, Poland's oldest educational institution. He is an expert upon economic and governmental subjects, and without being definitely aligned with any political party he has acted in the past as adviser to both the President and the Ministry. His policy is one of a mutual understanding with Germany and Moscow which will insure to his country peace with her neighbors. This would seem to be the best possible policy for Poland to pursue. Whether or not Dr. Nowak's course will be acceptable to the country is to be determined by the general election in November. Until then it may be safely said that so far as Dr. Nowak is concerned Poland will enter upon no militaristic adventures."

CROSS AWARDED FRENCH AMBASSADOR

On the eve of his departure from Washington for France, Ambassador Jusserand of France was last week presented with the Grand Cross of Polonia Restituta by Charge d'Affaires Kwapiszewski of the Polish Legation.

This decoration was awarded to the French Ambassador by Poland as an expression of gratitude for his many acts of friendship toward the reunited State, important among which was his service as head of the French Mission to Poland in the summer of 1920, when the Bolshevist army almost reached the gates of Warsaw. Ambassador Jusserand and General Weygand were the principal members of this Mission, which rendered invaluable service to Poland during the Bolshevist invasion.

The presentation ceremony was held in the French Embassy, in the presence of the Ambassador's entire staff.

77 PER CENT. OF LEVY COLLECTED

Seventy-seven per cent. of Poland's 80 billion mark special contribution levy had been collected on July 5th, according to information given out by the Polish Ministry of Finance. On that date 61,649,718,000 marks have been collected.

The rate at which the collections are coming in may be seen by a comparison with the figures given out by the Ministry for June 15th, when 57,720,053,000 marks have been collected. In other words, approximately four billion marks were collected in three weeks.

TAX EXEMPTION FOR NEW HOMES ASKED

In an effort to overcome the housing shortage in Warsaw and other Polish cities, attempts are now being made to obtain the withdrawal by the Government of certain regulations which are hampering construction work. For instance, it is hoped that the government will (1) exempt newly constructed homes from taxes for a period of from ten to twenty years, (2) exempt new buildings from all Government requisition, and (3) withdraw the regulation concerning maximum rents that may be charged.

A consortium has been formed which will build a large number of modern dwelling houses of from 150 to 180 rooms each if such Government cooperation is assured. The consortium, according to the Gazeta Warszawska, has been assured financial support both at home and abroad if the privileges above specified are granted.

WORK ON WARSAW R.R. STATION PROGRESSING

Construction work on a large union railway station in Warsaw is progressing despite the many difficulties involved, such as the filling in of a large area on the banks of the Vistula, where the station is to be located, the construction of a tunnel and the erection of a four-track bridge across the Vistula, according to the Rzeczpospolita.

The construction of the station was authorized by Parliament in 1919, but the Bolshevist invasion of 1920 caused a relative suspension of work. Considerable headway, however, has since been made, and according to the present plan, the station, the Vistula bridge, and the new railway lines connecting with the station, are to be completed by 1925.

TECHNICAL ADVISER TO POLAND ENDS MISSION

Colonel A. B. Barber, Railway Expert, Leaves Warsaw After Three Years' Work

Colonel A. B. Barber, Technical Adviser to the Republic of Poland for the past three years, terminated his service with the Polish Government on August 2nd, on which date he left Warsaw to return to the United States.

Previous to his departure he was received by Chief of State Pilsudski and was accompanied to the railway station by the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Finance, Industry and Commerce and Transportation and General Rozwadowski as well as by many other high officials and friends.

Work Universally Appreciated

Colonel Barber's work with the Polish Government was universally appreciated. There were many receptions in his honor, at which the officials and people of Poland took occasion to express their sincere feeling of gratitude toward him. His departure was very much regretted.

Colonel Barber was chosen for the office of Technical Adviser to Poland on the recommendation of Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover, who was requested by the Polish Government to designate a capable American railway engineer to act in an advisory capacity to the newly formed government.

Railway Expert

Colonel Barber is a graduate of West Point, and prior to his resignation from the army three years ago, in order to undertake the mission to Poland, he had had wide experience with the U. S. Army Engineers. Shortly after the entry of America into the war he was sent to France with a Railway Commission and shortly afterwards was assigned to General Pershing's staff, where much of the work in connection with the organization of the army transportation service fell into his hands. From June to November, 1918, he was at the front with the First Corps and First and Second Armies, and after the armistice was assigned to the American Relief Administration to handle the transportation of the relief supplies.

REVIVAL OF SPORT IN POLISH SILESIA

The settlement of the Upper Silesian division has made possible the revival of normal activities in this region, which for more than three years has known little peace. Among the activities which have shown signs of restored life are various sporting organizations.

Previous to the disturbances of the past few years there were a number of well organized sporting and athletic clubs in this important coal district, but they were almost without exception broken up since the spring of 1919.

Sport is Reviving

At the present time, however, says the Kurjer Warszawski, sport is reviving in Polish Silesia, but a considerable time will pass before the athletic activities of this district reach the level attained in the other sections of reborn Poland. Athletic clubs in Warsaw and other Polish cities are contributing to the support of new athletic clubs in Silesia by sending professional instructors and organizers as well as by giving financial aid.

A new weekly publication called "The Athlete" has recently been founded for the purpose of stimulating interest in sports.

REPORT GOOD CROP OUTLOOK IN POLAND

Twenty Per Cent. Increase in Wheat and Rye, Officials Estimate

Poland will produce approximately one-fifth more wheat and rye this year than in 1921, according to estimates prepared by the Polish Chief Statistical Office. The Statistical Office has gathered reports on the condition of crops in all parts of the country. Owing to the unfavorable weather conditions during the early spring the yield per acre of the area sown to wheat and rye will be slightly under that of last year, but the gain in total production will nevertheless be considerable, as a much greater area was sown than in 1921.

26 Per Cent. More Oats

The wheat crop, it is estimated, will be approximately four per cent. under the per acre yield of 1921, while the rye crop will be two per cent. less per acre. Barley also will be two per cent. under the yield of last year. Oats on the other hand, will be about five per cent. greater per acre. Owing to the increase to the acreage the total oats crop, as is estimated, will be 26 per cent. greater than last year. The barley crop in the aggregate will be about 10 per cent. greater.

The present indications are that the potato crop will be particularly large and it is estimated that there will be from 40 to 50 per cent. increase over the 1921 production.

TEACHERS APPEAL FOR MORE SCHOOLS

Polish elementary school teachers in a recent convention adopted a resolution calling on the government to speed the construction of additional elementary schools. An appeal was also made that steps be taken to prepare additional elementary teachers immediately.

ROWING ASSOCIATION'S 40TH ANNIVERSARY

The Rowing Association of Warsaw is this year celebrating the 40th anniversary of its existence. Before the war there was relatively little sporting life in Poland and the Rowing Association suffered from the general lack of interest in athletics.

Since the end of the war and the accompanying liberation of the Polish people, the association has shown a rapid growth. In this its development has paralleled that of other Polish sporting and athletic organizations.

Over 2000 Members

At the present time the association has over 2000 members, which is more than double the highest pre-war figure. When the organization was first formed, forty years ago, it was necessary for the rowing enthusiasts of Warsaw to obtain permission from the Russian authorities to form a club, and it was only after long drawn-out efforts that permission was obtained. Of the 290 members, who constituted the organizers, there are 17 still living.

Frequent races are arranged annually for members of the club, who for the most part make use of the Vistula River, which flows through Warsaw, for their contests. Members of the Warsaw club are taking an interest in developing active rowing associations in other large Polish cities with the hope that inter-city contests may be arranged each year.

PLAN TREATIES WITH DENMARK AND NORWAY

Trade agreements with Denmark, Norway and Sweden are being discussed by officials of the Polish Government and representatives of these states. Poland already has completed commercial agreements with a large number of European states and negotiations are in progress for still others.

REBUILDING ROADS AND WATERWAYS

Polish Voyvodships Take Initiative In Improving Travelling Conditions

Considerable headway is being made in the improvement of highways and waterways in all sections of Poland both in the Eastern districts, where the war ravages were severe, and in the Western districts where the poor conditions are in greater measure due to the lack of attention.

With the restitution of the Polish State, the various local administrative units have been given a new impetus toward general improvement of public works. In the Cracow voyvodship, for instance, large credits have been voted for the building and maintenance of roads, the regulation and improvement of mountain streams and canals, and for the construction and conservation of state buildings.

Highways in Cracow District

There are in the Cracow voyvodship about 7000 miles of public highways, of which there are about 600 miles of improved state highways, 600 miles of voyvodship roads, 1800 miles of provincial improved highways and about 4000 miles of local unpaved roads. This is the largest network of roads in any voyvodship of Poland, excepting only Pomerania.

One of the more important features of the reconstruction work now being carried on in connection with the upkeep of these highways is the construction and repair of bridges. There are 14 large iron bridges and 147 wooden bridges with a total length of about five miles. Lack of attention to the bridges during the war period has made the task now confronting the voyvodship officials particularly difficult.

Fewer Administrative Units

For the purpose of more efficient management the public works of the voyvodship have been concentrated in the hands of a few important boards, whereas before the war there were more than thirty administrative units charged with the upkeep of the waterways alone.

LOCAL LIBRARIES POPULAR IN POLAND

Though Poland, in common with other European States, has relatively few public libraries, steps are being taken to establish throughout the nation local libraries containing current periodicals and popular publications for which there is an increasing demand. Economic conditions at present are such that the establishment of libraries similar to those found in American cities and towns is wholly out of the question. The small libraries now being opened are meeting with popular approval. and indicate that the demands for libraries is sufficient to insure the establishment of a considerable number of them as soon as possible.

Another development in connection with the improvement of Polish social and cultural conditions is the publication of an increasing number of magazines and periodicals. The latest publication will be issued specially for Poland's young folk and will be called "Youth."

AGRICULTURAL FAIR HELD IN LUBLIN

First Post-War Exhibition of Its Kind Attracts Navy Visitors

The first post-war agricultural and stock exhibition in Poland was recently held in Lublin. The exhibition, although only of a local character, showed conclusively that Polish agriculture is overcoming the handicaps imposed by the war.

Educational Exhibits

In addition to the usual exhibits of animals, machinery, and farm products, there were booths set aside for agricultural-educational institutions, which sought to impress the people with the importance of scientific study in connection with farming. A total of 58 stock farms were represented at the fair, there being 173 horses and 161 head of cattle on display. Over 15,000 people visited the fair.

A representative of the Polish Ministry of Agriculture visited the fair and in an address praised the enterprise of the people of the Lublin district, who had succeeded in holding the fair despite the fact that Lublin had suffered as severely as any other district in Poland during the war.

MINISTER OF FINANCE OUTLINES PROGRAM

Foreign Capital to Be Assured Full Rights—No Loan at Present

Interview with Minister of Finance Jastrzebski by the Editor of the Journal de Pologne, Warsaw, as cabled to the Polish Bureau of Information.

Poland will make no restrictions against foreign currency accounts carried in Polish banks and will guarantee freedom of action to foreign investors, according to Minister of Finance Jastrzebski, who, in his first public statement since his assumption of office early in August, has outlined in an interview with the editor of the Journal de Pologne (Warsaw) his financial program.

The new Minister of Finance informed his interviewer that he had accepted the portfolio on the condition that the Polish Parliament be convoked about September 15 for a session devoted entirely to financial questions.

ADJUSTMENT OF TAXES

He said that it was absolutely essential that taxes be adjusted to the condition of the country. Though Poland's fiscal apparatus was still unsatisfactory, he explained its shortcomings as being due to the fact that the reborn State had been in existence only three years. This he thought too short a time for the complete organization of finances.

"Poland's problems," the Minister said, "have been accentuated by attendant difficulties such as the fall of the mark and the difficulties of taxation; particularly the depreciation of the currency since the existing tax laws were enacted.. It is necessary that we find a means by which, in the race between depreciation of currency and the collection of taxes, the latter be not too far out-distanced."

NO LOAN AT PRESENT

"Though the budget is not yet balanced, our deficit begins to decrease steadily," the Minister said. "I realize that without a loan, we will have to overcome tremendous difficulties, but no loan will be negotiated before it is felt that we have the entire situation well in hand."

The Minister said that though there were continuous offers of loans from various sides, he did not regard the time as propitious for the emission of a loan at the present moment.

The Minister said that Polish industries were developing most satisfactorily, but that they were in need of credits in order to assure their fullest development. He cited, as an example of the financial standing of Polish industrialists, the textile manufacturers of Lodz, who, after concluding arrangements for the liquidation of their prewar debts in London, were immediately granted extensive credits.

FOREIGN CAPITAL RIGHTS

He said that in order to have foreign capital interested in Poland, it was necessary to facilitate the movement of foreign money. As a consequence, arrangements were soon to be made, he said, for the ready withdrawal of profits and dividends of foreign enterprises.

"The Polish State Loan Bank will open accounts in foreign currencies without any restrictions," he declared. "To attract foreign capital, one must guarantee it free exit from the country." This principle, he said, will guide his entire policy.

"Poland is a country of 28,000,000 inhabitants with very interesting prospects in internal markets. As regards exports, Lodz is already exporting 30 per cent. of her textile production. The area of cultivated land has increased 22 per cent. since last year. The immense Eastern Provinces, which two years ago were still ravaged by war, now have good crops and are progressing rapidly.. A bright future is indicated."

The editor of the Journal de Pologne was impressed by the sound judgment of the new Minister of Finance, and declared it his belief the Minister was a sincere and capable man, well fitted for the duties of his important position.

THINGS SAID ABOUT POLAND IN U. S. PRESS

Comment on Children's Gratitude, Crop Outlook and Industrial Improvement

From The New Britain Herald, August 7, 1922.

Poland's Acknowledgement

The children of Poland are grateful for the help given them by America in time of distress. The adults of Poland who are in authority wished to express that gratitude fittingly. The chief of state, members of the Polish parliament and cabinet, the Protestant clergy and Jewish Rabbis, students and professors and many others wrote words for the children in a great book of parchment which contained the actual names of scores of thousands of Polish children. The book of acknowledgment is to be sent to America, addressed to Herbert Hoover whose name stands for American generosity and humanity across the water.

The book has been characterized as one of the most remarkable ever made in Europe. Its significance cannot be over-estimated. Those children will never forget America. When they grow to manhood and womanhood and assume places of prominence, some of them, in that land, they will still remember the acts of Americans, through Herbert Hoover, which inspired the writing of their names in that book.

And Americans will remember Poland and that book—the most graceful, most honest compliment perhaps this country and its people ever received.

From The Paterson Call, August 3, 1922.

Example for Others

At peace with all of her neighbors, Poland is proving that she can support herself. A year ago the announcement that the country would raise enough cereal foods to meet the home demand came as a surprise to Americans interested in her welfare. This year, Warsaw reports, the crop outlook is so promising that the Poles will not only be able to supply their own needs, but to export approximately twenty thousand carloads of produce.

Soon after the Reds were defeated before Warsaw in 1920 the government began co-operating with the farmers in the reclamation of the devastated lands. It has since furnished motor and hand plows, seed and horses in quantity and has intelligently extended money credits. The cultivated area has increased rapidly. In 1921 it was 1,700,000 acres larger than in 1920. Now it is twenty-four per cent. greater than it was a year ago, and one has to travel far to find idle fields of any size. The Polish farmers have applied themselves with fierce energy to restore production, and the crops, nearly ready for the harvest, are eloquent tribute to their labors.

What they are doing for Poland's progress should constitute an inspiring example not only to their neighbors, but to all nations wherein the spirit of hard work has been lagging of late.

From The Detroit News, August 8, 1922.

Just Give the Poles a Fair Chance

. . . It is not without significance that a trainload of American automobile tires recently was loaded on shipboard for Poland. It is not of mere passing interest that Poland is likely to become the grand railway junction for the continent, and that building of roads, purchase of locomotives and other equipment and training of executives were advanced beyond the stage of casual planning.

Poland's strides, while her government remained at work, were prodigious and compared favorably with the hard work of Czecho-Slovakia, and with greater possibilities. Poland adopted a budget, forced her expenses down and her crops up; in the latter she is producing five per centum of the world's grain output, perhaps eight per centum; it increases yearly. . . .

POLAND TO EXPORT A MILLION GEESE

Will Ship Large Quantities During Next Three Months —Needs Refrigerator Cars

Poland will export over one million geese in the three months from August 15th to November 15th, according to an estimate of the Kurjer Polski of Warsaw. Before the war the export of geese was an important industry in the various parts of Poland. Though there were no complete statistics on the number of geese raised in the three partitioned portions of Poland, it is estimated that approximately 8,000,000 geese were raised annually. About one-half of these were exported to Germany each year.

During the war years, only a small per cent. of the normal number of geese were raised, but since the end of hostilities in 1920 considerable improvement has been shown, and during 1921 about 1,500,000 live geese were exported for the most part to Germany.

Need Refrigerator Cars

Owing to the lack of refrigerator cars on the Polish railways, nearly all of the geese have had to be shipped live, though arrangements are now being made for refrigeration plants and cars which will make it possible for Poland to export dressed geese to the number of about 200,000 from November 15th to the end of the present year. Dutch and Danish merchants are developing an important trade in Polish geese. It is their practice to import from Poland live geese and to dress them and reship them from Holland and Denmark to other parts of the Continent.

POLISH STUDENTS TO STUDY CO-OPERATIVES

Instruction in the conduct of co-operative stores is being offered Polish students by the University of Cracow. The popularity of co-operatively conducted businesses is constantly increasing in Poland, and, as a consequence, the University of Cracow authorities prepared a course of studies for the special benefit of persons interested in establishing and conducting co-operative stores. The first students to complete the co-operative studies were graduated last month when fifty-two were given degrees certifying to their ability to conduct co-operative, credit or other trading institutions.

At a recent conference of professors of the Cracow University, which was attended by Dr. Nowak, the new Polish Prime Minister, who served as president of the University until called upon to form a new government, plans were discussed for extending the scope of the studies in connection with the co-operatives, to include agricultural subjects.

BRING IN GUSHER IN BORYSLAW DISTRICT

An oil gusher was recently brought in in the Boryslaw district of Poland, where the drilling of a new well was suddenly interrupted by an eruption of such violence that much of the apparatus was destroyed. The production of the well is about 300 tons of petroleum daily, and about 130 cubic meters of gas per minute. This is equivalent to approximately 20 per cent. of the petroleum production of the whole Boryslaw district, and 25 per cent. of the gas production. The new well, though the most productive in the region at present, has occasioned but little surprise among many oil experts who have insisted that there was still much unexploited oil wealth in the Boryslaw district.

STATE SCHOOL OF HYGIENE IN POLAND

Rockefeller Foundation Aids In Construction and Equipment of Institutions

With the financial assistance of the International Health Office of the Rockefeller Foundation, the Polish Government is engaged in the construction and equipment of a State School of Hygiene. The Polish Ministry of Public Health, conscious of the dearth of a trained hygienic personnel with which to conduct its duties more efficiently, turned to the Rockefeller Foundation several months ago.

Conferences were arranged in Warsaw between representatives of the Polish Government and representatives of the Foundation and the plans of the Minister of Health for the erection of a State School were approved. A sum of $212,000 was assigned for building and equipping the school.

American Scholarships

It was as an outgrowth of this plan that arrangements were recently made for sending six Polish medical students to the United States for expert training in medicine and sanitation. According to the present plan, the Rockefeller Foundation will make it possible for Poland to send six students to America each year. The beneficiaries of these scholarships are expected to remain in the State Health Service and they will be appointed directors of departments in the State School of Hygiene.

TO EXPORT 12,000,000 TONS COAL ANNUALLY

The Polish Ministers of Finance and Industry and Commerce, have issued orders abolishing all restrictions in connection with the shipment of coal from Polish Silesia to other parts of the Polish State. These restrictions were intended only to limit the amount of coal during the period when products received from Upper Silesia were still classed as imports.

The Ministries also have removed all restrictions against the export of coal from Poland. It is estimated that approximately 12,000,000 tons of coal will be exported from Poland annually.

65,000 POSTAL BANK DEPOSITORS IN POLAND

The Polish Post Office Administration has now completed arrangements in every voyvodship of the nation for the acceptance of postal savings accounts. With the establishment of this system in Poznania and Pomerania it has become possible for a holder of a postal savings deposit book to deposit and draw out money at any post office in Poland.

The Polish Postal Savings Bank has over 65,000 depositors, whose total savings to date are in excess of 5,000,000,000 marks.

NEW DEPARTMENT FOR OIL INDUSTRY

The Polish Ministry of Industry and Commerce has created a new oil department, which will confine its activities entirely to the development of Poland's oil and affiliated industries. The work of the new department will, among other things, embrace all matters connected with the economic policies of the oil industry, and in particular, with leasing oil areas, issuing permits for the export of petroleum, etc.

POLISH CROP AREAS APPROACHING NORMAL

Rye and Barley 91 Per Cent. of 1913, Oats, 88 Per Cent., Wheat 73 Per Cent.

Approximately 90 per cent. as great an area was devoted to grain in Poland this year as in normal pre-war years, according to recent statistics gathered by the Kurjer Polski of Warsaw. The paper regards this condition as indicating a rapid return towards a pre-war status, for, as it points out, the war damages were of such a nature that large areas were reclaimed only with the greatest difficulty.

The area sown to rye in 1922 is 91 per cent. as great as that of 1913; of barley, 91 per cent., and oats, 88 per cent. The area sown to wheat is 73 per cent. as great as in 1913.

Yield Per Acre

Estimates of the 1922 grain crops show that the per acre yield of wheat will be approximately eight bushels per acre; of rye, nine bushels per acre; barley, eleven bushels per acre, and oats, fifteen bushels per acre. That agriculture is being conducted under a considerable handicap in Poland is seen by comparing the per acre grain yield with the recent yields in the United States. For instance, the average production of wheat per acre in the United States has recently been from 12 to 17 bushel per acre; of rye, 12 to 15 bushels per acre; barley, 15 to 20 bushels per acre; and oats from 20 to 30 bushels per acre.

Increased Acreage

Though the yield per acre will be slightly less for wheat, rye and barley than last year, the increased acreage devoted to these crops will insure a considerably greater total production. It is estimated that there will be at least one million more tons of wheat and of rye this year than last year, and that the quantity of both barley and oats produced this year will exceed the 1921 figures by 750,000 tons.

This increase in production will ensure Poland not only with enough grain for home consumption but with a surplus for export. This favorable condition in the quantity of grain products has already been evidenced in lower prices, particularly in Poznania.

PENSIONS FOR "VETS" OF 1831, 1848, 1863

The re-establishment of Poland has made it possible for the nation to give financial assistance to the veterans of the Polish national uprisings of 1831, 1848 and 1863. Owing to the failure, or, at most, limited success of these uprisings, the participants naturally had no government to turn to before the re-establishment of the present Polish State in 1918.

By virtue of a recent order of the Polish Government, a commission composed of the representatives of the Ministries of War, Finance and Labor, together with six veterans of the famous uprisings, has been formed to administer the pensions.

The inclusion of veterans of the uprising of 1831 is more than a mere technicality, for, according to Warsaw newspapers, there are several survivors who participated in the disturbances of that year, as well as several widows of 1831 veterans.

110 WOMEN TO 100 MEN IN POLAND

Proportion of Women Greatest in Large Cities—Warsaw 121 to 100

There are approximately 110 women to every 100 men in Poland, according to figures given out by the Polish Chief Statistical Office which is engaged in making an analysis of the 1921 census.

In the larger cities the proportion of women to men is even greater. Of the total population of Warsaw, 931,176, there were 508,933 women to 422'243 men, or 121 women to every 100 men. In Cracow, with a total population of 183,751, there are 100,324 women and 83,427 men, or 120 women to every 100 men. In the Polesia and Volhynia voyvodships, on the other hand, there are only 106 women to every 100 men. In Poznan there are 114 women to every 100 men. In the remaining voyvodships the number of women for each 100 men varies from 108 to 110.

Cracow Statistics

The Chief Statistical Office has completed its tabulations of the census for the city of Cracow. It has found that of the 183,751 inhabitants, there are 138,231 Christians and 45,520 Jews. Of the total population, 154,592 gave Polish as their nationality.

Other statistics concerning Cracow reveal, according to the Bureau's statement, that there are in the city, 5,455 real property estates, approximately 40,000 homes, approximately 7,500 apartment houses with accommodations for at least two families each and over 46,000 commercial enterprises.

MINISTER NOWAK OUTLINES PROGRAM

Discusses Finances, Foreign Relations and Boundaries—Elections Most Important

The attitude of Poland's new Cabinet toward the important problems now confronting the nation was outlined by Prime Minister Juljan Nowak in an address before the Polish Parliament on August 3rd, a few days after the formation of the new Ministry. Among the matters discussed were questions of State finance, economy, costs of living, foreign policy, Poland's peaceful attitude, Eastern Galicia, Wilno, national minorities, the forthcoming elections and the attitude of the new Cabinet toward the Parliament.

In beginning his speech, Prime Minister Nowak stated that he would give but a brief outline, for he regarded acts of greater importance than words and would allow the activities of the newly formed government to speak for themselves.

Financial Problem

The problem of State finances, he said, would be for this Cabinet, as it was for previous Governments, a matter of the greatest concern. While the Government was anxious to establish and utilize efficient State machinery for the collection of taxes, it was well realized that there existed also the danger of too heavy taxes. Consequently, the Government would attempt to adjust the delicate problem and, while attempting to avoid too great exactions, nevertheless obtain sufficient funds for the maintenance of the State, without interfering with production. It will be the Government's aim to establish good credit and to obtain funds in this way so as to lessen the burden on the people and on the Treasury, especially for expenses which are not of a current nature.

State Economy

The Prime Minister said that the new Government fully appreciated the importance of rigid State economies, but that it also recognized the fact that the economies must not be allowed to injure the life of the State. Inasmuch as many important matters are of such a nature that to interfere with their development would be to hinder the national development, the financial program would of necessity take into consideration this situation. The Prime Minister said that the Minister of Finance would present a detailed financial program to Parliament in September.

The High Cost of Living

Post-war conditions have been of such a nature that costs of living have uninterruptedly continued to increase. That this was not a matter which could be solved separately was recognized by the new Ministry, the Premier said, and consequently every effort would be made to study the problem of living costs in relation to other economic problems. The new Ministry, he emphasized, in no way under-estimated the importance of this problem.

Foreign Policy

Poland's foreign policy is simple. Poland wishes to live in peace, to work and to be useful both at home and abroad, said the Minister, but at the same time it is necessary that just boundaries be maintained and that no part of the nation be taken away. It will be Poland's aim to remain on terms of hearty friendship with France; to maintain an alliance with Rumania and an understanding with the Baltic States, whose interests are similar to those of Poland; and to maintain good, neighborly relations with Czecho-Slovakia and the Little Entente.

Poland is convinced that the countries which participated in the great war on the Allied side and which restored Poland—America, England, Japan, Italy, etc.—are favorably disposed toward Poland and will continue to understand the needs of the reborn nation. It will be Poland's aim to establish even closer relations with these countries.

Poland wishes to live on the very best terms with her neighbors. The progress of negotiations recently begun with Germany indicate a successful outcome. Poland would welcome better relations with Russia and the Ukraine, based on strict adherence to the Peace Treaty. Every expression of peaceful intentions on the part of these countries meets with favor in Poland.

Desire for Peace

Poland desires peace with a sincerity that permits of no doubt. Poland has no war intentions whatever, but no country is more called upon to participate in the economic reconstruction of the East than is Poland.

A fable exists throughout the world of Polish aggressiveness. It originated apparently from the fact that Poland for a long time was not in a position to defend herself and was compelled to accept all attacks. Even the protests and the cries of pain were charged against Poland. The world has long since grown accustomed to Poland's lack of defense. It must now accustom itself to the fact that Poland is free and independent. While recognizing the independence of other nations, Poland must also be ready to defend its own restored independence to the very last.

Eastern Galicia

The Prime Minister emphasized the importance of a definite settlement in regard to Eastern Galician questions. He referred to the resolution of the Parliament of July 26th, in which the Government was called upon to submit a program of home rule legislation for voyvodships having a mixed population. The resolution, which pertained above all to Eastern Galicia, met with the Prime Ministers' approval and he gave assurances of government action.

Wilno

While the Wilno question had already been definitely settled and it was now merely a matter of realizing the full results of the settlement, the Government appreciated the fact that relations with Lithuania must be treated patiently, but nevertheless in strict accord with Poland's rights.

National Minorities

In the Polish Constitution national minorities are assured all rights. The Government hoped, said the Prime Minister, that the minorities would also feel completely at home, nationally and culturally.

The Elections

The forthcoming elections, said the Prime Minister, constitute the most important problem confronting the present Government. The Cabinet, he said, will conduct the elections strictly in the interests of the State in a non-partisan manner, without a trace of political partiality. Every citizen will be assured freedom of voice, and all excesses, no matter from what sources, will be stopped.

Relation to Parliament

In his conclusion, Prime Minister Nowak emphasized the fact that the present Government was of a temporary nature. It was appreciated that it was not a parliamentary government, but since a parliamentary government could not be effected at the present time and as a government was needed, therefore, he said, the present government had the right to ask the parliament to lend its full support which was indispensable in settling State questions.

The Minister said he had not touched upon many important problems because he had desired to concentrate on those which were of first importance. After the elections the new government then formed would have ample time to express itself regarding other important problems which, though important, were not as urgent as those he had touched upon.

NEW PRIME MINISTER AN AUTHOR OF NOTE

Dr. Nowak Long a Professor of Bacteriology—Active in Civic Affairs

Poland's new Prime Minister, Dr. Juljan Nowak, has published more than forty books on subjects relating to bacteriology and veterinary science, according to the Kurjer Poranny, of Warsaw. He has been a professor of bacteriology and veterinary science in the University of Cracow over twenty-five years. In 1921 he was elected Rector, or President, of the University of Cracow, to which office he was re-elected in June of this year.

Studied in Paris

A graduate of the University of Cracow, he supplemented his training with graduate study in Vienna and Paris, where he specialized in the study of bacteriology. It was upon his return from Paris that he was named a professor at the University of Cracow. In 1900 he was elected President of the Cracow Medical Society and was largely responsible for the erection of the Society's excellent building. For many years he has taken an interest in civic affairs and in 1914 was elected vice-president of the Cracow City Council. During the World War, he directed, for a time, the Galician work of reconstruction, following the campaigns of 1915. He has taken an active interest in agricultural and industrial problems and long served as vice-president of an important agricultural company in Galicia.

GRANT CROP RIGHTS TO FRONTIER FARMERS

Will Not Lose Harvests Even Though Boundary Traverses Their Land

Farmers along the Polish-Russian frontier, whose land is traversed by the new frontier, or who are still uninformed as to the exact location of the ultimate frontier, were until recently much concerned regarding their liberty of action in regard to harvesting their crops. Their fears have now been put to rest by the consummation of an agreement between the Polish and the Russian members of the Mixed Boundary Commission.

The agreement provides that Polish citizens who own land situated on the Soviet side of the new frontier may bring their harvests to the Polish side, and vice versa, that the Soviet crops on the Polish side may be taken back across the frontier. Provision is also made that in cases where the present agreement is, for one reason or another, violated, that the governments will make good to the individual property owners their losses in kind.

The Mixed Boundary Commission, whose chief duty is the definite determination of the Polish-Russian frontier, has had to devote no little attention to questions similar to this one. The present agreement, however, is the first one which directly affects harvests and its conclusion was welcomed by farmers along the whole frontier from the Dniester to the Dzwinsk.

POLISH ELECTIONS SET FOR NOVEMBER

Will Name 444 Deputies and 111 Senators in First Regular Vote

The first regular parliamentary elections in reborn Poland will be held in November, according to the decision reached by the present provisional Parliament. The election of members of the Lower House (Sejm) will be held on November 5th, while Senators will be chosen one week later on November 12th.

The electoral ordinance which was recently adopted provides for a Lower House of 444 members and for a Senate of 111 members.

The State has been divided, for the purposes of the election, into 64 parliamentary districts and 17 senatorial districts. The number of deputies from each district will vary from four to sixteen, depending on the population. There will be one deputy for approximately every 63,000 inhabitants.

State and District Lists

The method by which deputies are to be chosen is set forth in great detail in the electoral bill. Of the total number of 444 deputies, 372 are to be chosen from local electoral lists, while the remaining 72 are to be chosen from State lists. In order that a party be entitled to name members from the State lists, it must have won seats in the Parliament in at least six local districts.

In practice the mandates will be distributed as follows: Suppose that in a district in which six deputies are to be chosen from the district lists, the five parties polling the largest number of votes obtain the following totals: Party A, 30,000 votes; Party B, 20,000 votes; Party C, 10,000 votes; Party D. 8,000 votes, and Party E, 5,000 votes. Party A would be entitled to three deputies, Party B to two, Party C to one, while the remaining parties would fail of representation.

Division of State Mandates

The 72 deputies who are chosen from the State lists will be divided among the various parties in proportion to the number of seats they win on the district lists. For sake of simplicity let us assume that the 372 seats are divided among only four parties, party A winning 196, party B 124 seats, and parties C and D each 31 seats. Then Party A, having won half of the district mandates, would be accorded 36, or one-half of the State mandates, Party B would receive 24 State mandates, and Parties C and D each six State mandates.

It is thought that the result will be the elimination from Parliament of a number of the small parties, which. not strong enough to carry out a constructive program, have nevertheless been strong enough to obstruct legislation. The smaller parties will consequently be compelled to affiliate with the stronger groups and thus make possible the development of two or three strong parties instead of the many less representative parties.

Five-Year Terms

The Polish Constitution provides that deputies and senators be elected for terms of five years to be counted from the day of the opening session of Parliament. Candidates for the office of senator must be at least forty years of age, while candidates for the Chamber must be at least twenty-five.

All Polish citizens without distinction of sex are entitled to the ballot. All citizens who are at least twenty-one years of age are permitted to vote for members of the Lower House, while the right to vote for Senators is restricted to voters who are at least thirty years of age.

Of the 111 senators, 93 are to be chosen from the district lists and 18 from the State lists. The electoral bill provides for a maximum of 100 candidates for the Lower House on the State lists and 25 candidates for the Senate.

DANZIG BECOMING IMMIGRATION CENTER

Deputy Polish Commissioner General Describes Developments in Free City

The Free City of Danzig is rapidly becoming the clearing house for emigrants from Central European countries to North and South America and for immigrants returning to Central and Eastern Europe from the United States and other countries, according to Dr. Mecislas J. T. Marchlewski, Deputy Polish Commissioner General of Danzig, who is returning to Poland on the Latvia after a short stay in the United States, during which time he made a study of immigration problems.

In order to facilitate the handling of the tens of thousands of emigrants and immigrants passing through the Free City, a company for conducting emigration and re-emigration camps in Danzig is organizing now with the approval of both Polish and Free City authorities.

Similar to Ellis Island

The society is constructing a "travelers' camp" which will afford facilities similar to those of Ellis Island except that, in the case of the Danzig camp, there will be no compulsion to pass through the camp, with the exception of passport and tariff formalities. Its services, however, will be of such a nature that travelers, who have in the past encountered many difficulties, will find passing through Danzig to be no longer a dreaded hardship. Owing to the sudden increase of emigration through Danzig, the city's facilities were so taxed that travelers, especially inexperienced travelers, suffered unnecessary hardships.

The society's camp will provide accommodations for travelers who are obliged to wait in the Free City for a number of days, as well as for those who pass directly through. Not only will they be housed, but they will be given medical attention and will be given detailed information in order to enable them to expedite their compliance with visa and other regulations. The need for such an organization became increasingly apparent when travelers returning to Central Europe landed in Danzig and were unable to turn to any governmental or private agency for directions. Similarly, emigrants from Poland and other countries, arriving in Danzig to embark for foreign countries, were left to shift for themselves. This condition was, in part, an outgrowth of Danzig's suddenly becoming an important embarkation port.

According to present plans, the society will be able to provide facilities for about one hundred thousand travelers annually.

Gradual Improvement

Dr. Marchlewski, in a statement made just previous to his departure, outlined the present situation in the Free City. He explained that transportation conditions in the Free City are being gradually improved and that since Poland has taken over the administration of the railways within the territory of the Free City, good service between Warsaw and other points in Poland and the seaport has been established.

Owing to the fact that both Poland and the Free City share the administration of the port, many difficulties still remain. Both the Poles and the Danzigers are anxious to co-operate. The latter have shown a more marked tendency toward co-operation since the Upper Silesian settlement when Poland was economically strengthened by the addition of the coal region.

The Polish Representation in Danzig is headed by Commissioner General Leon Plucinski. This Commission combines diplomatic, consular and administrative functions. Dr. Marchlewski is chief assistant to the Commissioner-General.

POLAND PROTESTS TO LEAGUE COUNCIL

Minister of Foreign Affairs Narutowicz has addressed a note to the Council of the League of Nations citing numerous acts of violence on the part of Lithuanian bands, as well as by disguised soldiers against the residents of the neutral zone between Wilno and Lithuania and of Polish territory. The Polish Government, he said, adheres to its pacific policies in abstaining from all repressions but protests energetically against the violences carried out with the object of provoking Poland. Poland calls the attention of the Council of the League of Nations to the urgent necessity of carrying out the decisions of the Council reached on May 17th on the subject of the definite settlement of the neutral zone between Wilno and Lithuania.

ELECTION FREEDOM TO BE ASSURED

The Polish Minister of Justice, Professor Makowski, has sent out a circular to state attorneys throughout the nation instructing them to be particularly observant in regard to freedom of action in connection with the forthcoming election and to bring before the courts of law all who attempt to interfere with such freedom.

TIMES CORRESPONDENT REPORTS ON SILESIA

"Is Gradually Beginning To Recover from Shock of Being Cut in Two," He Says

From The Times, London, Aug. 7, 1922

Upper Silesia Today

Katowice—Upper Silesia is gradually beginning to recover from the shock of being cut in two. The burst of acute national consciousness, which set the Germans driving the Poles out of the German half, and the Poles driving the Germans out of the Polish half immediately after the Allied troops withdrew, has now more or less subsided.

Genuine efforts are being made on both sides to induce the expelled ones to return, for they include a very large number of skilled German workmen, on the one side, and Polish farm laborers on the other, who are badly wanted for their particular jobs. As regards conditions in the part which the Poles have taken over, the general opinion seems to be that they might have been a good deal worse. The Germans themselves bear witness to the energy of the Polish police and gendarmerie in establishing order, and it must be said that the latter look a very alert and workmanlike lot of men. The railway traffic is still in a bad mess, but it is getting better. There are plenty of difficulties which it will take time to adjust. The organization of the food supply from the Polish interior, and experience in managing the railway traffic, which the frontier has made doubly intricate, will come only in time.

The frontier at present provides plenty of absurdities. There are cases of letters from one Polish commune to another which have to cross the frontier into Germany, and come back again, or of telephone calls between two German subscribers having to go through a Polish exchange. These are matters for organization and adjustment. Only time and good will are required; and the good will is there. There is not the slightest doubt that both the German and Polish authorities are doing their level best to make the new conditions work. Their own interests lie so much in one another's hands that they cannot afford to be anything else than accommodating. To take one example only. Beuthen (a German town) has its water supply in Poland. Konigshutte, which is now in Poland, and is called Krolewska Huta, has its water supply in Germany. Each can starve the other if it wants to, but it does not pay.

At the Frontier

Considering what a lot of fuss has been made over it, the new frontier is not a very formidable obstacle to meet. I strolled out of Beuthen—now the last town in Germany—to see what it looked like. A few hundred yards out on the Konigshutte road I found a little wooden hut, like the average pavillion on a village cricket-ground. On a bench in front of it sat two German customs officers kicking their heels and discussing whose turn it was to fetch the beer.

A little way away from the road what appeared to be a broomstick with a wisp of hay wrapped around it stood in the middle of a cornfield; farther in the distance appeared another. This was the frontier. A quarter of a mile away arose the buildings and revolving wheels of a colliery shaft. That was Poland. The colliers from that

mine all live in Beuthen, and cross the frontier every day to go to and from their work. It does not worry them much. For the present the identification cards issued by the Inter-Allied Commission serve as passports, and in time every native of the district will be given a card entitling him to cross the frontier at any point.

As it is, the examination at the barrier is purely perfunctory. While I was waiting there three trams came by. They were all full of people, for the tramway system touches practically every village in the industrial area, and is easily the handiest and cheapest means of locomotion. One passport was examined in each tram, and the time wasted was about two and a half minutes.

It is impossible that it should be otherwise. To take Beuthen alone, one of the industrial five towns of Upper Silesia. Seven main roads run out of it, and six of these cross the frontier. Every one of them carries a tramway besides its carriage traffic and foot passengers, and there are people going to and fro all day and night. If the frontier meant a wait of more than a few minutes for anyone, work simply could not go on. . . .

Of course, it is far too early to pass judgment on the state of affairs which the new frontier has created. The Geneva Convention has done its best to leave conditions for the industrial enterprises on the Polish side of the frontier the same as they were before. Nevertheless, things will be very much changed, and they will have to adapt themselves to the new conditions as best they can. Beyond question they will have heavy losses, but Poland has no interest in letting them decline, and it is reasonable to suppose that the Polish Government will do everything it can to adapt the customs tariff to their needs. On the other hand, they will have a new market in Poland which is capable of great development. The members of the Mining and Foundry Association know all about that, and will certainly make the best they can of it. In five years we shall have an inkling of what the result will be.

POLAND TO CONTINUE PEACEFUL POLICY

(Pat. By Cable to the Polish Bureau of Information)

The Foreign Minister of Poland, Mr. Gabryel Narutowicz, has received representatives of the press and declared to them that Poland will fully continue without any change whatever her peaceful policy based on existing treaties, accords and alliances.

APPOINTS MINISTER OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

Professor Casimir Kumaniecki of the University of Cracow has been appointed Minister of Religions and Public Instruction. In the preceding Cabinet the Prime Minister himself had held that post.

PLAN ADJUSTMENT OF RATES TARIFF

Minister of Finance Jastrzebski is preparing a list of articles of merchandise upon which supplementary duties will be imposed owing to the low rate of Polish exchange. The new list will be somewhat larger than that actually in force now, despite the fact that certain articles will be exempted either partially or totally from import duties.

Minister of Finance Jastrzebski has authorized the principal Polish customs offices to grant complete freedom of entry to all private gift packages from America containing clothes, shoes and other articles in small quantities.

LARGE SHIPMENTS OF CATTLE TO SILESIA

The natural dependence of Polish Silesia upon Poland for food products has already been demonstrated since the recent division of Upper Silesia between Poland and Germany. Cattle, hogs and sheep are being shipped in large quantities from Northern and Eastern Poland to the coal mining regions of Silesia. This traffic has become so important that special regulations have become necessary concerning routes of shipments, etc.

LOCAL PARLIAMENT IN POLISH SILESIA

To Have 48 Members, or One for Each 25,000 Inhabitants

Polish Silesia, which, in accordance with the guaranties made before the plebiscite of 1921, is to enjoy a certain measure of local autonomy, will soon have a parliament of its own. Elections are to be held on September 24th according to the plans announced by the temporary voyvodship council following a recent meeting.

The elections will be conducted on much the same basis as the Polish parliamentary elections. The Silesian territory has been divided into three electoral districts. The first will embrace Teshen, Bielsk city and province, Pless and Rybnik, and will have 18 mandates. The second district will include Katowice city and province and the province of Ruda, with a total of 15 mandates. The third district will include Krolewska Huta, Lubliniec, Swietochowice, Tarnowskie Gory, with a total of 15 mandates.

There will be one representative in the local parliament for approximately every 25,000 inhabitants. Confirmation of the plans by the Polish Council of Ministers is a pre-requisite.

REPORT PROGRESS ON WIRELESS STATIONS

Direct Communication Between Poland and the U. S. Possible Soon

Warsaw newspapers report that rapid progress is being made in the construction of both sending and receiving wireless stations near the Polish capital which will make possible direct communication between Poland and the United States.

The receiving station, which is being erected near the town of Grodzisko, some 20 miles from the sending station, will be completed in October of the present year, according to the newspaper reports.

Large Sending Station

The sending station, which will be one of the largest in Europe, is being erected about five miles from Warsaw. There will be ten towers, each 123 meters in height. The towers will be similar to the style of the Eiffel Tower in Paris. Practically all of the apparatus and material has been shipped from the United States to Danzig, from which place much of it has already been forwarded to the site of the plant. It is expected that at least five of the towers will be completed by the end of the year, and that the plant will be in operation, at least to a limited extent, not later than March 1923.

The erection of the station is in the hands of the Radio Corporation of America. This company will set aside one of its stations in the United States for handling telegraphic communications to and from Poland. The Radio Corporation is working in cooperation with the Polish Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs and it is under the supervision of the latter that the station in Warsaw will be conducted after its completion.

Need for Direct Communication

The Polish Government, shortly after its formation in the winter of 1918-19, realized that direct communi-

cation with the United States was absolutely essential. Owing to the poor telegraphic facilities between Warsaw and Western Europe, it was decided that the surest way of affording unhampered service with the United States, as well as with France and England, would be by wireless, and the completion of arrangements for the erection of one of Europe's largest wireless stations is regarded as one of the most important accomplishments of the Polish Government.

WILNO UNIONS FAVOR FREEDOM FOR SCHOOLS

Delegates of the Professional Unions of the Wilno area at a recent convention adopted resolutions in favor of granting the fullest educational rights to national minorities within the Wilno area.

The convention demanded that additional elementary, secular, compulsory and free schools be established as soon as possible and that all State elementary schools for national minorities be conducted in the mother tongue of the individuals involved, but that the concurrent study of Polish should be obligatory.

The convention was attended by 134 delegates of various unions. The resolutions concerning educational matters were adopted unanimously.

POLISH LEGION SOLDIERS RETURN

Over one thousand Polish-Americans who fought in France and later in Poland under the command of General Jozef Haller, returned to the United States recently.

Members of the Polish Legion, as the Haller Army was known, have been returned to America from time to time for the past three years and with the arrival of the present contingents, the last of the soldiers, with the exception of those who chose to be demobilized in Poland and to remain there, will have been returned.

ROAD IMPROVEMENT ADVOCATED IN POLAND

Warsaw Newspaper Urges Government to Improve Trade Arteries

Improvement of State and local roads throughout Poland is regarded by the Rzeczpospolita, Warsaw, as one of the more important problems now confronting the country. In a review of the present situation, the paper states that there are now in Poland approximately 10,000 miles of State highways, approximately 10,000 miles of voyvodship roads, about 12,000 miles of provincial roads and about 20,000 miles of communal roads. These divisions are of an administrative nature, though in most cases the State and voyvodship roads are the more important highways.

Money is Needed

The Rzeczpospolita points out in its discussion that the Central Government already possesses all legal rights to proceed with the improvement of all of the nation's roads. The chief difficulty, however, is of a financial nature. Money is needed for both the improvement and upkeep of the road system.

Lacking means to improve the roads throughout the nation at once, the Government is advised to concentrate its efforts on improving the leading trade arteries and especially the network of roads about the larger cities. An expensive, but also essential, feature of the work is the reconstruction of bridges, many of which were destroyed during the war and others of which are in need of repair.

HATS EXPORTED TO BALKANS AND UKRAINE

Buyers from the Ukraine and Balkan States have recently placed large orders with Polish hat manufacturers. A representative of the Ukrainian company "Wniesztorg" has placed an order for hats to the value of 10,000 gold rubles with a Warsaw manufacturer, the hats being purchased for sale at the Nizni Nowgorod Fair in Russia.

In the Balkan States, felt hats manufactured in Poland are becoming increasingly popular and are competing successfully with Italian hats, heretofore widely sold throughout the Balkans. The low rate of exchange of the Polish mark has tended to give the Polish manufacturers an advantage over the Italian manufacturers.

WOMEN OF POLAND PROTEST HIGH PRICES

The women of Poland have demanded the strict enforcement of all statutes formulated by the government for the purpose of fighting the high cost of living. They are demanding not only that the constant increase in prices be brought to an end, but that a general cut be made in the prices of necessities.

Five large women's organizations are sponsors of the protest. These are the Women's Catholic Union, which has fifty-one clubs and 6,000 members; the Union of Working Women, with seventy-one clubs and 11,000 members; the Union of Polish Young Women, with 156 clubs and 13,500 members, and the Women's National Organization and the Women's Mutual Help Organization.

POLAND DEVELOPING MERCHANT MARINE

Government Interested in Increasing Tonnage — Naval Training School Established

The Polish Government is taking active steps to develop a Polish Merchant Marine. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs recenty gave out a list of the ships that are registered with the Merchant Marine section of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, and appended the information that the Government is interested in increasing the tonnage of the Polish Merchant Fleet. The Polish Government possesses two ships, the "Lwow," a school ship, and the steamer "Kaszuba." In addition there are registered with the Polish Government the following ships: Wisla, Wawel, Gazolina, Mira, Polonja and Hanoment.

Naval Training School

For the purpose of training officers and mechanics for the Polish commercial fleet, the Ministry of Industry and Commerce has established a naval training school in Tczew. The school has two principal departments: navigation and mechanical engineering. The courses are conducted over a period of three years, during which time the students are to spend fifteen months in actual navigation, either on the school ship "Lwow," or on other government or private ships chosen for the purpose.

40 Candidates to be Accepted

Candidates for admission to the school must have attended Polish State

secondary schools for at least six years, and have passed rigid physical examinations. Candidates must be between 16 and 18 years of age when entering the school, though in special cases those over 18 may be accepted for good cause. Graduates of the school will be given State degrees certifying to their ability as navigation or mechanical officers, according to the course of study pursued.

In 1922, twenty students will be accepted in each of the two departments of the school.

RATIFY FOUR MORE TRADE AGREEMENTS

Poland has ratified four additional trade agreements that have recently been negotiated with other European countries. The latest agreements to receive the approval of the Polish Parliament were those negotiated with Rumania, Italy, Switzerland and Germany. The German agreement pertains particularly to boundary problems.

INDEX

(*Index continued from inside Front Cover*)

WEEKLY NEWS RELEASE, August 9, 1922

Express Confidence in Premier Nowak 209
Cross Awarded French Ambassador 210
77 Per Cent. of Levy Collected 210
Tax Exemptions for New Homes Asked 210
Work on Warsaw R. R. Station Progressing 210
Technical Adviser to Poland Ends Mission 211
Revival of Sport in Polish Silesia 211
Report Good Crop Outlook in Poland 212
Teachers Appeal for More Schools 212
Rowing Association's 40th Anniversary 212
Plan Treaties with Denmark and Norway 212
Rebuilding Roads and Waterways 213
Local Libraries Popular in Poland 213
Agricultural Fair Held in Lublin 214

WEEKLY NEWS RELEASE, August 16, 1922

Minister of Finance Outlines Program 215
Things Said About Poland in U. S. Press 216
Poland to Export a Million Geese 217
Polish Students to Study Co-operatives 217
Bring in Gusher in Boryslaw District 217
State School of Hygiene in Poland 218
To Export 12,000,000 Tons of Coal Annually 218
65,000 Postal Bank Depositors in Poland 218
New Department for Oil Industry 218
Polish Crop Areas Approaching Normal 219
Pensions for Veterans of 1831, 1848 and 1863 219
110 Women to 100 Men in Poland 220

WEEKLY NEWS RELEASE, August 23, 1922

Minister Nowak Outlines Program 221
New Prime Minister and Author of Note 223
Grant Crop Rights to Frontier Farmers 223
Polish Elections Set for November 224
Danzig Becoming Immigration Center 225
Poland Protests to League Council 226
Election Freedom to be Assured 226

WEEKLY NEWS RELEASE, August 30, 1922

Times Correspondent Reports on Silesia 227
Poland to Continue Peaceful Policy 228
Appoints Minister of Public Instruction 228
Plan Adjustment of Rates Tariff 228
Large Shipments of Cattle to Silesia 229
Local Parliament in Polish Silesia 229
Report Progress on Wireless Stations 229
Wilno Unions Favor Freedom for Schools 230
Polish Legion Soldiers Return 230
Road Improvement Advocated in Poland 230
Hats Exported to Balkans and Ukraine 231
Women of Poland Protest High Prices 231
Poland Developing Merchant Marine 231
Ratify Four More Trade Agreements 232

POLAND

POLAND TODAY	
Area	(Sq. miles) 155,000
Population	(About) 28,000,000
Capital	Warsaw
Chief of State	Marshal Jozef Pilsudski
Prime Minister	Juljan Nowak
Minister of Foreign Affairs	Gabryel Narutowicz
Minister of Finance	K. Jastrzebski
Minister to U. S.	Prince Casimir Lubomirski

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(With Report on Polish Census of 1921)

The New Europe is not easy to understand. Mistaken conceptions of history and of current developments may give rise to false impressions that can easily harden into groundless convictions. To the end that there may be a better understanding in the United States of Poland's past and present, the Polish Bureau of Information attempts to present documents which throw light on important phases of Poland's history and to report and comment on current happenings in this present brighter period of Poland's national life.

	PAGE
Weekly News Release, Sept. 6-13, 1922	233-238
Weekly News Release, Sept. 20, 1922	239-244
Weekly News Release, Sept. 27, 1922	245-250
Weekly News Release, Oct. 4, 1922	251-256
Weekly News Release, Oct. 11, 1922	257-262
Weekly News Release, Oct. 18, 1922	263-268
Weekly News Release, Oct. 25, 1922	269-274
Polish Census of 1921	275-284

See Inside Front and Back Covers for Detailed Index

INDEX

WEEKLY NEWS RELEASE, September 6-13, 1922 **Page**

Polish Government to Lease Oil Fields 233
Polish Delegates to League of Nations 233
Many Foreign Buyers Attend Eastern Fair 234
Chief of State on Visit to Rumania 234
Important Polish Fisheries on Baltic 235
Poland Harvesting Large Potato Crop 235
Foreign Trade Statistics 236
Polish Vice-Marshal Now Visiting in U. S. 237
Arable Land Now Largely Under Plow 237
British Squadron Visits Danzig Port 238

WEEKLY NEWS RELEASE, September 20, 1922

Rumania Welcomes Marshal Pilsudski 239
Peaceful Conditions in Eastern Galicia 240
Surplus of Dairy Products in Poland 240
Polish Economic Conditions Improve 241
721 Secondary Schools in Poland 242
Seek Aid for Poles in German Silesia 242
Polish Silesia Free of Disturbances 243
Warsaw is Chief Polish Banking City 244

WEEKLY NEWS RELEASE, September 27, 1922

Plans Reform of Poland's Finances 245
Lithuania Refuses Political Amnesty 245
Poland Purchases Engines and Cars 246
Alleged Military Agreement Denied 247
Polish Parliament Studies Two Bills 247
Sell Textiles to Japanese Merchants 247
25,000 Elementary Schools in Poland 248
Loan Bank Possesses Large Gold Reserve 248
Poland Purchases Austrian Engines 248
Poland Ratifies Baltic Agreement 249
Poland Prohibits Export of Foods 249
Erect Copernicus Library in Torun 250

WEEKLY NEWS RELEASE, October 4, 1922

Eastern Provinces to Have Home Rule 251
Polish Electoral Law Explained 254
34 Poles, 14 Germans Elected in Silesia 255
570,000 Electors in Polish Capital 256
Passenger Rates on Railways Increased 256
M. Tchitcherin a Visitor in Warsaw 256
Swiss Journalist Reports on Poland 256

WEEKLY NEWS RELEASE, October 11, 1922

Finance Minister Explains New Loan 257
Baltic Conference Held in Reval 258
Election Progress in Eastern Galicia 259
Chilean Diplomat Now in Warsaw 259
Need New Capital for Polish Industry 260

(Continued on inside Back Cover)

POLISH GOVERNMENT TO LEASE OIL FIELDS

Nearly 800 Square Miles to be Apportioned Among Drillers in 5,000 Acre Plots

The Polish Government has at its disposal, according to a statement received from Dr. Stefan Bartoszewicz, Director of the Oil Division of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, approximately 500,000 acres of oil fields. This area of nearly 800 square miles, the Government has decided to lease out for purposes of exploitation to private companies and individuals.

Divided Into 5,000-Acre Plots

According to the present plans, a plot of approximately 5,000 acres may be sub-let to one applicant. The applicant is given the privilege of selecting the location for his activities insofar as the first 5,000 acres are concerned. The State may, at the request of the applicant, set aside an additional area of 5,000 acres, but in this case the choice of the location is left to the State.

The regulations of the Government provide that geological surveys of the area are to be completed within one year from the time of setting aside the specified area. In making this survey the lessees are to divide their 5,000-acre plots into zones. During the second year borings must be begun in at least two of the zones.

State and Drillers to Share

During the third year the number of oil borings must be increased to equal the number of oil zones within the 5,000-acre plots. The division of oil zones between the applicant or driller and the State will also be made during the third year. The division will be made by forming lots of approximately 250 acres each which will then be, insofar as possible, divided equally between the driller and the State.

Within the next two years, that is, during the fourth and fifth years of the agreement, the borings must be continued so that at least one rig is in operation in each of the above mentioned lots. Regulations which have been worked out in considerable detail provide that after borings have reached a specified depth, the lessee may, if he wishes, discontinue operations in the particular zone, but he forfeits the right to renew operations by thus discontinuing drilling. However, after two or more shafts have been sunk in the same zone, the driller may continue on any one or more of such shafts.

Percentage to Government

The Government is to receive a percentage of all oil obtained. Provisionally the Government's percentage has been fixed at ten per cent. of the gross production. Should such production be less than 50 tons monthly, the Government's percentage would remain at 10 per cent. Should the production be between 50 and 100 tons monthly, the Government would obtain 12 per cent. and if over 100 tons monthly, 15 per cent.

The period of the lease is fixed at 25 years, but it may be extended an additional 15 years, in which case the Government's percentage of production is increased from 30 to 50 per cent.

POLISH DELEGATES TO LEAGUE OF NATIONS

The Polish delegates to the League of Nations are Professor Szymon Askenazy, chairman; Minister of Health Witold Chodzko, and Mr. Leon Plucinski, Polish High Commissioner in Danzig.

Previous to the present session of the League of Nations in Geneva, there was held in Prague a meeting of the Prime Ministers of the States of the Little Entente for the purposes of discussing a common program. Poland participated in these conferences through a special delegation, headed by the Polish Minister to Czecho-Slovakia.

MANY FOREIGN BUYERS ATTEND EASTERN FAIR

Commercial Exhibit in Lwow an Event of International Importance for South Eastern Europe

The second annual Eastern Fair of Lwow, Poland, was opened last week with exhibits three times as extensive as those of last year. The true international character of the Fair was shown on the opening day when many foreign missions and foreign merchants were on hand. The Government of Rumania, for instance, is showing its appreciation of the importance of the exhibitions to the extent that Rumanian railroads are giving a reduction of one-third in the price of tickets for Rumanian visitors to Lwow.

Officials Attend Opening Ceremonies

The opening ceremonies were attended by a large number of guests from Warsaw, including the Ministers of Industry and Commerce and Labor, the Diplomatic Corps and the Consular Corps. The Fair was opened with a speech by the Mayor of Lwow who pointed out that this year's Fair, which occupies an area of 45,000 square yards, as compared with 14,000 last year, had exceeded all expectations. The Minister of Industry and Commerce called attention to the importance of the Fair in the development of international commerce among the countries of Southeastern Europe.

Many Foreign Buyers

During the first few days of the Fair the number of foreign buyers was particularly noteworthy. There were buyers from Holland and other western European countries, and many representatives from Jugo-Slavia and other Balkan States.

The Fair is regarded as not only the most important Polish commercial exhibition but the most far-reaching commercial influence of its kind in Southeastern Europe. The strategic location of the city of Lwow on the trade route between Poland and the Balkan States adds greatly to the importance of the Fair.

Supported by Ministries

Though primarily supported by the city of Lwow, the Eastern Fair, following the exhibit of last year, gave signs of becoming such an important factor in Poland's commercial life that the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Industry and Commerce lent their support, both financially and otherwise, to the exhibitors. The Foreign Office, furthermore, has facilitated the visit of foreign citizens to Lwow by granting visas at one-fourth the regular cost.

CHIEF OF STATE ON VISIT TO RUMANIA

The Polish Chief of State, Marshal Pilsudski, accompanied by Foreign Minister Narutowicz, left yesterday for Rumania on a visit of state. This is another step in tightening the bonds uniting Poland with the Little Entente. Rumania has a Treaty of Alliance with Poland and is also a member of the Little Entente with which Poland maintains the closest co-operation.

In passing through Galicia, the Chief of State was given rousing receptions in Lwow, Stanislawow and other cities. He crossed the Rumanian frontier on September 13 at Grigore Ghica Voda, and was received by the Aide-de-Camp of the King of Rumania and representatives of a number of Rumanian Ministries. A Rumanian guard of honor was present and a military band played the Polish national anthem in honor of the visiting statesmen.

IMPORTANT POLISH FISHERIES ON BALTIC

25 Fisherman's Villages Along Coast—527,000 Lbs. of Fish Caught in July

Though favored with only a limited seacoast, Poland has, according to recent Warsaw newspaper reports, an important fishing industry. The Rzeczpospolita of Warsaw recently stated that there were 25 fisherman's villages along the short stretch of Poland's Baltic Sea coast, to the west of the Free City of Danzig.

During July the value of fish caught by the Polish fishermen was 22,000,000 Polish marks and 2,500,000 German marks. The value would have been even greater had not stormy weather reduced the number of days on which fishing was possible to between fifteen and twenty. The greater proportion of the fish were flounders, the weight of these fish being about 527,000 pounds.

The weight of eels caught was 12,500 pounds and that of other fish about 35,000 pounds, making a total of 564,500 pounds. The number of fishermen engaged during this month was 669.

Over 900 Fishing Boats

All Polish citizens have full rights to engage in fishing off the Polish seacoast. Fishing permits which are issued free of charge by the Government, are required, however. Of such permits, 1,059 have been issued. A total of over 900 boats are used in the fishing industry, of which some hundred are motor propelled.

The greatest difficulty encountered by the fishermen has been their lack of equipment. The absence of factories in Poland capable of producing nets and other fishermen's requirements has made it necessary for the fishermen to make many purchases in Germany. In an effort to offset this handicap, the Fisheries Bureau of the Ministry of Agriculture has taken steps to distribute through co-operatives such equipment as nets, hooks, etc.

POLAND HARVESTING LARGE POTATO CROP

Approximately 5,400,000 acres of potatoes will be harvested in Poland this year. This is approximately 93 per cent. of the pre-war area devoted to potatoes, and is more than 10 per cent. in excess of last year's planting. The greatest improvement was made in the Eastern Provinces where the area devoted to potatoes this year is 133 per cent. greater than last year.

The estimated production of the Polish potato crop this year is 230,000 carloads in excess of last year's production when 1,680,000 carloads were grown. The total consumption of potatoes in Poland last year was only about 75 per cent. as great as the pre-war consumption. The decrease does not indicate an impoverishment of the population. On the contrary, it has been established that other foods, such as meat, eggs and dairy products, were consumed in greater proportions than before the war.

Poland is the second largest potato producing country in Europe. It is anticipated that the nation will have a surplus of 225,000 carloads of potatoes for export this year. Last year only 3,000 carloads were exported, the relatively small quantity of exports being due to Government restrictions. The Government was determined that Poland should have an ample quantity of potatoes both for food and for seed before export was undertaken.

FOREIGN TRADE STATISTICS

The tendency toward a balance in Poland's foreign trade, which was reflected in the export and import figures for January and February of the present year, was even more marked in March and April.

The statistics prepared by the Polish Chief Statistical Office show that in April exports were valued in excess of 52 per cent. of the imports and in March 50 per cent., whereas in January the exports were worth only 33 per cent. as much as the imports and in February only 38 per cent.

March and April Statistics

During April the value of exports was 19,731,789,000 marks as compared with 37,907,910,000 marks worth of imports.

During March the value of exports was 17,916,000,000 marks as compared with 35,556,000,000 marks worth of imports.

The valuation statistics for the first four months of this year are as follows:

IMPORTS IN MARKS

January	February	March	April	Total
26,990,396,000	23,128,407,000	35,556,000,000	37,907,910,000	123,582,713,000

EXPORTS IN MARKS

9,091,107,000	9,182,781,000	17,916,000,000	19,731,789,000	55,921,677,000

A comparison of the weight of imports and exports for the first four months of this year with the weight of the imports and exports for the first four months of 1921 shows the tendency toward trade equilibrium quite as emphatically.

Comparison of 1921 and 1922 Statistics

IMPORTS IN TONS

	January	February	March	April	Total
1921	409,570	430,072	485,272	461,299	1,786,213
1922	386,000	310,000	427,000	455,272	1,578,272

EXPORTS IN TONS

1921	119,173	174,094	147,372	168,272	608,911
1922	214,000	229,000	297,300	234,171	974,471

Whereas the total weight of imports for the first period of 1922 was approximately 200,000 tons under that of the same period in 1921, the weight of exports increased by 365,000 tons.

POLISH VICE-MARSHAL NOW VISITING IN U. S.

Formerly Prime Minister, Andrew Moraczewski Has Important Role in State Affairs

Andrew Moraczewski, who served as Prime Minister of Poland in the early months of the nation's re-establishment, just previous to the appointment of Paderewski as Prime Minister, is now in the United States. At present the former Minister is Vice-Marshal of the Polish Parliament. He is a leader of the Polish Socialist Party.

Wife is Also a Deputy

Both he and his wife, who is also a member of the Polish Parliament, have taken an active part in the developments in Poland during the past years. Madame Moraczewska is one of the five women members of the Polish Parliament.

During the Bolshevist invasion of Poland in 1920, Vice-Marshal Moraczewski left the Parliament and joined the army as a field officer. He led a detachment of troops and after the battle of Wloclawek he was decorated with the Polish Cross of Valor.

Formerly a Railroad Builder

Before Poland's restoration Mr. Moraczewski had taken a leading part in building railroads, particularly in Eastern Galicia. He is an engineer of wide repute. Aside from his professional activities, he was interested in civic affairs and as early as 1906, while holding a government office, attempted to bring about suffrage reforms.

It is interesting to note that the Polish Socialist Party is in no way sympathetic to the cause of communism. The Party may be more accurately described as a Liberal Party rather than as a socialistic party in the sense in which this term is usually understood, especially in the United States.

ARABLE LAND NOW LARGELY UNDER PLOW

98 Per Cent. Cultivated in Spring of this Year, Ministry Reports

Nearly 98 per cent. of the arable land of Poland is under cultivation in Poland at the present time, according to a recent statement of the Ministry of Agriculture.

It is pointed out in the Ministry's statement that except for the Eastern Provinces, little arable land remained uncultivated following the spring plantings of the present year. Before the end of this year, after the winter grains have been planted, all of the arable land will again be under the plow, the Ministry believes.

Important Headway Made

The headway that has been made during the past three years is shown by comparison with 1919 when approximately 11,600,000 acres of land,

aggregating 25 per cent. of Poland's arable land, were not cultivated. Of this total about 7,000,000 acres were located in the Eastern Provinces, where only about 30 per cent. of the arable land was under cultivation.

In 1920 the uncultivated arable land amounted to 6,280,000 acres, or over 14 per cent. of the total arable land. In the spring of 1921, this was reduced to 2,800,000 acres, or slightly over 6 per cent. After the fall plantings of 1921, 1,400,000 acres, or about 3 per cent. remained uncultivated. In the spring of the present year, the uncultivated arable land was reduced to 925,000 acres, or about 2 per cent. Of this total, 750,000 acres were located in the Eastern Provinces, 100,000 acres in the former Congress Kingdom, and 75,000 acres in Galicia.

BRITISH SQUADRON VISITS DANZIG PORT

Under command of Admiral Sir Hubert Brand a British squadron last week visited the Free City of Danzig. Officers of the squadron were given a reception at the official residence of the Polish High Commissioner to Danzig on last Sunday. In addition to Admiral Brand and other officers, there were present the High Commissioner of the League of Nations, General Sir Richard Haking, Bishop O'Rourke, foreign consuls and representatives of the Danzig Port Council.

According to the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles, the administration of the foreign affairs of the Free City of Danzig is entrusted to Poland, and, consequently, the reception of foreign visitors falls to the lot of the Polish Commission which has recently entertained Finnish and other visiting naval officers.

RUMANIA WELCOMES MARSHAL PILSUDSKI

Polish Chief of State's Visit Attended by Enthusiastic Receptions

According to dispatches sent by the Polish Telegraphic Agency (PAT) from Bucharest the visit of Chief of State Pilsudski of Poland to Rumania, was attended by enthusiastic receptions both on the part of the Government and the populace.

Leaving Warsaw on September 12th, Marshal Pilsudski after passing through Eastern Galicia, crossed the Rumanian frontier on September 13th, and arrived at Sinaja, the Rumanian royal residence, on Thursday, the 14th. He was received at the station by King Ferdinand, Crown Prince Karol, Prince Nicholas, the Cabinet members, the presidents of the Chamber and of the Senate and the Diplomatic Corps.

Cities Are Decorated

Along the railroad route traveled by the Polish Chief of State, the Rumanian cities as well as the station at Sinaja, were richly decorated and the national flags of Poland and Rumania were freely displayed.

On Friday, September 15th, Chief of State Pilsudski attended maneuvers of Rumanian Alpine Sharpshooters organized in his honor. The King and Queen of Rumania, the Royal Princes and the Diplomatic Corps were present. After the maneuvers, Crown Prince Karol gave a lunch in honor of the visiting Marshal.

Many Receptions

On Saturday afternoon, Marshal Pilsudski received at the Rumanian Palace, the King, the members of the Diplomatic Corps and a delegation of Bucharest citizens. Saturday evening, King Ferdinand gave a private dinner to the Polish Chief of State.

During the course of a dinner in honor of Chief of State Pilsudski, King Ferdinand made a speech in which he emphasized that the efforts of Poland and Rumania, which countries, in addition to being neighbors, are united by bonds of friendship, are directed toward the maintenance of peace. Marshal Pilsudski in reply said that United Rumania and reborn Poland had the same interests—the maintenance of independence, justice and peace.

On Saturday the Chief of State placed a wreath at the tomb of the late Take Jonescu, former Rumanian Foreign Minister and a leading statesman of the Little Entente.

Saturday evening the Polish Chief of State and his party left Sinaja and were accompanied to the station by King Ferdinand and the Royal Princes.

Decorations Awarded

During his visit the Chief of State decorated King Ferdinand with the Virtuti Militari. Crown Prince Karol was decorated with the Polish White Eagle and the Virtuti Militari and Prince Nicholas with the White Eagle. The President of the Rumanian cabinet and all the Ministers were awarded the Cross of Polonia Restituta.

King Ferdinand decorated the Polish Chief of State with the Cross of Michael the Brave and the Grand Cordon of Charles I. Foreign Minister Narutowicz of Poland and the Polish Minister to Rumania, M. Skrzynski, were awarded the Grand Cordon of the Star of Rumania and other members of the Polish delegation were also decorated.

Chief of State Pilsudski was accompanied on his visit to Rumania by

Minister of Foreign Affairs Narutowicz; the Chief of the Cabinet of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Count Przezdziecki; the Chief of the Central European Division of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Lados; the Chief of the Press Bureau of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Targowski; the Secretary of Minister Narutowicz, Count Adam Tarnowski, and other civil and military officials.

According to recent cable advices, the Chief of Staff of the Polish army, recently went to France for the purpose of attending the first military maneuvers held in France since the outbreak of the Great War.

PEACEFUL CONDITIONS IN EASTERN GALICIA

The Polish Parliament, taking into account the perfectly peaceful condition of Eastern Galicia, recently passed a law abolishing the last vestiges of a state of war or other extraordinary measures for that part of Poland. In fact, while a group of disgruntled Ukrainian office seekers are protesting in Geneva and elsewhere, conditions in Eastern Galicia are constantly improving.

Region is Prosperous

At the very time when Ukrainian propagandists were telling of the "terrible" conditions in Eastern Galicia, the Polish government was engaged in restoring agriculture, commerce, transportation and education. In fact, the prosperity of the region has been quite as marked during the past two years as that of any portion of Poland. The crops this year are excellent. There is no dissatisfaction among the Ruthenian part of the population, which is given opportunities to share in the administration of the region.

Poland's progress in this region is particularly noteworthy in view of the fact that the Paris Peace Conference failed to settle Eastern Galician question and consequently made it necessary for Poland to solve the problem alone. Difficult though the problem was, Poland has managed in the few years of her administration of the region to rebuild war-devastated areas and to restore peaceful conditions in an area overrun by bandits at the close of the world war.

SURPLUS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS IN POLAND

Export of Cattle to Be Succeeded by Shipment of Milk, Butter, Etc.

Whereas Poland was formerly an exporter of beef cattle, the present tendency is toward a development of an important dairy industry at the expense of beef production. Before the war, Poland exported annually approximately 300,000 cattle for slaughter, and imported some cattle from Russia, also for slaughter. The balance was decidedly in Poland's favor. The present indications are that the nation will have no cattle to export, but that the production of milk and butter as well as other dairy products, will permit of an important export dairy trade.

Pasture Lands Important

An important factor in this new development, will be the condition of Poland's pasture and hay lands. While the pastures are at present in a relatively poor condition the production of hay promises to be fairly good. According to estimates, nearly 900,000 carloads of hay were produced this year. In addition, there are available as substitute foods, large quantities of wheat straw, sugar beets, etc.

The number of cattle, according to the census of last year, was approximately 7,900,000 as compared with 8,100,000 before the war. The difference in numbers, however, does not give a

complete picture of the true condition for the quality has not remained up to standard, because breeding stock has not been imported to the same extent as formerly.

The live stock census taken in Poland last year also revealed the fact that the number of horses, sheep and swine is now somewhat under the 1913 total. The number of horses in October of last year was approximately 3,200,000 or about 250,000 under the 1913 figure. The number of swine at that time was 5,170,000 or about 500,000 less than in 1913. The number of sheep, according to the census, was 2,180,000 as compared with 3,650,000 before the war.

Export Possibilities

Formerly, Poland exported approximately 80,000 horses yearly to Western Europe and it is hoped that within a relatively short period this important trade may be resumed. Swine also were exported, Germany and Bohemia taking the bulk of Poland's surplus swine, which in some years reached a total of nearly 2,000,000. An important trade in bacon, ham, pork and sausages was also being developed between Poland and England, Germany and Russia. It is believed that the number of swine will soon equal the pre-war total, if not exceed it. The restrictions which have remained in force against the export of pork products, are opposed, in many quarters, including the Ministry of Agriculture, which favors their abolition.

POLISH ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IMPROVE

Minister of Industry and Commerce Expresses Confidence in Nation's Future

Economic conditions in Poland are constantly improving, according to Minister of Industry and Commerce Henryk Strasburger, who outlined the present situation in a recent interview with the editor of the Journal de Pologne (Warsaw).

The production in the Lodz textile factories is increasing steadily. For the first time since the nation's reestablishment, Poland has enough coal. While transport conditions between Polish Silesia and the industrial districts of the nation proper, still leave much to be desired, owing to the poor condition of the rolling stock left by the Germans, headway is being made.

No Trace of Crisis

According to the minister, no traces of the industrial crisis of last December and January now remain. Both internal trade and foreign trade have improved month by month since the first of the year, and even the important problem of new capital has in part been solved by the greater influx of foreign capital.

Only a few articles remain on the export embargo list. These are chiefly food items; their export is forbidden in order to avoid depletion of food and seed stocks within the country. Since the incorporation of Polish Silesia, the export of coal has been permitted and large quantities are being exported monthly.

Many Trade Agreements

The minister called attention to the trade agreements that have been made by Poland with many of the neighboring states as well as with France and other Western European countries. Agreements have also been completed with members of the Little Entente, except for Jugo-Slavia, and an agreement with this country is about to be negotiated.

Minister Strasburger discussed trade with Russia and said that since the recent Hague Conference there had been no change in the Soviet government's attitude toward foreign trade. The Soviet still maintained a governmental monopoly of foreign trade.

721 SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN POLAND

204,804 Students in 231 State Schools, Statistics for 1921 Show

Polish educational statistics compiled in November, 1921, give the total number of secondary schools in the nation at that time (not including Wilno or Polish Silesia) as 721. Of these, 231 were state schools which had an enrollment of 204,804 students. There were 490 private schools. Of the 721 schools, 288 were for boys and 260 for girls and 173 were co-educational.

Three Types

According to the present program of the Polish Ministry of Public Instruction and Religion the country's secondary schools are to be of three types. All of these schools are to have the same curriculum for the first three years. For the last five years of the eight year course, the schools may be either of the mathematico-physical type without Latin; of the humanistic type with Latin; or of the classical type with both Latin and Greek.

In all types instruction is given in religion, Polish, at least one modern foreign language, history, geography, mathematics, physics, chemistry, natural science, logic and psychology, drawing, singing, handicraft and physical training.

Handicrafts Popular

The introduction of the teaching of handicrafts and drawing in the public schools of Poland, is becoming more general, and many schools which were formerly exclusively of the classical type, are now substituting these subjects for one of the ancient languages.

Of the 721 schools, the principal language of instruction in 632 is Polish; in 15 it is Ruthenian; in 19 it is Ruthenian and Russian; in four it is White Ruthenian and in three, Hebrew.

The popularity of humanistic subjects is indicated by the fact that 453 of the schools now have humanistic departments.

Many Teach Natural Science

There are 139 secondary schools of the math.-phys. type, of which 69 are state schools and 70 are private schools.

Of reformed classical schools there are 30. There remain, for the time being, 68 of the old type classical schools, chiefly in Galicia, where the educational methods adopted while this region was under Austrian administration still remain in force to a certain extent.

The chief difference between the old type classical school and the reformed type is that the former introduces the instruction of Latin and Greek during the first three years of the curriculum, whereas in the reformed schools these subjects are not taken up until the fourth year.

SEEK AID FOR POLES IN GERMAN SILESIA

The Polish Minister of Foreign Affairs has addressed to the Council of the League of Nations, two notes regarding the persecution of Poles in German Silesia and East Pussia. In the one note concerning the troubles in that part of Upper Silesia, which has been assigned to Germany, Poland asks the League to facilitate the return of Polish refugees and to guarantee the inviolability of their persons and their property. The second note deals with the Polish minority in East Prussia, which has been systematically persecuted by the Germans because of its vote during the plebescite of 1920. Poland in this case asks the League to intervene in order to guarantee the rights of the Polish minority. (Polish Telegraph Agency—PAT).

POLISH SILESIA FREE OF DISTURBANCES

Chief of State Enthusiastically Received by Populace During Recent Visit

Contrary to a recent newspaper report received in the United States to the effect that Polish Silesia is on the verge of anarchy, the Polish Bureau of Information has been advised by cable from Voyvod (Governor) Rymer of Polish Silesia that there are no disturbances.

Silesia is Quiet

"Polish Silesia is quiet and peaceful," Voyvod Rymer cabled. "The workmen were dissatisfied when the German Reichsbank failed to send sufficient quantities of German marks for the full payment of wages. Polish marks sent from Warsaw were used instead and the population was appeased. There is no state of siege."

Reports received in the United States have been for the most part sent from Berlin. This particular one exaggerated the importance of the complaints of the workmen against the withholding of their wages into riots and Bolshevistic disturbances.

Effect of Currency Crisis

The difficulties were due to the recent German currency crisis, when not only Upper Silesia, but all parts of Germany were without an ample supply of marks for a number of days. Polish Silesia was affected by this crisis because, under the provisions of the Polish-German Convention concerning the division of Upper Silesia, German marks are to remain as the legal tender for the whole of Upper Silesia for a period of fifteen years.

Consequently the Polish workmen had been paid regularly with German marks, and, until they understood the cause of the sudden cessation of such payments, they naturally protested.

Polish Marks Now Used

In this connection it is interesting to note that, despite the fact that German marks are the legal tender, Polish marks are coming more and more into general use. In stores and restaurants the Polish currency is freely accepted at the official rate of exchange. In some of the railway stations special ticket windows where Polish marks are accepted are maintained.

The recent fall of the German marks has greatly increased the popularity of the Polish marks, for the latter have of late been far more stable than the German currency. This tendency has been noted not only in Polish Silesia, but in the Free City of Danzig as well. Until recently Polish currency was not generally accepted in Danzig, but its use has now become more general on account of its greater stability than the German money.

While the currency crisis in Upper Silesia was chiefly responsible for the protests of the workers, the arrival of Jewish carpet-baggers in Katowice has been an irritant. The new arrivals have speculated extensively in food supplies and as a result of their profiteering the cost of living has recently advanced materially.

Chief of State's Visit

That conditions generally, however, are progressing satisfactorily is the contention of both official and non-official observers. The Polish Chief of State, Marshal Pilsudski, recently made an official visit to Silesia and was enthusiastically received by the population.

A correspondent of the London Times, who recently visited Polish Silesia, reported that "Upper Silesia is gradually beginning to recover from the shock of being cut in two. The burst of acute national consciousness,

which set the Germans driving the Poles out of the German half, and the Poles driving the Germans out of the Polish half immediately after the Allied troops withdrew, has now more or less subsided."

WARSAW IS CHIEF POLISH BANKING CITY

There are 49 banks in Warsaw, of which 33 are central offices and 16 are branches of banks whose central offices are located in other Polish cities.

Warsaw is Poland's most important financial center and has more than twice as many banks as the next most important banking city. In Poznan there are 15 central banking offices and two bank branches. In Lwow there are 10 central offices and nine branches. In Cracow there are five central offices and 16 branches. In Lodz there are five central offices and 15 branches. In Lublin there is one central office and eight branches.

PLANS REFORM OF POLAND'S FINANCES

Minister Jastrzebski Announces Program Involving New Currency Unit and Higher Taxes

Thoroughgoing reform of Poland's finances was announced last week by Minister of Finance Jastrzebski on behalf of the Polish Government in an address before the Parliament, according to cable advices from the Polish Telegraph Agency to the Polish Bureau of Information.

Minister Jastrzebski's program involves a complete monetary reform to be effected in from three to five years. Among the measures advocated by the Minister were the increase and simplification of taxes and the creation of a new Polish monetary unit.

New National Currency

The Minister stated that the time had arrived for the establishment of a Polish national currency—the zloty. He said the treasury had at its disposal one hundred million gold francs for this purpose, and furthermore, one hundred and fifty million francs destined for industrial aid.

The first actual use to be made of the proposed zloty, according to the Minister's program, would be in connection with an internal bi-monetary loan. This loan would be floated one-half in marks and one-half in zloty, the latter being equivalent to Swiss gold francs. The coupons similarly would be payable one-half in marks and one-half in zloty.

In reviewing Poland's financial situation, the Minister stated that the exceptional fiscal conditions were caused by the fact that when the State was re-established there existed on Polish territory three fiscal systems. Furthermore, the national treasury was empty, the country was devastated, there was urgent need for food at any price for the needy population. Agriculture and industry had to be revived, the problem of unemployment had to be solved, and the country had to be defended against invaders.

Higher Tax Rates

Consequently, the reborn State was compelled to resort to currency inflation which is at bottom a disguised tax. Regular taxes, which had been voted, were relatively of little importance because of the rapid depreciation of the mark. The Minister's present program involves a general increase in taxes, particularly land taxes, which he proposes to increase twenty times.

Despite the many difficulties which the nation faced, industry has been successfully revived and is now buoyant. Though the printing of money resulted in depreciation, it nevertheless made possible the award of credits to manufacturers and agriculturalists and permitted State aid in the matter of tariffs and rates for the benefit of the poorer classes.

It now remains necessary only to establish gradually a gold secured currency and this the State is in a position to do, the Minister declared.

LITHUANIA REFUSES POLITICAL AMNESTY

The British and French Governments recently proposed to Poland and Lithuania that the two governments grant mutual political amnesty. The Polish Government replied favorably, but Lithuania in her reply not only denounced Poland but flatly refused to agree to the proposal.

POLAND PURCHASES ENGINES AND CARS

25 Locomotives and 7,504 Freight Cars Ordered in United States

Poland has purchased from the Baldwin Locomotive Company 25 locomotives for use in Polish Silesia. From the American Government Poland has purchased 7,504 freight cars for use in this same region. Shipment of the locomotives and cars will be begun in October. The Polish Government found it necessary to purchase new equipment for the Silesian railways when it developed that the railway equipment left by the Germans, according to their undertaking was largely worn out. The Germans were supposed to turn over to Poland all equipment ordinarily assigned to the railway lines in that portion of Silesia awarded to Poland. In actual practice they found it possible to ship to the Polish lines the dilapidated rolling stock.

Largely for Coal Trade

Approximately 500 of the cars will be used in the lumber trade while the remaining 7000 are to be for the transportation of Upper Silesian coal. The cars have a capacity of 30 tons each or thrice that of the 10-ton cars extensively used on Polish and other European railway lines. On account of their larger capacity much time will be saved in loading and unloading and the new cars will be of even greater importance in Polish transportation than would 22,500 10-ton cars.

The cost of the cars, together with the transportation and erection, will amount to approximately $8,250,000.

Early Shipment

The Polish Government is making a substantial cash payment while the remainder of the purchase price is payable in 6-year 5 per cent. notes of the Republic of Poland which the United States Government accepted at their face value.

Shipment of the cars and locomotives will begin in October. The first shipment will go from Brooklyn but by far the greater number of cars will be shipped from Norfolk. Approximately 30 ships each of about 8000 tons dead weight will be required for the shipment. It is said that this transaction is one of the most important ever consummated by the War Department in the sale of U. S. army surplus equipment. It is the largest single transaction ever entered into between the Polish and American Government.

The poor railway equipment, which resulted naturally in the irregular transport of food and coal, was a contributing factor in causing the recent troubles in Silesia. Insufficient railway rolling stock made it impossible to ship out the normal amount of coal and also resulted in food shortages in various Silesian cities. This condition was made even less endurable by the speculation in foodstuffs, particularly by Jewish carpet-baggers who invaded Katowice and other Polish Silesian cities in great number.

To a certain extent, industry in the region assigned to Poland was also handicapped through delivery to Poland of poor equipment. As a result, while some of the factories were well-equipped, the Polish industrialists have in many cases been forced to make repairs and install new.

ALLEGED MILITARY AGREEMENT DENIED

Polish Government States that No Pact was Negotiated with Little Entente

The Polish Government last week officially denied the recent statement of a Berlin newspaper to the effect that Poland and the States of the Little Entente had negotiated a political and military convention during a conference in Czecho-Slovakia.

American newspapers on September 18th and 19th printed this dispatch, which was sent from Berlin by an American correspondent. It was stated that the Prime Ministers of Czecho-Slovakia and Jugo-Slavia together with Foreign Minister Duca of Rumania and Foreign Minister Narutowicz of Poland had signed a military pact during a meeting at Marienbad on August 31st.

Dispatch Ridiculous

The true facts show the ridiculousness of the dispatch. The meeting at Marienbad was not attended by representatives of Poland or Rumania, it having been a meeting of Czecho-Slovakian and Jugo-Slavian representatives. The meeting of the Little Entente representatives and the Polish representative was held in Prague. Furthermore, Foreign Minister Narutowicz did not attend the Prague meeting but was represented by the Polish Minister to Czecho-Slovakia. Nevertheless he was reported to have signed the alleged military convention.

The Polish Government in its denial described the report, which was first published in the Vossische Zeitung of Berlin, as a product of the newspaper's imagination.

Other Misleading Reports

Incidentally it may be mentioned that this false dispatch originated in Berlin where, of late, other misleading reports concerning conditions in Poland and concerning Poland's foreign relations have originated. For instance, during the recent German elections in German-Silesia, Germany attempted to divert attention from the election irregularities by exaggerating the importance of minor troubles in Katowice and Bismarckhutte in Polish Silesia.

POLISH PARLIAMENT STUDIES TWO BILLS

The Polish Parliament, which met on September 19th for a special session, is devoting its attention almost entirely to two important problems; a home rule provision for Eastern Galicia and financial measures.

Immediately upon meeting, the Government presented a bill in which the establishment of a form of local government for Eastern Galicia was outlined. The bill is now in committee.

A few days later, Minister of Finance Jastrzebski addressed Parliament on the subject of Poland's fiscal problems, and committees are now engaged in study of financial reform measures.

SELL TEXTILES TO JAPANESE MERCHANTS

Polish textile manufacturers of Bialystok recently completed negotiations with representatives of Japanese clothing merchants for the sale of large quantities of textiles, according to the Kurjer Polski.

25,000 ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS IN POLAND

New School Year Opens with Need for Teachers Still Urgent

There are approximately 25,000 state elementary schools in Poland, under the direction of the Polish Ministry of Public Instruction and Religion, according to the Rzeczpospolita of Warsaw. Director of elementary schools Wladyslaw Zlobicki, is quoted by this newspaper as saying that 70 per cent. of the nation's elementary schools are rural one-class schools, but that the present situation is much better than before the war when 92 per cent. of the schools in Poland were of this type.

The Ministry of Public Instruction is working on a program which involves the establishment of larger, better equipped elementary schools throughout the country. The provision of the educational laws of February 17, 1922, are being put into practice and eventually all one-class schools will be eliminated.

Need Teachers

The question of teachers for elementary schools is an important one. Approximately 51,000 elementary school teachers are taking up their duties in Poland this month, but this number is far from sufficient, and as a result, the Ministry of Public Instruction is giving much attention to the development of elementary teachers training schools.

A question of almost equal importance is the construction of new school buildings. Both elementary and secondary schools are needed in all parts of the country. The law of last February provided for state aid in the construction of schools by communities. Of the money voted for the purpose of erecting new school buildings, 25 per cent. is to be loaned to communes for long terms at a low rate of interest and 75 per cent. is to be given outright to communes on condition that they provide an equal sum for the purpose of building, rebuilding or purchasing schools.

Many New Buildings

The initiative in the construction of schools rests primarily with the commune authorities, but the ministry may take the first steps if necessary. A great part of the construction of new schools which is now going on is in former Congress Poland, where educational facilities were very poor previous to Poland's re-establishment. In Galicia, there has been considerable activity in some regions, while in portions of Poland where the school facilities were fairly good before the war, activities have been largely confined to repairs and up-keep.

LOAN BANK POSSESSES LARGE GOLD RESERVE

The gold and silver reserve of the Polish State Loan Bank amounted to 76,916,003 marks (par value) on August 20th. This represents an increase of six and one-half million since January 31st. The value of drafts and foreign currencies possessed by the Polish State Loan Bank increased from 24,695,718,694 marks on January 31st to 35,849,076,670 marks on August 20th. At the current rate of exchange this means that on August 20th the drafts and foreign currencies were worth $11,855,000.

POLAND PURCHASES AUSTRIAN ENGINES

The Polish Ministry of Transportation, according to the Gazeta Warszawska, has purchased 20 locomotives from Austria for use on the Polish railways in Galicia.

POLAND RATIFIES BALTIC AGREEMENT

Treaty Provides for Co-operation in Solution of Eastern European Problems

The Polish Parliament on Friday, September 22nd, ratified the Baltic agreement signed in Warsaw on March 17th, by representatives of Poland, Esthonia, Finland and Latvia.

The agreement provides for the fullest co-operation in the solution of the problems of the signatory states in connection with the re-establishment of an enduring peace in Eastern Europe.

Finnish Co-operation

While Finland has failed to ratify the agreement, the Finnish Government recently addressed a note to the Polish Government, as well as to Esthonia and Latvia, in which it was stated that the Finnish Government fully understands the necessity of maintaining union among the Baltic States and realizes that their geographic situation, especially their common proximity to Russia, and their similar political, economic and military interests, provide a basis for co-operation based on confidence. Consequently, the Finnish Government stated that it would continue its efforts to maintain unity and communion with Poland, Esthonia and Latvia.

Baltic States' Unity

Foreign Minister Narutowicz of Poland in a recent conference with newspaper men expressed satisfaction with Poland's relations with Finland. Commenting on the Baltic situation he said "certain doubts arose at one time in Finland as to the form of the Baltic understanding, but these in no way affect its substance. I can assure you that our four Governments (Poland, Latvia, Finland and Esthonia) have manifestly and uniformly tended toward co-ordination of our actions in the West. . . . Similarly in the field of our immediate interests resulting from the geographical situation of our friendly States, there is becoming evident an ever more lively co-operation of which the purpose is solely and exclusively peaceful collaboration in the East of Europe.

Study Armament Reduction

Preparatory to the proposed conference in Moscow on the subject of reduction of armaments, military experts representing Poland, Rumania and the Baltic States are meeting in Warsaw for the purpose of co-ordinating their views of the military situation. The chiefs of the general staffs of Finland, Esthonia and Latvia as well as a delegate of the Rumanian General Staff, General Petala, have arrived in Warsaw. Poland is represented at the conference by General Stanislas Haller, Colonel Pikor and Major Schaetzel.

NOTE—The text of the Baltic Agreement was printed in the Weekly News Release for April 19, 1922.

POLAND PROHIBITS EXPORT OF FOODS

The exportation of foodstuffs from Poland has been prohibited, at least for the time being, by the Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers. The rule was made during a discussion concerning a request for a permit to export 200 carloads of eggs. It was agreed that though Poland might be able to export a certain quantity of eggs and an important number of swine, such exportation might be taken as a pretext for a general increase in prices within Poland. Consequently it was decided that Poland's best interests would be served if no eggs, swine or other foods were exported.

ERECT COPERNICUS LIBRARY IN TORUN

Poland Plans Celebration in Honor of 450th Anniversary of Astronomer's Birth

Plans for Poland's celebration of the 450th anniversary of the birth of Copernicus are progressing. In the city of Torun (Thorn), where Copernicus was born, a public library bearing the name of the great astronomer is being erected as a part of the anniversary celebration. The foundation of the library has already been completed.

The intellectual leaders of Torun and the public officials have made an agreement whereby the city's public library and the library maintained privately by the savants will be combined into one library—the Copernicus Library.

High Reference Value

According to the Kurjer Poranny this step means that Pomerania will have one of the best public libraries in Poland, with a collection of over 60,000 volumes. In addition there will be valuable collections of public documents and other papers of such importance that the Copernicus Library will rank high as a reference library for students. Special attention will be given to four departments of the library, committees having been named to oversee the sections devoted to theology, history, law and administration, and biology.

The Kurjer Poranny comments on the much greater value to the populace of the new library than the Copernicus monument erected in Torun by Germany during the years when the region was annexed to Prussia.

EASTERN PROVINCES TO HAVE HOME RULE

Polish Parliament Grants Autonomy to Voyvodships in Eastern Part of "Galicia"

Two important measures were passed during the recent session of the Polish Parliament. The one related to the question of State finance, the more important features of the new law being the introduction of a new currency unit, the zloty, the enactment of higher tax rates, and the authorization of a new internal loan.

The other measure related to the granting of a limited autonomy to the voyvodships[1] which constitute the eastern part of former "Galicia," these being the voyvodships of Lwow, Tarnopol and Stanislawow.

Permit Fullest Development

In addressing Parliament on the subject of autonomy for this region, Prime Minister Nowak emphasized the fact that autonomy would be applied in such a manner that, without affecting the adhesion of the region to the State, large administrative units would be given opportunity of the fullest development suited to their physical and ethnographical character.

The Prime Minister pointed out that, in the eastern portion of "Galicia," the Ruthenians and the Poles were so interwoven that separation of the two nationalities was practically impossible.

He said that it was no new problem — the finding of a form of government best suited to the peoples of the eastern part of "Galicia." For more than a hundred years, the populace, he said, had suffered political oppression seldom equalled in history. Now, it had become possible for Poland of its own free will to guarantee free development to the Ruthenians within the Polish State.

In this way, the Prime Minister said, Poland was adhering to the motto "For Your and Our Freedom" which the ancestors of the present day Poles had placed on their standards. This motto had never been a phrase without a meaning but the result of a profound conviction.

In granting autonomy to the eastern regions of "Galicia," Poland, according to the Minister, was accomplishing at the same time an act of justice and of farsighted statesmanship.

THE ELECTIONS

The forth-coming elections in Poland, which are set for November 5th and November 12th, will be participated in by the people of the eastern part of "Galicia" on the same basis as the people in other parts of the nation.

As has been pointed out in Poland, this does not involve any radical change. The region is now represented in the Polish Parliament by deputies. Some of these were elected soon after the reestablishment of Poland. Others formerly represented eastern "Galician" constituencies in the Austrian Parliament. As the present Constituent Parliament is to be replaced by a regular house of deputies and Senate, it is regarded as but natural that the eastern regions of "Galicia" should enjoy the same privileges as other regions in naming men to represent them in Warsaw.

HISTORICALLY POLISH

The eastern portion of Galicia formed a part of Poland until 988 when it was captured by a Prince of Kiev. It was restored to Poland in 1340-41. In 1433, home rule was introduced in this region on the same basis as in the other parts of Poland. The provinces now known as eastern "Galicia" remain loyal to Poland and the cities, particularly the largest, Lwow, have always been regarded as centers of Polish culture.

The present home rule project, while based partly on principles suggested some time ago by the Allied Powers, and partly on the home rule principles established in "Galicia" while this portion of Poland was annexed to Austria, is a logical step in the Polish policy of coordinating the efforts of the various nationalities within the State, just as was the home rule measure in 1433.

"Galicia" was cut off from Poland during the Partitions, when Austria in 1772 and 1795 annexed portions of the Polish State, and Austria's possession thereof was further confirmed by the Congress of Vienna in 1815. At that time, the powers assembled at Vienna recognized the whole of "Galicia" as Polish. In November 1916, the Austrian Emperor likewise recognized "Galicia" in its entirety as Polish.

GEOGRAPHICALLY POLISH

Economically and geographically, the eastern part of "Galicia" forms an intregal part of the Polish State. The region is joined to Poland not only by modern railway lines and roads but by natural transportation routes such as waterways. The region lies wholly within the natural frontiers of Poland —the Carpathian Mountains on the south and the Zbrucz River on the east. It makes possible the establishment of direct trade routes with Rumania and southeastern Europe generally. Historically, Lwow has been an important trading center in the commerce between eastern and western Europe.

HOME RULE PROVISIONS

The provisions of the present home rule project are somewhat similar to those of the Polish Silesian administration. The voyvodships will be governed locally by provincial parliaments, whose administration will extend to questions of religion; public instruction, except universities and other schools of higher learning; public charity; public health; local roads; local railways; agriculture; and the promotion of industry and commerce. The local Parliament will also be entrusted with the application of State statutes relating to the utilization of water power; State statutes relating to the organization and administration of districts and communes; and the administration of the voyvodship finances, as well as other affairs assigned to it by the Central Parliament.

As in Polish Silesia, there will be one representative in the local parliament for every 25,000 inhabitants. Members of the Parliament will be elected for periods of six years, and the regulations concerning the eligibility of voters and of candidates will be the same as those governing national elections. The local parliament must be convoked at least once each year by the President who can adjourn and dissolve it.

Ruthenian and Polish Sections

It is provided that each of the local parliaments be divided into two sections, the one made up of Polish members and the other of Ruthenian members, each section to elect its own chairman and vice-chairman. Affairs concerning only one section are passed upon by it alone, while affairs concerning both sections are passed upon jointly. The Central Parliament will each year assign for home rule administration a sum equal, based on the ratio of the population, to that spent by the State for administrative purposes in other voyvodships. This sum will first be used for paying common expenses of the whole population, and the remainder will be divided between the two sections in accordance with the ratio of the Ruthenian and Polish population.

Furthermore, each of the sections of the local parliament will be able to levy direct or indirect taxes from the population of its own nationality — such taxes being limited only to the extent that they must not interfere with State taxes. Each section of the parliament has complete authority over the administration of its own schools, churches, etc. The Ruthenians will have full authority over the erection and administration of schools for Ruthenian children and will be able to expend their funds for this purpose in any way they see fit. Likewise, the Polish section will have full authority to administer Polish schools. As explained above, only universities and other higher schools of learning are excepted, the Central Government assuming responsibility for the founding, organizing and supporting of a Ruthenian University.

AMNESTY GRANTED

The Voyvod or Governor of each of the voyvodships enjoying home rule will be the representative of the Central Government in the local parliament, and may take part in its deliberations either in person or by proxy.

Residents of the region, who are neither Polish nor Ruthenian, may be registered as either according to their own preference.

It is provided that no inhabitant of the region is to be punished for political crimes committed since July 28, 1914. This amnesty applies to a great variety of crimes and misdeeds such as the misdeeds committed by the Ukrainians during their invasion of 1918-1919 and other Ukrainian murders and robberies committed during and since the Great War.

The new law provides that home rule within the voyvodships is to be applied at the latest one year after the publication of the statute.

NOTE: The argument has been advanced that Poland should await the authorization of the Supreme Council before holding elections in the eastern regions of "Galicia." It is true that these have not been awarded to Poland outright under the provisions of any of the treaties negotiated in Paris in 1919 and 1920. It is also true that Warsaw, the capital of the State, was not awarded to Poland by any such treaties. Yet no one has questioned Poland's right to conduct elections in Warsaw. The only treaty in which Poland's eastern frontiers are specified is the Treaty of Riga by the terms of which treaty the eastern part of former "Galicia" is included within the Polish frontiers.

POLISH ELECTORAL LAW EXPLAINED

The Judiciary will Play an Important Role in State's First Regular Elections

The judiciary of Poland will play an important role in the Polish elections which are to be held on November 5th and November 12th. The electoral law, recently enacted by the Polish Parliament, provides that the supervision of the election shall be entrusted to a General Election Commissioner who is to be appointed by the President of the Republic on the advice of the Prime Minister, whose selection will be made from among three names proposed by the presiding judges of the Supreme Court of Poland.

Under the General Election Commissioner, there will be (1) a State Election Board; (2) District Election Boards; and (3) Precinct Election Boards.

The State Electoral Board is to be presided over by the General Election Commissioner and is to be composed of 8 members appointed by the 8 largest political parties in the outgoing Parliament.

District Boards

Each District Electoral Board is to be presided over by a District Judge appointed by the General Election Commissioner on the recommendation of the presiding judge of the Court of Appeals of the district in question. One member of each of the District Boards is to be appointed by the Government while the remaining members are to be chosen by city and district councils. The Minister of Interior is authorized to appoint District Election Commissioners to whom the District Election Boards must present their decisions within forty-eight hours after the election.

Precinct Election Boards are to be composed of a chairman and four members, the chairman being appointed by the District Election Board.

Wide Suffrage

All Polish citizens, without distinction of sex, are entitled to the ballot. All citizens, who are at least 21 years of age, are permitted to vote for members of the Lower House, while the right to vote for Senators is restricted to voters who are at least 30 years of age. Members of the armed forces who are in active service are not entitled to vote. Voters may cast their ballots only in the district in which they reside and must vote in person. Residence in the district must date from at least one day preceding the publication of the election notices for the House and one year for the Senate.

The Polish Constitution provides that deputies and senators be elected for terms of five years to be counted from the day of the opening session of Parliament. Candidates for the office of senator must be at least 40 years of age, while candidates for the Chamber must be at least 25.

House and Senate

The electoral ordinance provides for a Lower House, or (Sejm) of 444 members and for a Senate of 111 members. The State has been divided into 64 Parliamentary districts, while the Senatorial districts are identical with the voyvodships[1], which are 16 in number, with the exception that the City of Warsaw forms an additional Senatorial district. Of the 444 deputies, 372 are to be chosen from the local electoral lists, while the remaining 72 are to be chosen from State lists. Of the 111 Senators, 93 are to be chosen from the district lists and 18 from the State lists.

In order that a party be entitled to name Deputies from the State lists, it

[1] A voyvodship is an administrative unit or province. There are 16 voyvodships in Poland. These are the voyvodships of Warsaw, Lodz, Kielce, Lublin, Bialystok, Nowogrodek, Polesie, Volhynia, Poznan, Pomerania, Cracow, Lwow, Stanislawow, Tarnopol, Silesia and Wilno.

must have won seats in the Parliament in at least six local districts. The 72 State list seats for the Parliament will be divided in the ratio in which parties elect representatives. For instance, let it be assumed for the sake of simplicity, that the 372 local list seats are divided between four parties, Party A, 196; Party B, 124 and Parties C and D, each 31. Then Party A, having one-half of the District mandates, would be accorded 36 or one-half of the State mandates, Party B would receive 24 State mandates and Parties C and D would each receive six State mandates. Similarly, the 18 Senators, chosen from the State list, will be apportioned according to the strength of the various parties. In order that a party be entitled to name Senators from the State lists, it must have won seats in at least three local districts.

Prohibition During Election

Election petitions must be presented in writing to the District Electoral Board not less than 30 days before the election. No candidate may be named except by his own consent and he must submit his signed declaration to the effect that he accepts the nomination not later than three weeks before the election. An election petition must be signed by at least 50 electors of the district in question.

Not later than six o'clock P. M., of the day preceding the election, the sale of all alcoholic drinks shall be prohibited, such prohibition continuing until after the polls have been closed. The polls are to be open from 9 o'clock A. M. to 9 o'clock P. M. All elections are to be held on Sunday.

Every commune must provide, at its own expense, election rooms, ballot box, furniture and writing material and must pay the cost of printing the lists of voters as well as the living costs of the members of the local election boards. All other expenses are borne by the State.

The Supreme Court of Poland is to decide all election disputes. Decisions are to be rendered in open court in the presence of three judges after the State's attorney and other interested persons have been heard. The procedure is free of cost. Elections are to be invalidated if it is shown that bribery, compulsion, fraud or other cheating took place to such an extent that the result of the election was affected, or if the election took place in a way contrary to the provisions of the electoral law.

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34 POLES, 14 GERMANS ELECTED IN SILESIA

First Elections in Autonomous Region Show Polish Majority

Elections in Polish Silesia for members of the Local Parliament resulted in the selection of 34 Polish deputies and fourteen German deputies. This region, in accordance with the guaranties made before the plebiscite in 1921 for a measure of local autonomy, is to be governed, in so far as all local questions are concerned, by a Parliament of 48 members.

The first elections, which were held on September 24th, resulted, it is pointed out in Poland, in showing the overwhelming Polish character of that part of Upper Silesia awarded to Poland.

18 Belong to National Bloc

Of the 34 seats obtained by the Poles, 18 went to the National Bloc headed by Korfanty; 8 to the Polish Socialist Party; 7 to the National Labor Party and 1 to the Populist (Peasant) Party. Of the 14 seats obtained by the Germans, the Socialists won 2.

Universal and equal suffrage for all men and women of 21 or more obtained, and the number of votes polled by each party determined in equal ratio, the number of seats which it received.

570,000 ELECTORS IN POLISH CAPITAL

There are, in the City of Warsaw, approximately 570,000 electors entitled to vote for members of the Lower House (Sejm) of the Polish Parliament, according to the Rzeczpospolita of Warsaw. The same paper estimates the number of voters entitled to vote for Senators (only citizens at least 30 years of age are entitled to vote for Senators) at 380,000.

PASSENGER RATES ON RAILWAYS INCREASED

Polish railway passenger rates were materially increased as of September 1st, owing to the fact that the former rates did not cover the cost of operation.

The Ministry of Transportation announced that the new rates would be from 54 to 66 per cent. above the old rates. The rates for trips of less than 200 kilometers (125 miles) will be increased 66 per cent.; for trips from 200 to 300 kilometers, 64 per cent.; for trips from 300 to 400 kilometers 62 per cent., and 400 to 500 kilometers 60 per cent.; and 500 to 600 kilometers 58 per cent. For distances over 1000 kilometers the increase is 54 per cent.

No change was made in freight rates.

M. TCHITCHERIN A VISITOR IN WARSAW

Chief of State Marshal Pilsudski, last week, received the Russian Commissar of Foreign Affairs, Tchitcherin. M. Tchitcherin was also received by Prime Minister Nowak, Foreign Minister Narutowicz and Marshal of the Parliament Trampczynski, and conferred with them on the subject of good, neighborly relations between Poland and Russia.

SWISS JOURNALIST REPORTS ON POLAND

Under the title "A Swiss Journalist in Poland," The Living Age for September 30th reprints from the Neue Zürcher Zeitung a summary of articles recording things seen by the party of Swiss journalists which last summer made an extensive tour of Poland. The account tells of visits to Warsaw, Cracow, Lwow, Lodz, Poznan, Wilno, the Free City of Danzig, etc.

FINANCE MINISTER EXPLAINS NEW LOAN

To Be Floated Half in Polish Marks and Half in Zloty

In his recent discussion of the Polish financial situation before the Polish Parliament, Finance Minister Jastrzebski outlined the plans which have been made for the flotation of an internal 8 per cent. loan which is to be issued one-half in Polish marks and one-half in zloty, the new gold standard Polish monetary unit, equivalent to the Swiss gold franc.

The Minister emphasized the fact that while Poland needs foreign capital, such capital will only be obtainable in large quantities after internal finances have been placed on a sound basis. He said that the Polish State possessed the means of solving its fiscal problems.

To Use Gold Reserve

In his opinion, the time has come for Poland to make use of the gold reserve which the Treasury has brought up to over 100,000,000 gold francs. The first use to be made of this gold reserve will be in securing that portion of the internal loan bonds issued in zloty denomination.

The Minister said that circumstances do not permit of a complete immediate reform. He estimated that it would take from three to five years to bring about the equilibrium of the budget and the establishment of a sound fiscal administration. In the meantime, the first step in the reform will consist in the issuance of the above mentioned internal loan.

Bonds in Two Parts

Each obligation will be in two parts, for one part of which subscribers may pay in Polish marks and for the other in gold francs. Inasmuch as gold francs are not in the possession of the populace, the Minister of Finance will accept payment in Polish marks at slightly better than the current rate of exchange. The coupons will also be in two sections, the one calling for payment in Polish marks and the other in gold francs. At the option of the holder, payment may be made in Polish marks at the current rate of exchange. These obligations are issued with all the privileges regularly accorded State obligations, being free from taxes and the coupons being accepted at their face value by the State Treasury.

The Minister said that he hoped, through the issuance of these bonds, to create State paper adapted to economic conditions and not subject to the serious fluctuations to which present obligations have been subjected.

The Polish State Loan Bank will accept these bonds as collateral and in this way they will serve as a stabilizing influence in Polish Commerce.

Investment—Not a Sacrifice

The Minister said that this loan would be floated without an appeal to the patriotism of the populace. For the first time, the Polish public was to be given an opportunity to entrust its money to the State without individual sacrifices.

At the same time that plans for the flotation of the loan are being formulated, steps are being taken to revise the system of taxation, which is in need of readjustment. It is realized in Poland that the regular expenses of the Government must be met by internal taxes and it is with this object in view that taxes are being revised.

Budget Situation

The Minister informed the Parliament that the total expenses for the Government for 1922 would be 1,155 billion marks as against a revenue aggregating 603 billion, leaving a deficit of 552 billion. A great portion of the deficit will be due to the permanent investments that have been made by

the State in its attempt to assist Polish industry.

He said that the debt of the State with the Polish State Loan Bank now amounted to 314 billion marks. During the recent currency crisis in Polish Silesia, which was caused by the failure of the German Reichsbank to send sufficient currency for the payment of wages, it became necessary for the Polish Treasury to send large quantities of Polish marks and to print seven billion marks for this purpose.

In commenting on Minister Jastrzebski's address, The London Times, September 25, stated in part as follows:

"For several reasons the budget speech of the Polish Finance Minister was a notable utterance. Like most Continental countries, Poland does not yet balance her budget. Consequently the State, as the Minister pointed out, is treading the slippery descent of paper money issue, which although easy to meet deficits with, is in fact only a disguised and rather vicious form of income tax. But he claimed that the Government, by its policy, which included the granting of credits for industry and fixing prices for primary products, had enabled Poland to emerge from the blind alley of unemployment and industrial stagnation which she entered when the temporary deflation policy doubled the value of the Polish mark. . . .

New Currency Project

"Deflation would involve such a tremendous and sustained effort, and would be so painful, that it must be ruled out as impracticable. In any case, the way back to pre-war parity is so long and so full of obstacles that there is no hope of getting there in a reasonable time. Therefore the policy for Poland and other countries similarly situated is to balance their budgets, permanently to devalue the existing currencies by giving them a new gold parity which coresponds to its actual parity today, and to pursue a policy of strict economy. In cases where a reasonable gold backing is held devaluation, with certain safeguards, could be undertaken without serious risk. Poland has a gold stock of about £4,000,000 sterling. It is proposed to use this as a basis for a new currency, but to move very cautiously. The Minister has drawn up a scheme for the issue of a loan, one-half of which will be expressed in Polish marks and the other half in Polish zlotys, a new monetary unit equal in value to the gold franc. Coupons on this issue will be payable in the new currency. That, apparently, is the avenue by which the new currency is to be introduced. . . ."

BALTIC CONFERENCE HELD IN REVAL

The Polish Minister of Foreign Affairs Narutowicz, accompanied by the Chief of the Eastern European Division of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, left Warsaw last week for Reval in order to attend a conference of the Foreign Ministers of Finland, Esthonia, Latvia and Poland.

This is another step in the action of co-ordinating the peace and co-operation efforts of these four states, while Poland, on the other hand, maintains close contact with the Little Entente, composed of Rumania, Czecho-Slovakia and Jugo-Slavia.

Together, these seven states cover a continuous area of approximately 600,000 square miles and have a combined population of between seventy-five and eighty million.

Preparatory to the proposed conference in Moscow on the subject of Reduction of Armaments, military escorts representing Poland, Rumania and the Baltic States recently met in Warsaw for the purpose of co-ordinating their views of the military situation.

ELECTION PROGRESS IN EASTERN GALICIA

Reports Show Conditions Are Peaceful Throughout Region

Plans for holding elections in the eastern portion of Galicia are proceeding normally, according to reports received from that region. The Polish Government has taken steps to grant home rule to the voyvodships of Lwow, Stanislawow and Tarnopol, which comprise the eastern part of Galicia.

Disgruntled Ukrainian politicians have made efforts to misinform the world as to the actual situation of affairs in eastern Galicia, and, in an attempt to interfere with the peaceful holding of the election, have circulated stories of oppression and misrule, together with false reports of Ruthenian uprisings. These separatists have carried on their activities, not so much in an effort to disturb conditions in eastern Galicia itself as to create an external impression of disturbances.

Recently a number of American papers printed two dispatches from Warsaw and Lwow in which it was stated, among other things, that in the eastern portion of Galicia "the Ruthenian peasantry have started a wild campaign of terrorism against Polish estate owners" and "the authorities have proclaimed martial law."

Following publication of these dispatches, the Polish Bureau of Information cabled the Polish authorities on the spot, communicating the purport of the dispatches and requesting information.

The Central Government in Warsaw replied as follows:

"There is no martial law in Eastern Galicia. In order to terrorize the population and keep it from participating in the coming elections, some extreme Ukrainian separatists have been attempting three clandestine murders of Ruthenian leaders friendly to Poland. One of these attempts resulted in the death of the victim. Apart from that, there have been a number of cases of arson mainly of stacks of grain on a number of large farms. For this purpose, small village boys were chiefly used. A few days ago, two candidates for priesthood in the Greek Catholic (Uniat) Church, who were going over the country in order to organize arson, were arrested.

"The authorities have issued the necessary orders. The cases of arson have ceased. The country is peaceful. The electoral action is developing normally."

The Voyvod, or Governor, of the voyvodship of Lwow replied by cable as follows:

"The conditions in eastern Galicia are peaceful. There is no martial law and no extraordinary measures have been taken. Cases of arson and sabotage, inspired by Ukrainians and Bolshevists, are being dealt with in the usual way.

(Signed) Voyvod Zimny."

CHILEAN DIPLOMAT NOW IN WARSAW

For the first time in the history of Poland, an accredited diplomatic representative of the Republic of Chile has taken up his residence in Warsaw. The first Chilean representative is Mr. Carlos Munoz Hurtado, Consul General and Charge d'Affaires.

NEED NEW CAPITAL FOR POLISH INDUSTRY

Commerce Journal Suggests Indirect Subsidy for Locomotive Builders

That the influx of foreign capital is one of the prime requisites of Polish industry is the opinion expressed in a recent number of Przemysl i Handel (Industry and Commerce), published under the supervision of the Polish Ministry of Industry and Commerce. It is suggested that, in view of the present difficult financial situation, the Government come to the aid of the locomotive building industry by purchasing locomotives from foreign manufacturers on condition that the sellers aid in financing or in providing machinery for Polish locomotive factories.

Needs Many Locomotives

This amounts to an indirect subsidy for the locomotive industry, which, though it has already shown signs of development, needs additional financial support. As Poland will need large numbers of locomotives for many years to come, it is regarded as absolutely essential that new locomotives be obtained from abroad, at least for the present, and that steps be taken to insure the eventual supply of the demand by Polish factories.

Though the suggestion put forth applies specifically to the locomotive industry, it is thought that the same plan, if found feasible, could be also adopted in the development of other industries. In general, it may be said that Poland now needs finished manufactures but that such need is temporary and that as soon as home industries are properly developed, the nation will be self-sufficient in manufactured goods, possessing, as it does, all the necessary raw materials.

AIR SERVICE, WARSAW TO CONSTANTINOPLE

Mail and Passenger Routes in Operation Between Polish Cities

The establishment of an air mail service between Warsaw and Constantinople was announced from Warsaw this week, by the Polish Telegraph Agency (PAT). Trips are to be made three times each week, according to the present plan.

Within Poland, air mail routes have been in operation for some time, as have also passenger air services. Regular routes have been established between Danzig, Warsaw and Lwow. At present, flights are made from Danzig to Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and from Warsaw to Danzig on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. The time necessary for the trip is two and a half hours as compared with twelve hours for the fast trains.

Daily Warsaw-Lwow Service

The service from Warsaw to Lwow has now been established on a daily basis. Leaving Lwow at 8 o'clock in the morning, the planes are scheduled to arrive in Warsaw at 10:30. On the return flight, the departure is made from Warsaw at 1 o'clock and the scheduled time of arrival in Lwow is 3:30. By train, this is a 12 to 15 hour trip.

At present, the charge per passenger for a one-way flight either from Warsaw to Danzig or Warsaw to Lwow, is 40,000 marks.

The charges for first class mail and newspapers is four times the regular rate, while sample goods sent by mail are charged ten times the regular postal rate and other goods, not exceeding forty pounds per parcel, twenty times the regular rate.

TO FIGHT ILLITERACY AMONG POLISH ADULTS

Educational Society Establishes Courses for Children and Adults

A determined fight against illiteracy in Poland is being waged by the Society for the Advancement of Education, an organization established by the Ministry of Religion and Public Instruction. Statistics show that only one-half of the people living in the whole of Poland are able to read and write. The situation is particularly bad in the Eastern Provinces, where only 39 of every one hundred inhabitants are literate.

Better in West

While a far greater proportion of the people in western and southern Poland are able to read and write, the average for the entire State is brought down by the fact that the people in that part of Poland formerly under Russian domination had little opportunity to attend school. In western Poland between 95 and 98 per cent. of the people are literate. In southern Poland, formerly under Austrian control, about 60 per cent. are literate, but in this case the percentage is kept down by the fact that in this area is included the eastern portion of Galicia, where illiteracy is more prevalent than in the purely Polish sections. In Congress Poland, the most populous of the three divisions, and formerly controlled by Russia, only 43 per cent. are literate.

According to the Swiat of Warsaw, the percentage of literate population of a number of European countries is as follows: Germany, 100 per cent.; France 97 per cent.; Italy 63 per cent.; Hungary 55 per cent.; Poland 50 per cent.; European Russia 39 per cent.; Rumania 12 per cent.

The Society understands that not only must the children of Poland be given the fullest opportunities for study but that steps must be taken to educate adults. Libraries, lectures and other time-worn methods for teaching adults are not regarded as sufficient and, hence, the establishment of regular courses for adults has been undertaken.

Classes for Adults

It is not without the greatest difficulty that such courses are conducted. Not only is a capable staff of instructors necessary but the interest of the prospective students must be aroused. In view of the fact that nearly all adults are engaged in the prosaic occupation of earning a living, it may be readily understood that only the more alert would be easily approached with a proposition such as attending regular courses of study after the completion of their regular day's work. Nevertheless, the effort is being made and a considerable response on the part of illiterate adults, especially in the urban communities has been obtained.

The Ministry of Religion and Public Instruction has lent its support to the Society's endeavors and has published many books, maps and pamphlets for distribution among the adult students. Similarly, publications have been issued for the guidance of the instructors who are carrying on the work of teaching elementary subjects to adult students. The efforts of the instructors are not restricted to teaching reading and writing, but they extend to informing students about elementary facts in regard to geography and history. To aid them in this purpose, the Ministry has supplied large quantities of maps showing Poland's place in Europe and also maps showing Poland's resources.

JAPANESE RED CROSS AIDS CHILDREN

The Japanese Red Cross has assisted in caring for the Polish children who were recently brought out of Siberia enroute for Poland under the auspices of the Polish Red Cross. An official of the Polish Red Cross stated that in Vladivostok, the Japanese Red Cross had taken under its care the children reaching the port from interior Siberia. Again at Osaka, the population accorded the children a hearty welcome and many Japanese visited their quarters. The vice-president of the Japanese Red Cross, Mr. Sakamoto, was present at Osaka while preparations were being made for the departure of the youthful refugees.

SILESIAN PARLIAMENT HOLDS FIRST MEETING

The newly elected Polish Upper Silesian Parliament was opened on Tuesday, October 10th, with an address by Prime Minister Nowak of Poland, according to a cable from the Polish Telegraph Agency (PAT). Prime Minister Nowak declared that the Polish Government has been devoting the fullest attention to the economic needs of Polish Silesia.

Note: The Silesian Parliament has a membership of 48 deputies, of whom 34 are Poles and 14 are Germans. The first elections were held on September 24th.

COAL PRODUCTION STATISTICS

During the first six months of 1922, the production of coal in the Dabrowa, Cracow and Teshen regions of Poland was 99.06 per cent. as great as during the first six months of 1913, according to statistics gathered by the Polish Ministry of Industry and Commerce. In other words, the production of coal in Poland, except from Polish Upper Silesia, had practically reached a pre-war normal.

In addition, the production of "brown" coal, an inferior grade of fuel, was greater during the first six months of this year than in the corresponding period of 1913.

June Production

During June of this year, the production of black coal was 102.4 per cent. as great as in June 1913, while the production of brown coal was 113.7 per cent. as great as that of June 1913.

That the headway in the coal mining industry had been consistent is shown by the progress made during the early months of 1922 as compared with that in the corresponding period of 1921, when, for the first six months of the year, the production of black coal was only 78.15 per cent. of the 1913 total, whereas, in 1922, it was 99.06 per cent.

Production Statistics

The statistics given herewith show the quantity of coal mined during the month of June 1922, and June 1921, as well as the total production for the first six months of 1922 and 1921. The per cent. of the 1913 production is also indicated.

PRODUCTION OF COAL IN POLAND, EXCLUDING POLISH SILESIA

Region	June, 1922 Tons	Per Cent. of 1913	June, 1921 Tons	Per Cent. of 1913
Dabrowa	579,536	104.32	508,663	91.56
Cracow	159,941	97.38	148,948	90.69
Teshen	13,272	86.46	8,893	57.93
Total	752,749	102.40	666,504	90.66

Region	1922, First Six Months	Per Cent. of 1913	1921, First Six Months	Per Cent. of 1913
Dabrowa	3,374,705	98.98	2,612,931	76.64
Cracow	985,373	100.02	822,175	83.43
Teshen	84,698	91.96	71,491	77.62
Total	4,444,776	99.06	3,506,597	78.15

Brown Coal

The production of brown coal, in June 1922, was 17,084 tons which was 113.7 per cent. of the 1913 figure. The production in June, 1921, was 22,004 tons or 146.45 per cent. of 1913. For the first six months of 1922, the production of brown coal was 103,453 tons or 103.68 per cent. of the first six months of 1913, while in 1921 the production was 130,454 tons or 130.66 per cent. of 1913.

Silesian Production

Recent statistics on the production of coal in Polish Silesia show that during the month of July 1922, 2,027,238 tons were mined. This indicates the importance of the Silesian coal mines to Poland, for the production for July was approximately three times as great as the whole production in the remainder of Poland for the month of June.

LWOW FAIR BENEFITS EASTERN GALICIA

Economic Situation in Eastern Portion of Galicia Constantly Improving

According to a dispatch from the Polish Telegraph Agency (PAT), the economic situation in the eastern part of Galicia is constantly improving. The Eastern Fair in Lwow, where important commercial transactions with foreign countries were carried through, has materially benefitted the entire region.

All political parties as well as the whole population are busy with questions connected with the forth-coming election and with consideration of the home rule recently granted eastern Galicia by the Polish Parliament.

Deny Reports of Troubles

Official quarters in Warsaw deny the report recently published in some American papers to the effect that martial law had been declared in eastern Galicia and that the situation there was serious.

The denial states that martial law has not been declared and that the situation can, under no circumstances, be regarded as serious or as calling for anxiety. There were several assaults against Ruthenian leaders who sympathised with Poland. These were carried out by extreme separatists.

Another official statement was to the effect that a small number of cases of arson had been reported but that these were in many cases traced to anarchists and Bolshevists, and in others to the settlement of personal disputes. This latter is normally the case in the autumn when the grain stacks tempt rascals.

WOMAN PRESIDES OVER SILESIAN ASSEMBLY

The second meeting of the Polish Upper Silesian Assembly was called to order last week by a woman deputy, Madame Omankowska, the chairman by reason of seniority. At this meeting, Deputy Wolny, a Pole, was elected speaker of the Assembly by a vote of 43 with five absentions. Deputy speakers were selected from the Polish National Bloc, the Polish Socialist Party, the National Labor Party and the German group.

Speaker Wolny, in his first address to the Assembly, gave assurances of strict impartiality and outlined the work which the Assembly will be called upon to perform.

The first session of the new Assembly was held on October 10th when Prime Minister Nowak delivered the opening address. The Parliament is made up of 48 members. At the elections, on September 24th, 34 Poles and 14 Germans were elected.

ADD ENGINEERING TO POZNAN STUDIES

Technical studies are being introduced in the University of Poznan this year. The first course of this nature will be construction engineering, and particular attention will be given to road and bridge building. Heretofore, advanced courses of a technical nature have been confined to the Polytechnic Institutes at Warsaw and Lwow.

131 DAILY PAPERS PUBLISHED IN POLAND

There are, at present, 131 daily newspapers being published in Poland, according to the Przeglad Wieczorny of Warsaw. Also there are over 900 other periodicals in Poland.

105 POLISH CITIES PASS 10,000 MARK

Census Analysis Shows State's Population Largely Rural—Total of 591 Towns

There are 105 cities in Poland with a population of 10,000 or over, according to the census of September 30, 1921.[1] This applies only to the area in which the census was taken and does not include Polish Upper Silesia or Wilno, in both of which regions there are cities of over 10,000, but in which no recent official census has been taken. The city of Wilno, particularly, is an important city with a population of over 130,000.

The total population of Poland, according to the census, is 25,372,444. When the estimated population of Polish Upper Silesia, Wilno and the army are added, the total population of the State is, as of September 30, 1921, 27,160,163.

One-Fourth in Towns

That the greater portion of the nation's population is found in rural districts is convincingly shown by an analysis of the census figures which shows that less than one-fourth of the population lives in towns of 1,000 or over. There are 591 towns and cities in the census area. Their total population is 6,242,605.

The total population of the 105 cities of 10,000 or over is 4,299,859. The largest city is Warsaw with 931,176. There are four other cities with a population of over 100,000. These are Lodz, 451,813; Lwow, 219,193; Krakow, 181,700, and Poznan, 169,793. There are six cities whose population is between 50,000 and 100,000. These are Lublin, 94,478; Bydgoszcz, 87,848; Sosnowiec, 86,698; Czestochowa, 80,567; Bialystok, 76,971, and Radom, 61,629.

Of the total population in the census area, 17,339,883 are Poles and 8,012,564 are of other nationalities. Of the total population for the entire State including Polish Upper Silesia and Wilno, the total number of Poles is 18,659,993, while the total of other nationalities is 8,500,170.

[1] Details of the census of September 30, 1921, are given in a supplement to the Weekly News Release, and enclosed herewith.

DELIMITATION OF FRONTIER COMPLETE

The definite delimitation of the Polish-Russian Frontier was recently completed by the Mixed Boundary Commission, which reached an understanding on all points in dispute between the Polish and Soviet delegations, except minor matters to be settled through diplomatic channels.

One of the most difficult features of the boundary question was the fixing of the frontier along the River Zbrucz. It was originally agreed that the river was to be taken as the dividing line between Poland and the Ukraine, but, owing to the fact that the banks of the river are very low and that it frequently changes its course very considerably, it was found impossible to depend on the river alone as a national dividing line. Consequently, at points along the course of the river, where changes of course have occurred or are likely to occur, a fixed boundary was agreed upon. This was fixed approximately along the line of the river at the time the Commission began its work of delimiting the frontier.

At the present time, boundary posts are being erected along the whole frontier and the two governments, Polish and Soviet, are taking over the definite administration of all territory up to the frontier.

FOREIGN MINISTERS MEET AT REVAL

Poland, Finland, Latvia and Esthonia Confirm Acceptance of Moscow Invitation

A conference of the Foreign Ministers of Poland, Finland, Latvia and Esthonia was held at Reval, Esthonia, last week. The Foreign Ministers of these four countries found themselves in perfect accord on all political questions of common interest to their States.

Animated by peaceful sentiments, the Foreign Ministers confirmed their decision to proceed, at the invitation of the Russian Government, to the Moscow conference on disarmament.

They decided to call an economic conference of the Baltic States at Helsingfors, Finland. They also decided to recommend to the representatives of their respective states at the International Labor Conference at Geneva that they co-ordinate their actions.

The next conference of the Foreign Ministers of these four states will take place at Riga, Latvia.

STATISTICS SHOW FEWER UNEMPLOYED

There were less than one-third as many unemployed in Poland at the end of August as at the beginning of February, according to recent statistics.

On February 1st, there were 221,444 unemployed in Poland whereas on August 26th, the number was 69,962. That the improvement was constant is shown by the figures which record the number of unemployed on the first of each month during the intervening period and which are as follows: February 1, 221,444; March 1, 206,442; April 1, 170,125; May 1, 148,625; June 1, 128,916; July 1, 98,581; August 1, 85,240, and August 26, 69,962.

EXPECT SURPLUS OF SUGAR IN POLAND

Sugar production in Poland this year promises to be in excess of 300,000 tons, according to the Rzeczpospolita. Of this amount, it is believed that approximately 150,000 tons will be available for export.

The increase in the production of sugar beets is such that the 1922 sugar production will be nearly double that of 1921 when approximately 160,000 tons of sugar were produced. According to pre-war estimates, the annual production of sugar in the territories now constituting re-born Poland was approximately 600,000 tons. It is believed that, when conditions become more normal, production will not only equal the pre-war figure but perhaps greatly exceed it.

INDUSTRIAL SHIPMENTS SHOW BIG INCREASE

Polish railways transported 30 per cent. more goods during July, 1922, than in July, 1921, according to the Kurjer Polski. A total of 9,959 carloads were transported in July of this year as compared with 7,600 in July last year. The increase in the number of cars loaded at Polish stations was particularly large, having increased from 6,028 to 7,658.

There was a particularly noteworthy decrease in the number of cars used for military purposes, the number having decreased from 848 in July last year to 328 this year. There was a considerable increase in the number of cars used for industrial shipment, the figures being 647 last year and 936 this year. Similarly, there were important increases in the number of cars used for coal, lumber, petroleum and railway supplies shipments.

ROLLING STOCK TO REACH NORMAL in 1926

Polish Railways Should Then Have 139,280 Freight Cars and 6,300 Locomotives

By 1926, the rolling stock on Polish railways will have been brought up to normal requirements, according to estimates based on the present rate of development.

It is believed that by that time there will be 139,280 freight cars on Polish railways and 6,300 locomotives. Poland was assigned 80,000 freight cars by the Treaty of Versailles. Of these, 41,000 were to come from Germany, 22,000 from Austria, 5,000 from Hungary and the remainder from other countries. According to the Treaty of Riga, Poland received 8,000 cars from Russia. These latter were of the broad-gauge variety and were remodeled for use on the Polish railways.

Purchases in the U. S.

In 1920, 4,600 30-ton freight cars were purchased from America and recently 7,504 additional 30-ton cars were obtained in the United States.

According to moderate estimates, Poland's rolling stock in 1923 should include 116,680 freight cars; in 1924, 128,940; in 1925, 135,656, and in 1926, 139,280. While firms in Poland will be able to supply some of these cars, others must be obtained abroad.

At present, Poland possesses 4,555 locomotives. This number is insufficient. In 1923, Poland should have 5,280 locomotives; in 1924, 5,820; in 1925, 6,120, and in 1926, 6,300. Firms in Poland will be able to provide about 950 locomotives during this period, but this is only half of the number needed.

REPORT ON POLISH CROP CONDITIONS

Late in September, the Polish Minister of Agriculture estimated that the potato crop in Poland this year would be approximately 20,000,000 tons, or at least 5 per cent. greater than the August estimate of the crop. Favorable climatic conditions have been responsible for the crop's improvement. Should the production reach the estimated figure, it will mean that this year's potato crop is nearly 20 per cent. greater than last year's crop.

At the same time, it was estimated that the production of sugar beets would reach approximately 2,500,000 tons; wheat, 1,000,000 tons; barley, 1,000,000; oats, 2,500,000 tons, and rye, 5,000,000 tons.

According to the Ministry's statement, the areas sown to the various crops were approximately as follows: Potatoes, 5,400,000 acres; sugar beets, 260,000 acres; winter wheat, 2,600,000 acres; barley, 2,800,000; rye, 10,000,000, and oats, 5,800,000 acres.

The favorable weather, together with sufficient rainfall during the late summer, also greatly improved the condition of pastures and meadows throughout Poland. This is particularly important in view of the rapidly growing dairy industry.

WILL COMMEMORATE BIRTH OF COPERNICUS

The 450th anniversary of the birth of Copernicus will be commemorated in Poland next February. Many State and local organizations, both official and non-official, are making plans for what promises to be a nation-wide celebration. The Ministry of Religion and Public Instruction is now making preparations for the event in which both the general public and the school children of Poland will take an important part.

ONLY 5 PER CENT. OPT GERMAN CITIZENSHIP

Approximately 5 per cent. of the population of Poznania opted German citizenship in accordance with the terms of the Treaty of Versailles, says the Kurjer Poznanski.

In the whole voyvodship of Poznan 96,555 persons of whom 5,144 were Jews, expressed their preference for Germany. In the city of Poznan those choosing German citizenship numbered 4,567, of whom 1,047 were Jews.

The total population of the voyvodship of Poznan is 1,194,000, while the population of the city of Poznan is 169,793.

OVER 88 PER CENT. OF SPECIAL LEVY PAID IN

Over 88 per cent. of Poland's special 80,000,000,000 mark contribution tax had been collected on July 1st, according to the Gazeta Warszawka. In exact figures, the amount collected up to July 1st was 70,850,194,143 marks.

POSTAL EMPLOYEES STRIKE IS SETTLED

The postal strike in Poland was ended on September 9th, when agreement was reached between representatives of the striking postal employees and the Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs.

POLAND PREPARES FOR FIRST ELECTIONS

Deputies to Be Chosen on November 5th and Senators on November 12th

With Poland's first regular Parliamentary election less than two weeks removed, political activity on the part of the many parties and groups has reached its height. There are 19 lists of candidates at large (State lists) for variations in platforms usually lead in Continental Europe to the breaking up of parties and the establishment of new parties.

However numerous the parties may be outside the Parliament, the indications are that within the new Parliament, there will be some three important groups. The electoral law, in fact, contains a provision which in a measure tends to strengthen the strong parties and to further weaken the small parties. This is the provision for the election of members from the State lists in proportion to the number of representatives elected from the local districts.

444 Deputies

For instance, of the 444 deputies who are to be chosen for the Lower House (Sejm), only 372 are to be elected locally. The remaining 72 will be chosen from the above-mentioned State lists. In order that a party be entitled to deputies from its State lists, it must have won seats in the Parliament from at least six local districts. The 72 State list seats for the Parliament will be divided in the ratio in which parties elect representatives. In other words, a party which succeeds in electing a large number of local representatives will be entitled to a large proportion of the State list seats. The fact that no party which has not been successful in at least six local districts will be entitled to any State list representatives militates against the power of the little parties or groups and tends further to strengthen the large parties.

Elections Nov. 5th and 12th

On November 5th, Poland will vote for the members of the Lower House. One week later, on November 12th, the members of the Senate will be chosen. The President of the Republic will not be chosen through a direct popular election, but will be named at a joint session of the new Lower House and Senate.

The new Polish Senate will be composed of 111 members, there being one senator for every four deputies. Of the 111 senators, 93 are to be chosen from the local district lists and 18 from the State lists. In order that a party be entitled to senators from its State list, it must have won seats in at least three senatorial districts.

The Polish Constitution provides that deputies and senators be elected (subject to prior dissolution) for terms of five years to be counted from the day of the opening session of Parliament. Candidates for the office of Senator must be at least 40 years of age, while candidates for the Chamber must be at least 25. All Polish citizens, without distinction of sex, are entitled to the ballot. All citizens who are at least 21 years of age are permitted to vote for members of the Lower House, while the right to vote for Senators is restricted to voters who are at least 30 years of age. Members of the armed forces who are in active service are not entitled to vote.

Voters may cast their ballots only in the district in which they reside and must vote in person. Residence in the district must date from at least one day preceding the publication of the election notices for the House and one year for the Senate.

Many Prominent Figures

While there is much speculation as to the relative strength the various

parties will have in the new Parliament, it is certain that many, if not most, of the Republic's important political figures will be members. This is insured by the fact that the outstanding individuals in most cases head the various electoral lists and, consequently, the most prominent men of each of the several parties will be the first ones elected.

FOREIGN MINISTER A FORMER ENGINEER

Minister Narutowicz Internationally Known as Expert on Waterways

Foreign Minister Gabriel Narutowicz of Poland had won for himself an international reputation as a waterways engineer before he first entered the Polish Cabinet. At the time he was invited by Prime Minister Grabski to become Minister of Public Works, he was a professor in the Polytechnic Institute of Zurich.

Before he became Foreign Minister, Mr. Narutowicz served also as Minister of Public Works in the Witos and Ponikowski Cabinet. In this capacity, he was able to bring into play his technical knowledge and to further the development of waterways and water power. He became Foreign Minister in the Sliwinski Cabinet early in July, and retains this position in the Cabinet of Professor Nowak.

Mr. Narutowicz was born in Samogitia. After graduating from the Technical Institute of Petrograd, he continued his studies in other countries, particularly in Switzerland where he made a specialty of hydraulic science.

He was formerly chairman of the International Rhine Commission, which Commission was charged with the task of developing and utilizing the water power of that river.

NEW CABINET MEMBER FORMERLY PROFESSOR

With the appointment of Professor Jan Lopuszanski as Minister of Public Works, the Polish Cabinet now has three new professors in its membership The others are Prime Minister Nowak and Minister of Religion and Public Instruction Casimir Kumaniecki.

Professor Jan Lopuszanski, who was born in 1875, studied engineering in the Polytechnic Institutes of Lwow and Vienna and was later an engineer in the Reclamation Department of the Galician autonomous administration. Since 1914, he had been professor of Hydraulic Engineering in the Lwow Polytechnic Institute.

MEDICAL AGREEMENT SIGNED IN WARSAW

Poland and Czecho-Slovakia recently signed, in Warsaw, an agreement by which Polish doctors are permitted to practice medicine in Czecho-Slovakia and Czecho-Slovakian doctors are given the same privileges in Poland. This agreement was signed for the Polish Government by Professor Julian Makowski and Dr. Henry Trenkner and for Czecho-Slovakia by the Czecho-Slovakian Minister to Poland, M. Maxa.

PLAN SCOUT REUNION IN WARSAW IN 1923

Plans are being made for a general reunion of Polish Boy and Girl Scouts in Warsaw in 1923. It is believed that nearly 30,000 Scout members will take part in the reunion activities. Both the Boy Scout and and the Girl Scout organizations in Poland are very strong the membership having grown rapidly during the past few years.

PLAN WOMEN'S WORK CONGRESS IN POLAND

Polish Women to Hold General Convention in Warsaw in Spring of 1923

The women of Poland are planning to hold a convention in Warsaw early in 1923 for the purpose of organizing the activities of women and women's organizations throughout the State.

The first steps toward this end were taken a year ago when a committee of 28 women, representing all branches of activity, was appointed to organize a Women's Work Congress. Many of the most prominent women in Poland are members of the Committee or are co-operating with the Committee in its organization work.

Many Prominent Officers

Madame Constance Lubienska, President of the Polish Women's Association (Kolo Polek), has been designated President of the Congress. Dr. Daszynska-Golinska, wife of the well-known Socialist leader, and herself an authoress of note and an important official in the Ministry of Labor, and Madame Klawer, President of the Women's Work Circle (Kolo Pracy Kobiet) have been selected as Vice-Presidents. Miss Szebeko, sister of the former Polish Minister in Berlin, who is now a candidate for the Senate, and Miss Reicher, are the Secretaries. At the head of various sections of the Congress' work are Princess Puzyna, Madame Bratkowska, Madame Iwaszkiewicz, Dr. Daszynska-Golinska, Dr. Budzinska-Tylicka, a member of the Warsaw City Council, and Madame Grzybowska, President of the Country Gentlewomen's Union (Zwiazek Ziemianck).

Strictly Non-Partisan

Other prominent members of the organizing committee are Madame Wasniewska, President of the Association of Women engaged in Industry and Commerce and Captain Zawadzka, former head of the Legion of Polish Women. The fact that the organization is to be strictly non-partisan is borne out by the selection of leaders from all parties and groups.

Preliminary to the Convention, the women are gathering information on women's organizations throughout the world. Delegates have been sent to the United States and to western European countries for the purpose of gathering such information. In the United States, detailed reports concerning women's activities are being obtained and forwarded to the Committee in Warsaw for its guidance.

Visitors from America

It is also hoped that representatives of the women of the United States and other countries will be sufficiently interested in the Polish Women's Work Congress to send visitors to Warsaw next year.

The Congress will be devoted, to a considerable extent, to the study of women's part in religious activities, social work, education, vocational and labor problems, politics and economics.

AUGUST SHIPMENTS SHOW IMPROVEMENT

Over 25 per cent. more traffic was carried on Polish railways in August, 1922, than in August, 1921, according to the Rzeczpospolita. The average number of 10,353 cars were transported on Polish railways daily during the past August as compared with a daily average of 8,006 in August, 1921. The increase in the number of cars loaded at Polish stations was nearly 1,500 per day, the average being 7,615 in August, 1922, as compared with 6,126 in August, 1921. The number of cars accepted at the Polish Frontier and loaded abroad was 1,838 per day this year as compared with 730 per day in August last year. The number of cars transported through Poland dropped from 1,150 to 900.

POLAND VICTORIOUS IN FOOTBALL MATCHES

Defeats Jugo-Slavia by Score of 3 to 1—Wide Interest in Game

Poland recently defeated Jugo-Slavia by the score of 3-1 in a football game in Zagrab, in Jugo-Slavia. The contest was witnessed by 20,000 spectators. Austrian officials umpired the contest.

The rapid growth of interest in sporting events in Poland was shown by the fact that Warsaw newspapers were overwhelmed with telephonic and personal inquiries as to the game's development.

The Polish football players have made a remarkable showing in their international contests with Hungary, Sweden, Rumania and now with Jugo-Slavia. Poland defeated Sweden 2-1 while the match with Rumania resulted in a tie 1-1. In all cases, Poland played on foreign soil.

JUGO-SLAV STUDENTS TO ATTEND CRACOW

The University of Cracow, the oldest institution of higher learning in Poland, is again becoming an international university, for students from other countries are coming to the university in greater numbers each year. About 30 students from Jugo-Slavia are expected at the university for the school year 1922-23, according to the Rzeczpospolita of Warsaw. These students will be provided with living quarters in the Cadet Corps School.

POLAND VISITED BY JUGO-SLAV WRITERS

A delegation of journalists from Jugo-Slavia recently visited Poland. The visitors made a tour of Poland and while in Warsaw were entertained at a luncheon given by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Narutowicz.

Delegations of journalists from Switzerland, Italy, England, Rumania, France, Finland, Denmark, Latvia, Sweden and Norway, Esthonia and the Free City of Danzig have visited Poland in the past.

CLOCKS IN POLAND REGULATED BY LAW

All clocks publicly displayed in Poland must henceforth show the correct time, according to a regulation recently published in the Polish Journal of Laws.

In the cities of Warsaw, Poznan, Cracow, Lwow and Wilno, all such clocks must at all times be within three minutes of the correct official time. In other cities and all places having railroad or telephone stations, a variation of five minutes is permitted. In other localities, the variation must not exceed 20 minutes.

PLAN BRANCH TEXTILE FACTORIES IN DANZIG

In order to enable them to compete with German merchants in Danzig, Polish textile manufacturers of Lodz have decided to establish branches of their factories in Danzig. This will enable them to economize on the cost of raw materials imported through Danzig and also to cut down the expenses of exporting manufactured goods from Lodz through Danzig. The plans now provide for the establishment of factories in Danzig for the production of textiles for export to the Baltic States.

PLAN NEW PARKS FOR CAPITAL OF POLAND

To Line Warsaw Streets with Trees in Effort to Beautify City

Efforts are being made to beautify Warsaw, the capital of Poland by laying out parks and by planting trees along the city's streets, according to the Rzeczpospolita of Warsaw.

At present, nearly 19,000 trees line the streets of Warsaw as compared with only 5,000 trees before the re-establishment of the Polish State, says this newspaper. During the long period when Warsaw remained under Russian domination, little attention was given such matters as parks and street development. While the older portion of the city was planned, its growth during the past century has been haphazard and as a result only a few parks are found within the city.

Plan New Parks

The Warsaw Department of Parks is making efforts to establish new parks where building conditions permit and to line all the principal streets of the city with trees, attempting, in this latter way, to make up in part for the relative absence of parks. The trees now being planted are of a number of varieties, maple, chestnut, linden, ash and pine trees being the more numerous.

The Department of Parks is not only interested in adding to the attractiveness of Warsaw, a city of nearly a million inhabitants and the capital of a state of over 27,000,000 inhabitants, but also in providing open spaces for the rapidly growing population. Having grown to its present size without proper regard for park spaces, the city is much more congested than would have been the case had the growth been regulated.

OVER 200,000 VISITORS ATTEND EASTERN FAIR

Commercial Transactions Aggregating 150 Billion Marks Were Consummated

Commercial transactions aggregating 150 billion marks were consummated at the Eastern Fair held in Lwow, Poland, in September, according to a statement given out by the chairman of the Fair Committee.

In spite of bad weather, over 200,000 people visited the Fair, during the eleven days it was open. It is estimated that at least 40,000 of the visitors came from other Polish cities or from abroad.

Many Foreign Buyers

Buyers from many European countries, including France, England, Sweden, Germany, Holland, Italy, Rumania and Russia, visited the Fair and made purchases.

The success of the Fair more than met all expectations. Polish industry made a splendid showing and proved by the quality and diversity of its exhibits that much progress had been made since last year. Among the best exhibits were those of the metal and machine industries. Though the textile exhibits were not as extensive as had been expected, many textile transactions were carried out, nevertheless.

POLISH-BRITISH TEXTILE AGREEMENT

From the Times, London, Oct. 11, 1922

Polish Textile Debts Agreement With Bradford Firms

"Bradford export merchants of raw materials and yarns yesterday confirmed the agreement made with the Polish Textile Industry Association for the discharge of £750,000 pre-war

debts which Polish textile firms owe to Bradford firms.

"The agreement, which will be by joint signatures between the parties affected, provides for the debts being capitalized as on September 15 with interest at 1 per cent., from due date of invoices. The amount, when ascertained, is to be paid in thirty equal half-yearly bills beginning on March 15 next year, with the addition of 3½ per cent., interest on successive balances. The English delegates will have the right every four years, and in case of improvement in the Polish textile industry, to call a conference to consider a modification of the agreement, and if any Government should liquidate the damage suffered by the Polish debtors through the war these sums shall go in accelerating the payment of the debts.

"The Polish Association is endeavoring to get all the Polish firms to sign the agreement, and there has already been a big crop of signatures in Bradford. In the case of default in carrying out the agreement the original rights of the parties will revive without in any way being prejudiced."

POLISH CENSUS OF 1921

Supplement to the Weekly News Release,

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THE POPULATION OF POLAND

	Population	Poles	Others
POLAND	27,160,163	18,659,993	8,500,170
Area of the Census of 1921[1]	25,372,447	17,339,883	8,012,564
Military Census[2]	318,452	285,870	32,582
Polish Upper Silesia	980,296	667,896	302,400
Wilno Region	488,968	336,344	152,624

[1]The census of September 30, 1921 did not apply to Polish Upper Silesia and the Wilno region, which regions had not at that time been incorporated in Poland.

[2]This represents the military census of September 30, 1921, and includes also civilians attached to the military service. Since that date the Polish army has been decreased. Of the 318,452 included in the military census, 317,205 were men and 1,247 women; 294,325 were military, and 24,127 prisoners or interned; of the military, 285,674 were Poles and 8,651 other nationalities.

The figures given on the following pages are based on the census of September 30, 1921, which was taken in the whole of Poland except in Polish Upper Silesia and the Wilno region.

POLAND'S CHIEF CITIES

(Census of September 30th, 1921

City	Population
Warsaw	931,176
Łódź	451,813
Lwów	219,193
Kraków	181,700
Poznań	169,793
Lublin	94,478
Bydgoszcz	87,848
Sosnowiec	86,698
Częstochowa	80,567
Białystok	76,971
Radom	61,629
Przemyśl	48,017
Kalisz	44,753
Kołomyja	41,440
Kielce	41,357
Piotrków	41,039
Włocławek	40,339
Dąbrowa Górna	39,840
Toruń	39,335
Tarnów	35,725
Grudziądz	33,817
Grodno	34,916
Tarnopol	30,921
Siedlce	30,764
Równe	30,400
Pabjanice	29,699
Brześć Litewski	29,064
Zawiercie	28,708
Tomaszów	28,276
Stanisławów	28,213
Będzin	28,076
Stryj	27,288
Drohobycz	26,733
Nowy Sącz	26,341
Gniezno	25,885
Płock	25,770
Rzeszów	25,038
Inowrocław	24,695
Pińsk	23,391
Chełm	22,491
Łomża	21,982
Żyrardów	21,125
Zgierz	21,116
Łuck	21,093
Kowel	20,829
Jarosław	20,169
Bielsko	19,813
Ostrowiec	19,676
Sambor	19,489
Zamość	19,008
Zduńska Wola	18,977
Radomsko	18,732
Knihinin	17,496
Czeladź	17,260
Mława	17,141
Suwałki	16,754
Leszno	16,590
Tczew	16,402
Ostrów	16,369
Borysław	16,346
Krzemieniec	16,288
Jaworzno	16,034
Kutno	15,980
Łowicz	15,805
Teshen	15,324
Skierniewice	15,298
Pruszków	15,151
Pułtusk	13,502
Ostrów	13,437
Lida	13,299
Tustanowice	13,299
Ostróg	13,019
Słonim	13,013
Biała	12,966
Łuków	12,573
Ozroków	12,570
Międzyrzec	12,446
Oświęcim	12,207
Ciechanów	12,008
Jędrzejow	11,727
Włodzimierz	11,536
Baranowicze	11,468
Baranowicze (Including immigration camp)	16,452
Koło	11,468
Chrzanów	11,444
Grodzisk	11,227
Wołkowysk	11,152
Złoczów	11,121
Wieluń	11,093
Krotoszyn	11,065
Brody	10,885
Bochnia	10,780
Chełmża	10,674
Brzeziny	10,672
Mińsk-Mazowiecki	10,527
Gródek Jagielloński	10,475
Chojnice	10,435
Chełmno	10,425
Starogard	10,406
Śniatyn	10,404
Jasło	10,379
Łęczyca	10,271
Sokal	10,203
Turka	10,099
Brzeżany	10,090
Konin	10,066

Place	Total	Men	Women	Poles	Others
CITY OF WARSAW	931,176	422,243	508,933	673,320	257,856
VOYVODSHIP OF WARSAW	2,112,106	1,010,894	1,101,212	1,895,186	216,920
a. Towns	430,159	199,620	230,539	296,866	133,293
b. Communes	1,681,947	811,274	870,673	1,598,320	83,627
District of Błonie	115,568	54,399	61,169	109,212	6,356
District of Ciechanów	68,427	32,253	36,174	62,224	6,203
District of Gostynin	84,647	40,813	43,834	73,644	11,003
District of Grójec	127,644	61,773	65,871	113,235	14,409
District of Kutno	99,300	47,906	51,394	89,473	9,827
District of Lipno	93,392	44,748	48,644	77,555	15,837
District of Łowicz	94,486	46,561	47,925	89,507	4,979
District of Maków	58,444	27,749	30,695	52,653	5,791
District of Mińsk Mazowiecki	95,843	45,795	50,048	84,172	11,671
District of Mława	88,920	42,051	46,869	80,836	8,084
District of Nieszawa	101,688	48,549	53,139	92,274	9,414
District of Płock	109,615	52,044	57,571	95,960	13,655
District of Płońsk	74,595	35.805	38,790	68,068	6,527
District of Przasnysz	56,152	26,580	29,572	53,490	2,662
District of Pułtusk	106,365	50,822	55,543	92,856	13,509
District of Radzymin	72,545	34,750	37,795	66,524	6,021
District of Rawa	83,621	40,722	42,899	77,538	6,083
District of Rypin	78,306	37,632	40,674	68,257	10,049
District of Sierpc	68,588	32,519	36,069	60,998	7,590
District of Skierniewice	63,471	30,893	32,578	58,430	5,041
District of Sochaczew	63,940	30,701	33,239	58,390	5,550
District of Warsaw	181,957	86,964	94,993	161,299	20,658
District of Włocławek	124,592	58,865	65,727	103,591	16,001
VOYVODSHIP OF ŁÓDŹ	2,251,097	1,069,768	1,181,329	1,859,488	391,609
a. Towns	820,036	374,965	445,071	521,992	298,044
b. Communes	1,431,061	694,803	736,258	1,337,496	93,565
District of Brzeziny	125,562	60,257	65,305	97,729	27,833
District of Kalisz	180,163	85,165	94,998	158,343	21,820
District of Koło	115,571	55,379	60,192	100,080	15,491
District of Konin	98,844	47,139	51,705	91,416	7,428
District of Łask	148,965	71,508	77,457	131,237	17,728
District of Łęczyca	122,397	59,842	62,555	108,650	13,747
District of Łódź	109,464	52,465	56,999	84,009	25,455
City of Łódź	451,813	204,760	247,053	266,301	185,512
District of Piotrków	197,414	95,259	102,155	172,566	24,848
District of Radomsko	169,450	81,814	87,636	158,509	10,941
District of Sieradz	155,232	74,606	80,626	138,887	16,345
District of Słupca	92,729	43,565	49,164	82,206	10,523
District of Turek	102,158	49,542	52,616	97,594	4,564
District of Wieluń	181,335	88,467	92,868	171,961	9,374
VOYVODSHIP OF KIELCE	2,534,214	1,218,233	1,315,981	2,312,374	221,840
a. Towns	546,937	257,373	289,564	389,711	157,226
b. Communes	1,987,277	960,860	1,026,417	1,922,663	64,614
District of Będzin	386,678	186,983	199,695	342,988	43,690
District of Częstochowa	234,387	111,128	123,259	212,535	21,852
District of Iłża	137,689	67,189	70,500	130,529	7,160
District of Jędrzejów	99,978	48,403	51,575	93,854	6,124
District of Kielce	179,449	85,766	93,683	159,049	20,400
District of Końskie	144,832	68,967	75,865	130,117	14,715
District of Kozienice	124,097	60,146	63,951	116,800	7,297
District of Miechów	149,130	71,876	77,254	144,419	4,711
District of Olkusz	135,994	65,227	70,767	127,960	8,034
District of Opatów	162,488	77,507	84,931	142,051	20,437
District of Opoczno	122,798	59,659	63,139	115,688	7,110
District of Pińczów	120,391	57,331	63,060	110,084	10,307
District of Radom	193,159	92,827	100,332	167,670	25,489
District of Sandomierz	111,950	53,782	58,168	104,679	7,271
District of Stopnica	140,485	67,293	73,192	124,499	15,986
District of Włoszczowa	90,709	44,149	46,560	89,452	1,257

Place	Total	Men	Women	Poles	Others
VOYVODSHIP OF LUBLIN	2,085,557	1,002,026	1,083,531	1,776,047	309,510
a. Towns	348,768	163,047	185,721	189,221	159,547
b. Communes	1,736,789	838,979	897,810	1,586,826	149,963
District of Biała	59,344	28,265	31,079	48,737	10,607
District of Biłgoraj	90,877	43,445	47,432	70,029	20,848
District of Chełm	119,952	58,032	61,920	90,460	29,492
District of Garwolin	137,589	66,390	71,199	127,782	9,807
District of Hrubieszów	103,591	49,883	53,708	75,549	28,042
District of Janów	131,282	62,673	68,609	118,539	12,743
District of Konstantynów	65,013	31,235	33,778	57,478	7,535
District of Kransnystaw	116,360	56,026	60,334	107,107	9,253
District of Lubartów	96,519	46,601	49,918	87,138	9,381
City of Lublin	94,478	43,324	51,154	58,443	36,035
District of Lublin	139,618	67,974	71,644	131,750	7,868
District of Łuków	122,824	59,487	63,337	109,803	13,021
District of Puławy	149,171	71,955	77,216	134,432	14,739
District of Radzyń	88,292	42,075	46,217	73,807	14,485
District of Siedlce	98,701	47,702	50,999	80,751	17,950
District of Sokołów	75,991	36,614	39,377	69,117	6,874
District of Tomaszów	94,183	45,293	48,890	78,023	16,160
District of Węgrów	82,515	39,702	42,813	74,453	8,062
District of Włodawa	76,771	36,663	40,108	52,727	24,044
District of Zamość	142,486	68,687	73,799	129,922	12,564
VOYVODSHIP OF BIAŁYSTOK	1,302,259	622,155	680,104	996,014	306,245
a. Towns	307,003	143,078	163,925	165,007	141,996
b. Communes	995,256	479,077	516,179	831,007	164,249
District of Augustów	62,089	29,419	32,670	58,042	4,047
District of Białowieża	17,235	8,535	8,700	7,484	9,751
District of Białystok	185,725	87,565	98,160	127,928	57,797
District of Bielsk	129,399	62,505	66,894	78,208	51,191
District of Grodno	150,106	71,963	78,143	81,145	68,961
District of Kolno	63,869	30,619	33,250	58,442	5,427
District of Łomża	101,793	48,926	52,867	86,382	15,411
District of Ostrołęka	73,651	35,457	38,194	68,526	5,125
District of Ostrów	94,235	44,966	49,269	83,142	11,093
District of Sejny	19,700	9,005	10,695	14,409	5,291
District of Sokółka	90,212	42,902	47,310	78,981	11,231
District of Suwałki	70,512	32,917	37,595	60,949	9,563
District of Szczuczyn	57,968	27,172	30,796	50,757	7,211
District of Wołkowysk	114,749	55,706	59,043	78,790	35,959
District of Wysokie Mazowieckie	71,016	34,498	36,518	62,829	8,187
VOYVODSHIP OF NOWOGRÓDEK	1,300,069	625,959	674,110	649,719	650,350
a. Towns	114,484	54,253	60,231	46,318	68,166
b. Communes	1,185,585	571,706	613,879	603,401	582,184
District of Baranowicze	104,801	50,620	54,881	40,897	63,904
District of Brasław	63,015	30,450	32,565	44,058	18,957
District of Duniłowicze	112,845	54,462	58,383	48,298	64,547
District of Dzisna	171,650	82,931	88,719	75,919	95,731
District of Lida	191,963	92,468	99,495	145,193	46,770
District of Nieśwież	114,628	55,689	58,939	41,339	73,289
District of Nowogródek	101,721	48,410	53,311	33,712	68,009
District of Słonim	118,675	56,303	62,372	36,436	82,239
District of Stołpce	74,222	36,013	38,209	49,159	25,063
District of Wilejka	127,958	62,099	65,859	53,216	74,742
District of Wołożyn	118,591	56,514	62,077	81,492	37,099

Place	Total	Men	Women	Poles	Others
VOYVODSHIP OF POLESIE	876,665	425,916	450,749	190,700	685,965
a. Towns	123,152	58,261	64,891	36,472	86,680
b. Communes	753,513	367,655	385,858	154,228	599,285
District of Brześć Litewski	114,984	55,039	59,945	34,286	80,698
District of Drohiczyn	63,037	30,047	32,990	7,539	55,498
District of Kamień Koszyrski	58,270	28,313	29,957	4,771	53,499
District of Kobryń	64,576	30,997	33,579	40,025	24,551
District of Kossów	48,356	23,004	25,352	6,608	41,748
District of Łuniniec	177,441	88,136	89,305	29,779	147,662
District of Pińsk	139,439	67,180	72,259	22,792	116,647
District of Prużana	64,823	30,716	34,107	24,632	40,191
District of Sarny	145,739	72,484	73,255	20,268	125,471
VOYVODSHIP OF VOLHYNIA	1,433,157	697,230	735,927	207,932	1,225,225
a. Towns	175,313	82,782	92,531	27,873	147,440
b. Communes	1,257,844	614,448	643,396	180,059	1,077,785
District of Dubno	216,792	105,473	111,319	29,581	187,211
District of Horochów	76,867	37,009	39,858	14,062	62,805
District of Kowel	169,702	82,491	87,211	17,087	152,615
District of Krzemieniec	222,090	107,558	114,532	23,002	199,088
District of Luboml	56,101	27,605	28,496	14,882	41,219
District of Łuck	195,037	95,375	99,662	34,352	160,685
District of Ostróg	56,569	27,233	29,336	5,993	50,576
District of Równe	338,319	165,287	173,032	46,230	292,089
District of Włodzimierz	101,680	49,199	52,481	22,743	78,937
VOYVODSHIP OF POZNAŃ	1,974,057	923,920	1,050,137	1,628,522	345,535
a. Towns	675,690	312,504	363,186	579,170	96,520
b. Communes	925,752	440,770	484,982	702,650	223,102
c. Manors	372,615	170,646	201,969	346,702	25,913
City of Bygoszcz	87,848	40,957	46,891	63,245	24,603
District of Bydgoszcz	52,728	25,112	27,616	32,823	19,905
District of Chodzież	42,586	20,257	22,329	22,108	20,478
District of Czarnków	36.115	17,386	18,729	27,524	8,591
District of Gniezno	56,740	26,899	29,841	46,641	10,099
District of Gostyń	48,947	22,480	26,467	45,225	3,722
District of Grodzisk	35,675	16,635	19,040	32,700	2,975
District of Inowrocław	75,921	35,663	40,258	62,375	13,546
District of Jarocin	54,383	25,507	28,876	51,087	3,296
District of Kępno	52,718	24,406	28,312	43,417	9,301
District of Kościan	48,631	22,513	26,118	46,976	1,655
District of Koźmin	34,492	16,013	18,479	31,117	3,375
District of Krotoszyn	44,758	20,833	23,925	38,501	6,257
District of Leszno	54,435	24,951	29,484	39,569	14,866
District of Międzychód	30,478	14,363	16,115	21,919	8,559
District of Mogilno	50,040	23,356	26,684	39,658	10,382
District of Nowy Tomyśl	50,252	23,377	26,875	31,670	18,582
District of Oborniki	55,258	25,956	29,302	39,721	15,537
District of Odolanów	43,717	20,658	23,059	34,414	9,303
District of Ostrów	48,001	22,852	25,149	46,392	1,609
District of Ostrzeszów	40,374	19,028	21,346	36,351	4,023
District of Pleszew	38,252	17,873	20,379	34,758	3,494
City of Poznań	169,793	77,421	92,372	159,632	10,161
District of Poznań—East	51,530	24,758	26,772	45,213	6,317
District of Poznań—West	45,337	21,432	23,905	42,100	3,237
District of Rawicz	48,620	22,528	26,092	38,238	10,382
District of Strzelno	39,921	19,055	20,866	35,878	4,043
District of Szanotuły	65,945	30,478	35,467	57,519	8,426
District of Szubin	45,643	21,608	24,035	31,577	14,066
District of Śmigiel	38,569	17,934	20,635	33,996	4,573
District of Śrem	57,557	26,787	30,770	52,752	4,805
District of Środa	49,339	23,095	26,244	46,193	3,146
District of Wągrowiec	54,409	25,395	28,514	42,178	12,231
District of Witkowo	30,231	14,234	15,997	27,009	3,222
District of Wolsztyn	48,965	22,887	26,078	35,184	13,781
District of Września	41,290	19,271	22,019	37,632	3,658
District of Wyrzysk	63,092	29,914	33,178	41,915	21,177
District of Żnin	41,467	19,548	21,919	33,315	8,152

Place	Total	Men	Women	Poles	Others
VOYVODSHIP OF POMERANIA ..	939,495	449,861	489,634	754,907	184,588
a. Towns	236,931	111,713	125,218	192,846	44,085
b. Communes	564,312	271,702	292,610	444,133	120,179
c. Manors	138,252	66,446	71,806	117,928	20,324
District of Brodnica	61,266	29,602	31,664	51,662	9,604
District of Chełmno	47,081	21,915	25,166	35,021	12,060
District of Chojnice	71,232	34,253	36,979	57,359	13,873
District of Działdowo	23,920	11,535	12,385	15,389	8,531
District of Gniew	27,328	12,999	14,329	25,818	1,510
City of Grudziądz	33,817	16,299	17,518	26,514	7,303
District of Grudziądz	43,369	20,840	22,529	28,309	15,060
District of Kartuzy	64,782	31,446	33,336	59,287	5,495
District of Kościerzyna	49,563	23,944	25,619	39,522	10,041
District of Lubawa	59.765	28,746	31,019	53,957	5,808
District of Puck	27,826	13,634	14,192	24,404	3,422
District of Sępolno	27,837	13,210	14,627	14,245	13,592
District of Starogard	63,166	30,157	33,009	56,582	6,584
District of Swiecie	83,927	39,539	44,388	62,481	21,446
District of Tczew	35,790	17,657	18,133	29,781	6,009
City of Toruń	39,335	18,153	21,182	32,690	6,645
District of Toruń	54,002	25,755	28,247	42,110	11,892
District of Tuchola	34,557	16,509	18,048	28,054	6,503
District of Wąbrzeźno	47,123	22,354	24,769	32,134	14,989
District of Wejherowo	43,809	21,314	22,495	39,588	4,221
VOYVODSHIP OF KRAKÓW	1,990,399	935,616	1,054,783	1,850,838	139,561
a. Towns	452,104	206,798	245,306	380,970	71,134
b. Communes	1,538,295	728,818	809,477	1,469,868	68,427
District of Biała	81,708	37,529	44,179	72,912	8,796
District of Bochnia	107,877	50,464	57,413	103,930	3,947
District of Brzesko	96,217	44,893	51,324	94,436	1,781
District of Chrzanów	116,692	56,174	60,518	112,256	4,436
District of Dąbrowa	63,749	30,440	33,309	61,093	2,656
District of Gorlice	78,178	37,027	41,151	57,369	20,809
District of Grybów	51,909	24,252	27,657	41,808	10,101
District of Jasło	85,296	39,868	45,428	74,186	11,110
City of Kraków	181,700	82,323	99,377	152,690	29,010
District of Kraków	66,333	31,432	34,901	66,146	187
District of Limanowa	78,189	36,914	41,275	77,338	851
District of Mielec	72,573	35,102	37,471	71,454	1,119
District of Myślenice	88,649	41,284	47,365	88,362	287
District of Nowy Sącz	130,629	62,134	68,495	109,485	21,144
District of Nowy Targ	78,430	37,002	41,428	75,225	3,205
District of Oświęcim	51,813	24,777	27,036	48,817	2,996
District of Pilzno	47,236	22,416	24,820	46,551	685
District of Podgórze	39,937	19,021	20,916	39,777	160
District of Ropczyce	76,008	36,369	39,639	74,526	1,482
District of Spisz-Orawa	22,684	10,948	11,736	22,200	484
District of Tarnów	107,956	50,213	57,743	97,020	10,936
District of Wadowice	89,064	41,513	47,551	87,979	1,085
District of Wieliczka	68,115	32,229	35,886	66,813	1,302
District of Żywiec	109,457	51,292	58,165	108,465	992
VOYVODSHIP OF LWÓW	2,718,856	1,296,034	1,422,822	1,525,751	1,193,105
a. Towns	591,623	274,631	316,992	367,256	224,367
b. Communes	2,099,815	1,007,912	1,091,903	1,139,205	960,610
c. Manors	27,418	13,491	13,927	19,290	8,128
District of Bóbrka	82,426	40,184	42,242	27,635	54,791
District of Brzozów	78,978	36,981	41,997	66,175	12,803
District of Cieszanów	81,455	39,470	41,985	40,330	41,125
District of Dobromil	69,968	33,458	36,510	25,504	44,464
District of Drohobycz	163,784	81,505	82,279	63,612	100,172
District of Gródek Jagielloński ...	72,234	34,996	37,238	27,110	45,124
District of Jarosław	135,875	65,038	70,837	89,107	46,768

Place	Total	Men	Women	Poles	Others
District of Jaworów	81,094	38,756	42,338	15,271	65,823
District of Kolbuszowa	67,076	32,218	34,858	64,871	2,205
District of Krosno	81,326	37,328	43,998	66,681	14,645
District of Lisko	92,721	44,499	48,222	26,217	66,504
City of Lwów	219,193	99,193	120,000	135,578	83,615
District of Lwów	149,704	71,702	78,002	89,330	60,374
District of Łańcut	89,347	42,068	47,279	81,612	7,735
District of Mościska	84,031	40,349	43,682	40,770	43,261
District of Nisko	60,963	29,246	31,717	58,283	2,680
District of Przemyśl	146,744	69,570	77,174	71,721	75,023
District of Przeworsk	57,663	27,483	30,180	54,848	2,815
District of Rawa Ruska	106,865	51,095	55,770	25,602	81,263
District of Rudki	73,614	35,456	38,158	30,136	43,478
District of Rzeszów	142,394	66,796	75,598	131,845	10,549
District of Sambor	105,453	51,327	54,126	43,709	61,744
District of Sanok	102,365	48,250	54,115	54,765	47,600
District of Sokal	99,583	47,625	51,958	37,475	62,108
District of Stary Sambor	54,821	26,578	28,243	12,439	42,382
District of Strzyżów	56,880	27,057	29,823	52,131	4,749
District of Tarnobrzeg	71,839	34,545	37,294	68,102	3,737
District of Żółkiew	90,460	43,261	47,199	24,892	65,568
VOYVODSHIP OF STANISŁAWÓW	1,348,481	642,166	706,315	294,381	1,054,100
a. Towns	246,475	112,183	134,292	109,926	136,549
b. Communes	1,088,618	523,435	565,183	175,820	912,798
c. Manors	13,388	6,548	6,840	8,635	4,753
District of Bohorodczany	56,989	27,311	29,678	4,398	52,591
District of Dolina	101,922	49,347	52,575	18,219	83,703
District of Horodenka	83,599	38,982	44,617	17,772	65,827
District of Kałusz	87,553	42,065	45,488	11,876	75,677
District of Kołomyja	119,687	53,328	66,359	40,268	79,419
District of Kosów	77,275	36,896	40,379	8,869	68,406
District of Nadwórna	77,520	37,137	40,383	14,452	63,068
District of Peczeniżyn	43,029	20,429	22,600	3,698	39,331
District of Rohatyn	109,344	52,563	56,781	33,538	75,806
District of Skole	48,026	23,551	24,475	7,688	40,338
District of Stanisławów	133,765	63,545	70,220	40,259	93,506
District of Stryj	72,160	34,751	37,409	19,637	52,523
District of Śniatyn	78,988	37,363	41,625	8,362	70,626
District of Tłumacz	104,840	49,919	54,921	26,553	78,287
District of Turka	76,713	37,777	38,936	18,454	58,259
District of Żydaczów	77,071	37,202	39,869	20,338	56,733
VOYVODSHIP OF TARNOPOL	1,429,627	683,354	746,273	633,948	795,679
a. Towns	202,515	95,291	107,224	110,804	91,711
b. Communes	1,207,388	578,499	628,889	509,073	698,315
c. Manors	19,724	9,564	10,160	14,071	5,653
District of Borszczów	94,631	44,474	50,157	31,652	62,979
District of Brody	75,017	36,088	38,929	26,476	48,541
District of Brzeżany	93,599	44,656	48,943	42,312	51,287
District of Buczacz	116,734	55,149	61,585	53,680	63,054
District of Czortków	68,886	32,532	36,354	33,430	35,456
District of Husiatyn	85,918	40,433	45,485	34,213	51,705
District of Kamionka Strumiłowa	69,142	33,509	35,633	34,611	34,531
District of Podhajce	81,949	39,038	42,911	34,801	47,148
District of Przemyślany	79,584	38,446	41,138	44,732	34,852
District of Radziechów	68,282	32,915	35,367	21,412	46,870
District of Skałat	86,296	41,752	44,544	54,163	32,133
District of Tarnopol	125,787	59,885	65,902	63,130	62,657
District of Trembowla	71,800	34,503	37,297	40,469	31,331
District of Zaleszczyki	67,048	31,431	35,617	22,802	44,246
District of Zbaraż	65,447	31,831	33,616	27,097	38,350
District of Zborów	72,332	35,217	37,115	29,248	43,084
District of Złoczów	107,175	51,495	55,680	39,720	67,455

Place	Total	Men	Women	Poles	Others
DISTRICT OF TESHEN SILESIA	145,232	69,516	75,716	110,756	34,476
a. Towns	40,239	18,777	21,462	18,085	22,154
b. Communes	104,993	50,739	54,254	92,672	12,322
City of Bielsko	19,813	9,040	10,773	4,564	15,249
District of Bielsko	80,421	38,748	41,673	67,825	12,596
District of Teshen	44,998	21,728	23,270	38,367	6,631

LIVE STOCK STATISTICS

	Horses	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs
City of Warsaw	5,502	4,557	752	5,572
Voyvodship of Warsaw	286,094	755,845	114,800	462,154
Voyvdship of Łódź	214,065	567,182	109,738	281,239
Voyvodship of Kielce	261,699	644,055	103,700	285,815
Voyvodship of Lublin	326,422	657,873	119,256	444,043
Voyvodship of Białystok	213,063	391,807	277,031	317,576
Voyvodship of Nowogródek	209,165	392,335	307,718	371,603
Voyvodship of Polesie	108,339	368,092	136,048	202,535
Voyvodship of Volhynia	301,907	497,344	98,604	390,861
Voyvodship of Poznań	273,744	859,569	324,171	925,344
Voyvodship of Pomerania	144,446	405,794	297,624	471,039
Voyvodship of Kraków	146,915	683,231	70,818	248,862
Voyvodship of Lwów	354,119	847,923	54,350	352,401
Voyvodship of Stanisławów	127,452	414,192	117,438	128,807
Voyvodship of Tarnopol	222,483	364,643	38,448	216,369
District of Teshen Silesia	5,751	40,144	7,720	46,392
Totals	3,201,166	7,894,586	2,178,216	5,150,612

BUILDING STATISTICS

	Dwellings
City of Warsaw	25,037
Voyvodship of Warsaw	253,044
Voyvodship of Łódź	230,407
Voyvodship of Kielce	329,615
Voyvodship of Lublin	290,504
Voyvodship of Białystok	206,429
Voyvodship of Nowógrodek	229,675
Voyvodship of Polesie	153,570
Voyvodship of Volhynia	250,151
Voyvodship of Poznań	209,647
Voyvodship of Pomerania	108,904
Voyvodship of Kraków	318,098
Voyvodship of Lwów	442,432
Voyvodship of Stanisławów	254,644
Voyvodship of Tarnopol	270,489
District of Teshen Silesia	15,562
Total	3,588,208

INDEX

(*Index continued from inside Front Cover*)

Air Service, Warsaw to Constantinople 260
To Fight Illiteracy Among Polish Adults 261
Japanese Red Cross Aids Children 262
Silesian Parliament Holds First Meeting 262

WEEKLY NEWS RELEASE, October 18, 1922

Coal Production Statistics 263
Lwow Fair Benefits Eastern Galicia 264
Woman Presides Over Silesian Assembly 264
Add Engineering to Poznan Studies 264
131 Daily Papers Published in Poland 264
105 Polish Cities Pass 10,000 Mark 265
Delimitation of Frontier Complete 265
Foreign Ministers Meet at Reval 266
Statistics Show Fewer Unemployed 266
Expect Surplus of Sugar in Poland 266
Industrial Shipments Show Big Increase 266
Rolling Stock to Reach Normal in 1926 267
Report on Polish Crop Conditions 267
Will Commemorate Birth of Copernicus 267
Only 5 Per Cent. Opt German Citizenship 268
Over 88 Per Cent. of Special Levy Paid In 268
Postal Employee's Strike is Settled 268

WEEKLY NEWS RELEASE, October 25, 1922

Poland Prepares for First Elections 269
Foreign Minister a Former Engineer 270
New Cabinet Member Formerly Professor 270
Medical Agreement Signed in Warsaw 270
Plan Scout Reunion in Warsaw in 1923 270
Plan Women's Work Congress in Poland 271
August Shipments Show Improvement 271
Poland Victorious in Football Match 272
Jugo-Slav Students to Attend Cracow 272
Poland Visited by Jugo-Slav Writers 272
Clocks in Poland Regulated by Law 272
Plan Branch Textile Factories in Danzig 272
Plan New Parks for Capital of Poland 273
Over 200,000 Visitors Attend Eastern Fair 273
Polish-British Textile Agreement 273

POLISH CENSUS OF 1921 275-284

POLAND

POLAND TODAY

Area	(Sq. miles) 155,000
Population	(About) 28,000,000
Capital	Warsaw
Chief of State	Marshal Jozef Pilsudski
Prime Minister	Juljan Nowak
Minister of Foreign Affairs	Gabryel Narutowicz
Minister of Finance	K. Jastrzebski
Minister to U. S.	Prince Casimir Lubomirski

WEEKLY NEWS RELEASE

Issued by

The Polish Bureau of Information

40 West 40th Street, New York

Nov. 1, 8, 15, 22, 29. Dec. 6, 13, 20, 27, 1922
3—42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50

(With Supplement Containing Home Rule Measure and Review of Parliamentary Activities)

The New Europe is not easy to understand. Mistaken conceptions of history and of current developments may give rise to false impressions that can easily harden into groundless convictions. To the end that there may be a better understanding in the United States of Poland's past and present, the Polish Bureau of Information attempts to present documents which throw light on important phases of Poland's history and to report and comment on current happenings in this present brighter period of Poland's national life.

	PAGE
Weekly News Release, Nov. 1, 1922 . .	285-290
Weekly News Release, Nov. 8, 1922 . .	291-296
Weekly News Release, Nov. 15, 1922 . .	297-302
Weekly News Release, Nov. 22, 1922 . .	303-308
Weekly News Release, Nov. 29, 1922 . .	309-314
Weekly News Release, Dec. 6, 1922 . .	315-320
Weekly News Release, Dec. 13, 1922 . .	321-326
Weekly News Release, Dec. 20, 1922 . .	327-332
Weekly News Release, Dec. 27, 1922 . .	333-338
Home Rule Measure and Parliamentary Review	339-344

See Inside Front and Back Covers for Detailed Index

INDEX

WEEKLY NEWS RELEASE, November 1, 1922 — **Page**

Polish Elections on November 5th and November 12th 285
Poles and Jugoslavs Sign Trade Treaty 287
Unveil Monument in America's Honor 287
Women of Poland to Study Social Work 288
Frontier Violations Call Forth Protest 289
Lodz Now Europe's Cotton Goods Center 289
Chemical Industries in Poland Show Life 290

WEEKLY NEWS RELEASE, November 8, 1922

Poland Elects First House of Deputies 291
Recognize Orthodox Church in Poland 292
Reconstruction Work Progresses in Lwow 293
Poultry Exhibition to be Held in Poland 294
Minorities to Leave Lithuanian Assembly 295
Crops in Poland are Better Than in 1921 295
Fourteen Aviators Make Tour Over Poland 295
Eastern Fair Now Well Established 296

WEEKLY NEWS RELEASE, November 15, 1922

No Untoward Incidents Mar Polish Elections 297
Lumber Trade With Memel is Developing 300
Warsaw Celebrates "Liberation Day" 300
Plan to Construct Gas Works in Lodz 300
Grant Export Permits Because of Surplus 301
Textile Industry Reports Favorable 301
No Discrimination in Emigration Policy 301
Polish Senatorial Elections Peaceable 302

WEEKLY NEWS RELEASE, November 22, 1922

Elections Indicate Polish State Unity 303
Ruthenian Primers Free from Politics 304
To Make New Survey of Most of Poland 305
Poland Third Among Europe's Coal States 306
Large Appropriation for Reconstruction 306
Foreign Trade in Poland is Growing 307
Sickness Insurance for Polish Workmen 307
Chemical Industry Handicaps Removed 308
Temporary Prohibition Regime 308

WEEKLY NEWS RELEASE, November 29, 1922

Poland to Elect Its First President 309
Sidelights on the Polish Elections 310
Seven Poles Win in German Elections 311
Vote for Parties, Not Men, in Poland 311
Poland Watching Lausanne Meeting 312
Two Million Pounds of Hops for Export 312
Parliament Opened by Chief of State 312
Polish Constituent Assembly Adjourns 312
Small Metal Coins Now in Preparation 313
2,500 Miles of New Railways Planned 313
To Use Movies in Education Campaign 313
Foreign Accounts in Polish State Bank 314

(Continued on inside Back Cover)

POLISH ELECTIONS ON NOV. 5th AND NOV. 12th

Preparations Completed For First General Vote Throughout Republic

FIRST GENERAL ELECTIONS

The elections in Poland, November 5th, will be the first general elections ever held for the whole of present-day Poland. In some sections of the Republic, both men and women will be participating in an election for the first time. This is true in the eastern provinces where, when the region was under Russian domination, universal suffrage did not exist.

THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

The present Polish Constituent Assembly, which has been in office since February, 1919, is made up only in part of regularly elected deputies. From certain portions of Poland, the representatives formerly elected to the Austrian and German Parliaments were permitted to enter the Polish Parliament. In a few districts, these representatives were later replaced by regularly elected deputies.

NO SERIOUS DISTURBANCES

It is reported that interest in the approaching elections in Poland has not been great enough to bring about any serious disturbances. The campaign has proceeded very quietly, and apart from one case of a political murder in the eastern portion of Galicia, there has been practically no bloodshed and no serious disturbances of any kind. The victim in the case here referred to was a Ruthenian professor, who was murdered by Ruthenians who opposed his Polish patriotism.

WOMEN REPRESENTATIVES

While there are a number of women in the present Parliament, it is thought that several additional women will be elected to the new Parliament. At present, there are many women candidates, both for the office of deputy and the office of senator.

OTHER ELECTIONS

Curiously enough, the residents of the two regions most recently incorporated within Poland have taken part in elections before the residents of some other portions of the Republic have had an occasion to vote. In Polish Silesia, for instance, the populace not only took part in the plebiscite of March 20, 1921, but also took part in the election of a local Polish Silesian assembly on September 24, 1922. In the Wilno region, the populace took part in the elections of January 8, 1922, when a local assembly was elected for the purpose of determining the future political status of the Wilno region. It was this local Wilno assembly which, on February 21, 1922, voted 96 to 6 abstentions in favor of union with Poland.

TWO ELECTION DAYS

Poland will have two election days. The members of the House will be chosen on November 5th. The members of the Senate will be elected one week later on Sunday, November 12th. The number of deputies to be chosen is 444. One-fourth as many Senators, or 111, are to be designated. Candidates for the House must be at least 25 years of age, while candidates for the Senate must be at least 40 years of age. All citizens of 21 or more are permitted to vote for members of the House while only those who are 30 or over may vote for Senator.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE

The women of Poland enjoy the same suffrage rights as do the men. Universal suffrage for women was first applied by Poland early in 1919 and in those districts where Parliamentary elections were held, on February 26, 1919, the women participated on the same basis as the men. Similarly, the women of Poland have participated in all other elections held in parts of present-day Poland. They took part in the Silesian plebiscite, the Silesian assembly election, the Wilno region election and in the Parliamentary elections held in those districts where deputies who had formerly served in the Austrian or German Parliaments were replaced by regularly elected deputies.

NEW VOTERS

Though the men of former Prussian Poland and former Austrian Poland had had some experience in elections previous to the reestablishment of the Polish Republic, there are many portions of the State in which the men and women are alike unused to voting. In former Austrian Poland, there has been universal suffrage for men, since 1907, and in former Prussian Poland, a limited suffrage since the days of Bismarck. In the former Congress Kingdom, however, universal suffrage even for men was a new venture when decreed by Chief of State Pilsudski in 1919.

DEPUTY OR SENATOR?

A novel problem has arisen in the need for distributing party leaders over the lists for both the House and the Senate because each party is naturally anxious to have strong men in both Houses. Some of the parties of the Left are somewhat opposed to the existence of the Senate and it will, therefore, be interesting to see how important a place the new body will acquire. The present Parliament, which is really a Constituent Assembly has only one House. It is, therefore, uncertain just what the role of the new Senate will be, especially since it will not have the legal right of approving appointments as has the American Senate, and as its powers of legislation and control over foreign affairs will be somewhat less extensive, in principle, than those of the House.

PROMINENT STATESMEN

The fact that certain parties are sure to obtain a number of seats from their State lists has made it possible to put on these lists certain distinguished and experienced statesmen whose election is absolutely assured. Many of the most prominent statesmen are at the head of their respective party state lists and also at the head of local lists. A representative selected from several lists, that is, for instance, from a state list and a local list, may choose whichever seat he prefers. The fact that prominent statesmen are assured places in the new Parliament indicates that many of the State's most experienced Parliamentary leaders will have a hand in the activities of the new Government. Former Prime Ministers Daszynski, Moraczewski, Skulski, Witos and Ponikowski, former Finance Minister Michalski and former Foreign Minister Skirmunt are all on various lists.

STATE AND LOCAL LISTS

Of the 444 deputies who are to be chosen for the House, only 372 are to be elected locally. The remaining 72 will be chosen from State lists. In order that a party be entitled to deputies from its State list, it must have won seats in the House from at least six local districts. A party which succeeds in electing a large number of local representatives will be entitled to a large proportion of the State list seats, for the State list seats will be distributed in direct

proportion to the number of deputies elected locally. Of the 111 members who are to be chosen for the Senate, only 93 are to be elected locally. The remaining 18 will be chosen from the State list in much the same manner as the State List Deputies. In order that a party be entitled to Senators from its State list, it must have elected Senators in at least three local districts.

THREE MAIN GROUPS

The number of State lists of candidates is 19. This, however, does not give an accurate indication of the party situation in Poland. As all voters are free to present lists of candidates, any group of 50 voters may present a local list and any group of 1,000 voters representing two districts in which no less than 500 voters in each district are represented may present State lists. Consequently, many lists of candidates are presented. Furthermore, there are five entirely non-Polish lists including the Jewish National Group "Bund" (list No. 4); the Jewish Workmen's Committee (list No. 11); the Galician Zionists (list No. 17); the Jewish People's Democratic Bloc (list No. 20); and the bloc of national minorities composed mainly of Germans and Jews with a nominal sprinkling of Ruthenians and White Ruthenians (list No. 16). Also, there are two further lists of little importance, namely that of the communistic group, and that of invalids and demobilized soldiers. There remain the peasant parties which have three lists; the Polish Socialist Party with one list; National Labor Party with one list; the National State Union, a new party with one list including several Cabinet Ministers of the present and former Cabinets; the Polish Center Party; the Citizen's Center Party and the National Christian Union, which is an amalgamation of three parties. Actually, the Polish parties may be divided into three groups, the Left composed of socialist, peasant and labor parties, the Center, composed of the two center parties, and the Right, composed of the National Christian Union parties.

POLES AND JUGOSLAVS SIGN TRADE TREATY

Poland and Jugoslavia (the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes) signed a commercial treaty in Warsaw on October 24th, according to word received from the Polish Telegraph Agency (PAT). The treaty is founded on the most favored nation clause.

This is a further step in the work of building up a system of comprehensive treaties of commerce between Poland and other countries. Poland has already such treaties with both other members of the Little Entente group, that is, Rumania and Czecho-Slovakia, as well as with France, Italy, Switzerland, Austria, and the Free City of Memel. Negotiations are just being conducted with Japan and steps are being taken for the conclusion of agreements with other countries such as Germany, Belgium, England and others. During the recent visit to Warsaw of M. Tchitcherin, the problem of a commercial treaty with Russia was also discussed.

The negotiations with Belgium in particular are progressing rapidly and it is believed that there will be no difficulty in arranging a treaty on the most favored nation basis. Belgium is interested in attracting traffic to the port of Antwerp where there are facilities for handling Polish immigrants and emigrants.

UNVEIL MONUMENT IN AMERICA'S HONOR

The monument in commemoration of the aid given Poland by the United States was unveiled in Warsaw last Sunday, according to word received from the Polish Telegraph Agency (PAT). The unveiling took place in the presence of Polish authorities, the Diplomatic Corps and members of the American colony in Warsaw.

WOMEN OF POLAND TO STUDY SOCIAL WORK

Congress in Warsaw to Make Survey of Women's Activities in Many Fields

An extensive study of women's part in religious activities, social work, education, vocational and labor problems, politics and economics will be made at the Polish Women's Work Congress which is to be held in Warsaw early in 1923.

In preparation for the Congress, the women of Poland are gathering a great deal of information on all of these subjects as well as on the activities of women in other countries. A representative of the Organizing Committee of the Congress is now in the United States for that purpose.

Religious Activities

In the study of religious activities, the following subjects are to be discussed: the meaning of religion in life; the work of the church through women; work of the convents; work of the religious associations; religious education of adults; art in religion; and women's part in the religious revival in Poland.

Social Work Section

The principal subjects for discussion in the Social Work Section are to be the following: protective work for children and youths; the fight against prostitution and immorality; women's part in the campaign against tuberculosis; women's part in the prohibition campaign; nursing; public health; women's clubs; lectures and schools of social work; and universal obligatory social service for women.

Educational Section

In the Educational Section such subjects as the psychological differences between men and women; the educational role of the mother; religious and moral education; organization of preschool education; women's part in universal instruction; schools for women and their activities; higher education for women; and the expansion and organization of reading by women in Poland, will be discussed.

Vocational and Labor Problems

Among the vocational and labor problems to be given consideration are: women in industry; business women; house work; international protection of women's labor; protection of women's labor in Poland; women's organizations; women in trade; women in agricultural and rural labor; hygiene in the occupational and professional work; and the effect of war on women's work.

Public and Civil Law

In the study of politics attention is to be given to statutes affecting the women in Poland; limitations of the property law and the matrimonial law; women's duties in the local government; legal protection of the mother and child; universal obligatory service for women; international women's organizations and Poland's relations with them; and women's share in the fight for Poland's independence.

Economic Section

The Economic Section will discuss the housewife's part in the economic life of the country; agricultural schools for women; preparation of women for household duties in the cities; housewives' associations and co-operatives; reforms and changes in housework; the teaching of manual labor in public schools, teacher's schools and women's associations; women's part in agriculture; and women's production and their share in the economic life of the country.

FRONTIER VIOLATIONS CALL FORTH PROTEST

Polish Foreign Ministery Calls Attention to Activities of Ukrainian Bonds

The Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, according to word received from the Polish Telegraph Agency (PAT), has sent a note to the Ukrainian Legation in Warsaw calling attention to the violation of the Polish frontier by armed bands formed in the Ukraine which crossed the frontier and committed acts of brigandage and pillage on Polish territory.

The Polish Ministry possesses proofs of the existence on Soviet Ukrainian territory of a special organization, which supports the criminal action of the bands, and is known as the "Revolutionary Committee for Galicia" (Halrewkom). This organization is directed by three individuals, Manuilski, Zatonski and Fedorczuk. Struggles with these bands have resulted in the killing of several police officers.

Riga Treaty Violated

The Ministry's note protests against the existence of this organization which is in violation of Article V of the Treaty of Riga. The note expresses confidence that the Ukrainian Government will take efficient and energetic measures against the formation of armed bands as well as against the violation of the Polish frontier, and demands that the individuals responsible be punished.

Recently, three bands of from 40 to 60 men have crossed the frontier into Poland from Soviet Russia and have committed attacks and extortions. These attacks also encouraged the outbreak of several disturbances on the part of disgruntled Ukrainians in eastern Galicia. These disturbances resulted in one political murder—Professor Twerdochlib, a patriotic Ruthenian professor was killed.

Populace Protected

To protect the population from the invading bands the Polish Government sent three cavalry regiments to the frontier for distribution along the extensive frontier between eastern Galicia and the Ukraine.

Characteristically, the press of Berlin has seized upon these minor disturbances as an occasion for publishing exaggerated accounts of revolution in eastern Galicia—portions of which accounts have also found their way, to a very limited extent, into the American Press.

LODZ NOW EUROPE'S COTTON GOODS CENTER

Second Only to Manchester in Production of All Textile Manufactures

The cotton industry in Lodz exceeded the pre-war production average during the first three months of 1922, according to recent reports.

At the present time, Lodz is the largest cotton textile center in Europe, being second only to Manchester, the great English textile center, in the production of all textiles.

Exports from Lodz are increasing weekly. Recently, Lodz textile manufacturers opened branches in Danzig, in order to enable them to meet foreign competition more successfully.

Home Market Expanding

At the same time, the home market is expanding rapidly. The needs of the population are incomparably greater than before the war, for the material condition of the peasants is, at the present time, much better than before the war.

Before the war, a large proportion of the textiles manufactured in Lodz were exported to Russia and other eastern markets, but, at present, owing to the lack of a trade agreement between

Poland and Russia, Lodz is sending its products more extensively to the South and the West.

Woolen Industry

In normal times, Lodz is also an important woolen textile center, but, at the present time, the condition of this industry in no way compares with the cotton industry. Not only is the home demand for woolen goods much less extensive than for cotton goods, but the adverse condition of Polish exchange makes it extremely difficult for woolen textile producers to obtain raw materials such as wool, dyes, etc. Furthermore, much more extensive credits are necessary in the woolen industry than in the cotton industry, for the customary terms of sale provide for a much longer period for the turnover of the goods.

CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES IN POLAND SHOW LIFE

Poland, particularly since the incorporation of Polish Upper Silesia, is in an excellent position for the development of chemical industries. The nation possesses the more essential raw materials such as mineral, coal, oil, forests and agricultural products, particularly potatoes and beets.

There is a great demand within the nation for chemical products. Large quantities of fertilizers are required in agriculture. Both organic and inorganic chemicals are consumed in large quantities in the textile centers. Other industries such as glass factories, tanneries, paper factories and mining establishments are constantly in need of chemicals.

POLAND ELECTS FIRST HOUSE OF DEPUTIES

Heavy Vote Cast—Senators to Be Chosen on Sunday, November 12th

The elections to the House of Deputies were held in Poland on Sunday, November 5th. The total membership of the new House is to be 444. Only 372 deputies however are elected from local lists, there being 72 deputies from State or general lists. Consequently, the voters participated directly only in the election of the 372 locally-elected deputies. The other 72 deputies are chosen from the various party State lists in proportion to the strength shown by the various parties in the local elections.

Alignment of Parties

Incomplete and unofficial returns indicate that the strongest individual party will be the National Christian Union (The Christian Union of National Unity) which is an amalgamation of three parties having nationalistic and conservative tendencies. The remaining Polish parties are likely to form a group composed of the Polish Populist Party (The Witos Party); the Polish Socialist Party and the Polish Radical Populists, the Polish Labor Party and the Polish Radical Peasants. There will also be the Bloc of National Minorities composed of Germans, Jews, Ruthenians, White Ruthenians and Lithuanians. Other small parties are the Polish Center Party, the National Jews, the Populist Jews, the Ruthenian Radicals, the Union of Jews and the Communists. None of the latter parties have strong representation.

No Clear-Cut Majority

The indications are that neither the Right nor that portion of the Left composed of strictly Polish groups will have a clear majority in the House. In other words there will be no clear-cut alignment of parties on all questions. It may be assumed that on questions of national interest the Polish parties, whether of the Right or of the Left, will stand together, whereas on purely internal matters there will be a very different alignment.

Though there may appear to the casual observer to be so many parties that a legislative program may be carried out only with the greatest difficulties, such is not strictly the case. Parties may be grouped together as the Right composed of the conservative parties; the Left composed of the socialist, peasant and labor parties; and the National Minorities group.

Prominent Statesmen

Inasmuch as many of the more prominent of Poland's statesmen were on State lists of parties entitled, on the face of the returns, to representation from these lists it is now certain that such men as former Prime Ministers Witos, Daszynski, Moraczewski and Skulski, as well as former Finance Minister Michalski, former Under Secretary of State Dombski, Chairman of the Polish Delegation at the Riga Peace Conference, Korfanty, Professor Grabski, Professor Dubanowicz, reporter of the bill on the Constitution, and others, will be members of the House of Deputies. Likewise former Foreign Minister Skirmunt is among those practically assured of election to the Senate.

The elections for the Polish Senate are to be held on Sunday, November 12th, when 93 of the 111 Senators are to be elected in local districts. The remaining 18 Senators are to be chosen from State or general lists in the same manner that the 72 deputies are chosen from the State lists, except that a party is entitled to Senators from its State list in case it has been successful in three local districts, whereas it is necessary to elect deputies from at

least six local districts in order to obtain representation in the House from the State lists. The House and the Senate in joint session will elect the President of the Republic.

Eastern Galician Participation

Reports are to the effect that the elections throughout Poland passed without disturbances. In eastern Galicia the Ruthenians as well as the Jews and the Poles participated in the election in large numbers, despite the recent attempts on the part of Ukrainian agitators to terrorize the population. In fact the party formerly headed by Professor Twerochlib, who was murdered by the Ukrainian terrorists, succeeded in electing four deputies.

RECOGNIZE ORTHODOX CHURCH IN POLAND

Rumanian Primate Takes Note of Autocephalous Church in Re-born Republic

Metropolitan Christea, Primate of the Orthodox Eastern Church of Rumania, has informed the Polish government that the Orthodox Synod of Rumania has taken official cognizance of the notification relative to the establishment of an autocephalous Orthodox Eastern Church in Poland, according to a cable from the Polish Telegraph Agency (PAT). At the same time the Primate has bestowed a blessing on the Orthodox Eastern Church of Poland.

The Orthodox Eastern Church of Rumania is thus the first branch of the Orthodox Eastern Church to extend recognition to the independent Orthodox Eastern Church of Poland. There are at present three Bishops of the Orthodox Eastern Church within the territory of present-day Poland. Before the world-war they were responsible to the Metropolitan of Russia. Inasmuch as the Orthodox Eastern Church is in most cases ecclesiastically independent in each politically independent state, the Polish Orthodox adherents have become desirous of an autocephalous Church in Poland.

Though the world-war has brought about certain changes in the Orthodox Eastern Church, a general idea of the Church organization may nevertheless be obtained from a pre-war book written by Dr. Adrian Fortescue entitled "The Orthodox Eastern Church." Dr. Fortescue says, "The Orthodox Communion consists at present of sixteen independent Churches, over which the Patriarch of Constantinople has a primacy of honor, but no jurisdiction except in his own Patriarchate. These Churches are, first, the four Eastern Patriarchates, Constantinople, Alexandria, Antioch and Jerusalem, as well as the old independent Church of Cyprus. Since the schism[1] eleven other Churches have been added to these, which are all formed at the expense of the Byzantine Patriarchate. It has become a recognized principle that each politically independent State should have an ecclesiastically independent Church, so there are the National Churches of Russia, Greece, Servia, Montenegro, Rumania, Bulgaria. In the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy are four Orthodox Churches—Carlovitz, Hermannstadt, Czernovitz and Bosnia-Hercegovina. The monastery of Mount Sinai is also an independent church. There has been great friction about the establishment of most of these bodies, in the case of the Bulgars the schism still lasts. Meanwhile, Russia has entirely destroyed the old Georgian Church. Questions of politics and rival nationalities lead to endless quarrels among Orthodox bishops, while Russia is steadily trying to absorb the whole body into her sphere of influence." (The Orthodox Eastern Church, by Adrian Fortescue. Third Edition, 1911. Published by the Catholic Truth Society. Page 337).

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[1] The final schism took place in the eleventh century.

RECONSTRUCTION WORK PROGRESSES IN LWOW

Statistics Show that Polish Government Has Extended Important Aid in Galicia

Fully appreciating the extent of the reconstruction work necessary in Galician Poland, as well as in other parts of the Republic where war danages had been severe, the Polish Government as early as March 14, 1919, through the Ministry of Public Works, established a Central Committee, with headquarters in Lwow, empowered to supervise reconstruction work in that portion of Poland which had been under Austrian domination.

Distributed Lumber

Originally this Committee was authorized to distribute lumber to district committees which in turn distributed it to individuals and organizations in need. The lumber was assigned to the Central Committee by the Ministry of Agriculture, in part from State forests and in part from private forests. Lumber from private forests was purchased by the State at fixed prices.

On September 2, 1920, it was decreed that for a period of ten years 30 per cent. of the lumber from private forests should be placed at the disposal of the reconstruction committees. Thus, the State purchased lumber for the reconstruction of private buildings.

Financial Assistance

On July 18, 1919, a law was passed authorizing State financial assistance, either in cash or in kind, to those unable to rebuild their homes. A law of March 2, 1920, authorized technical assistance as well. As a result of this law Public Works Bureaus were established in Lwow and Cracow in the fall of 1920. In March, 1921, for purposes of more efficient administration, the Lwow Bureau was divided into three departments one for each of the voyvodships of eastern Galicia, Lwow, Tarnopol and Stanislawow.

According to recent statistics, an important proportion of the reconstruction work in the voyvodship of Lwow had already been completed before the end of 1921. In this voyvodship there were destroyed during the war a total of 147,627 buildings. Of these 70,207 or 47.5 per cent. have been rebuilt at the end of 1920. During the year 1921, 18,335 buildings were constructed. Of these 8,191 were dwellings, 9,725 were farm and other economic buildings, 293 were schools, 64 were churches and 62 were public utility buildings.

Work Continuing Steadily

There remained at the beginning of the present year a total of 59,085 buildings to be reconstructed. Of these 46,778 were entitled to State aid. This included 18,704 dwellings, 27,209 farm and other economic buildings, 447 schools, 191 churches and 227 public utility buildings. Work on these has continued without interruption, though statistics are not yet available.

Completed statistics, however, show that the Polish State has supplied to the voyvodship of Lwow over 55,000,000 feet of rough lumber and over 25,000,000 feet of finished lumber, as well as over 140,000 bundles of shingles, nearly 2,000,000 tiles, 37 tons of sheet iron, 1,700 tons of chalk, 950 tons of cement, 53 tons of plaster, 315 tons of nails, 8,518 bundles of roofing paper, 7,444,000 bricks, 36,000 square meters of glass, 3,086 windows and doors, 23,925 sets of window and door fastenings.

Local reconstruction organizations co-operated with the State. Factories,

saw-mills, carpenter shops, etc., were established for the purpose of supplying materials for the reconstruction work.

Schools Being Rebuilt

The Ministry of Public Works emphasized the importance of rebuilding elementary schools and extended credits for this purpose. Special plans were worked out for standardized schools in order to facilitate their rapid reconstruction. The populace of the devastated districts were insistent upon their demand for schools.

Unfortunately the State is financially unable to assume the entire costs of the reconstruction program and is obliged to confine its assistance to from 10 to 30 per cent. of the total cost. Hence, those wholly without funds have not been able to avail themselves of State aid to the same extent as have those who are able to pay up to 75 per cent. of the cost.

Most Effective in Villages

At first the State bought large quantities of raw materials and resold them at low prices, but the work became too cumbersome and was eventually delegated to local co-operatives which took over this phase of the work at the end of 1921 and early in 1922.

In general it may be said that the reconstruction work has been most effective in the villages where much of the work has been done by small farmers, who once they obtain the material, were able to proceed without skilled assistance. In the cities where higher class workmanship was necessary the progress was less rapid. The headway in the contruction of apartment dwellings in the larger cities was also handicapped by the fact that the State law prohibits the increasing in rent and consequently there is practically no income derived from apartment house tenants.

POULTRY EXHIBITION TO BE HELD IN POLAND

Importance of Industry in Nation Lends Interest to Exposition

Poland's first Poultry Exhibition will be held in Warsaw on November 24th to 26th under the supervision of the Polish Ministry of Agriculture. The organization of the exhibition has been in the hands of various agricultural institutions which have been assisted by the Ministry.

Important Industry

Inasmuch as the poultry industry is an exceedingly important one in Poland, much interest has been manifested in the forthcoming exposition. It is believed that the exposition will provide an opportunity not only for reviewing the progress that has been made in the poultry industry in Poland since the re-establishment of the State, but that it will serve as a impetus to further intensive development.

The Exposition Committee has received prizes to be awarded winners from the Ministry of Agriculture, from the Central Committee of Poultry Breeders, the Central Agricultural Association, the Galician Agricultural Association, the Central Union of Agricultural Associations and others. There will be three prizes in each department and special prizes for the entire exposition.

Though they are barred from competition foreign firms and individuals are to be permitted to exhibit fowls. Steps have been taken for granting special transportation facilities for all participants, and special arrangements

as to customs have been made for foreign exhibitors.

Fourteen Departments

There will be fourteen departments in the exhibition. In the first there will be exhibits of all kinds of domestic fowl, there being classes for various breeds of poultry, ducks and geese. The second department will be devoted to pigeons, while in the third department there will be an exhibit of rabbits. The fourth department will be devoted to "experiment animals," such as mice and rats. In the fifth department there will be an exhibit of ornamental and song birds. The sixth department will be devoted to eggs, the seventh to other poultry products and the eighth to feathers and down.

In the ninth department there will be an exhibit of plans for poultry farms, while in the tenth department such apparatus and machinery as incubators, brooders, etc., will be exhibited. Department eleven will be devoted to enemies of domestic fowl, such as hawks, crows, magpies, martens, skunks, foxes, rats and insects. In the twelfth department publications devoted to the poultry industry will be exhibited, the thirteenth and fourteenth departments will be devoted, the one to food, and the other to medicine and disinfectants.

MINORITIES TO LEAVE LITHUANIAN ASSEMBLY

The Lithuanian Government having unjustly diminished the number of representatives of National minorities in the Lithuanian Assembly by nine through a false interpretation of the Electoral Law, Polish, Russian, German, White Ruthenians and Jewish committees have decided to sign a protest recalling their representatives, thus leaving the Assembly composed wholly of Lithuanians, according to a dispatch from the Polish Telegraph Agency (PAT).

CROPS IN POLAND ARE BETTER THAN IN 1921

Statistics Show that Production of Wheat, Rye, Barley and Oats is Higher

Late in September the Polish Chief Statistical Office gave out preliminary figures on Polish crops for the present year. According to this report the total production of wheat from Poland including the Wilno region, but excluding Polish Upper Silesia, for the present year will be 1,150,000 tons; of rye, 5,132,000 tons; of barley, 1,297,000 tons, and of oats, 2,655,000 tons.

Better Than in 1921

A comparison with last year's crops (excluding the Wilno region for which statistics for last year are not available) shows that Poland will this year produce 12.6 per cent. more wheat than last year; 17.6 per cent. more rye; 4.1 per cent. more barley, and 19.3 per cent. more oats.

In Poland grains are measured in 100 kilogram units (1 kilogram equals 2.2 lbs.). Hectares (2.47 acres) are the official unit of land measurements. The average yield per hectare in 100 kilogram units is this year according to the Statistical Office's report, as follows: winter wheat, 11.1; spring wheat, 10.2; rye, 11.3; barley, 11.3; oats, 11.2. In other words, the average yield of wheat is 15 bushels per acre, of rye and barley 16 bushels per acre, and of oats 31 bushels per acre.

14 AVIATORS MAKE TOUR OVER POLAND

Fourteen aviators participated in a recent aeroplane tour over Poland in which the fliers departed from Warsaw, circled over Lwow in southeastern Poland, Cracow in southwestern Poland, Poznan in western Poland and returned to the starting point in Warsaw.

EASTERN FAIR NOW WELL ESTABLISHED

Successful in Arousing Interest of Foreign Buyers—Many Important Sales

The success of the recent Eastern Fair in Lwow, Poland, was so great that the fair is now regarded as a permanent annual institution. Important commercial transactions were carried out between Polish merchants and buyers from Russia, from America, from Northern Africa, from Holland, from Rumania, and many other countries.

The Soviet Ukraine Mission made extensive purchases of tractors, automobiles, locomotive parts, office fixtures, etc. Owing to the unsettled exchange situation the negotiations with the Ukrainians were chiefly on a barter basis, the Ukrainians making payment in wool, phosphorous, iron and steel smalt, etc.

American Purchases

American merchants purchased shawls and woven goods. Dutch merchants purchased peasant art products, as well as large quantities of basket goods.

A representative of the Chamber of Commerce of Tunis was much interested in Lodz textile products, oilcloth, earthenware products, candles, matches and felt manufactures. He informed the Polish merchants that the export of fezzes to Tunis would prove profitable to Poland and said that Polish textiles generally could compete with other textile imports to northern Africa.

Rumanian merchants, who attended the fair in large numbers, manifested great interest in machine products, automobiles, furniture and paper manufactures.

A General Success

Reports indicate that the foreign visitors generally, whether they were from France, England, Germany, Italy, Holland, Sweden, Rumania, Russia, or elsewhere, were favorably impressed with the fair and regarded it as a considerable improvement over the fair held in the fall of 1921.

German visitors to the fair, for instance, are reported to have expressed it as their opinion that the only commercial fairs which should be continued were those in Leipzig, for western Europe, and in Lwow for the Near East.

NO UNTOWARD INCIDENTS MAR POLISH ELECTIONS

Deputies and Senators Chosen —Now to Elect President of Republic

QUIET ELECTIONS

The recent parliamentary elections in Poland passed quietly in all parts of the State, despite the fact that there was a very general participation in the voting. The turn-out of voters was greatest in the northwest of Poland and was smallest in the districts where the percentage of illiterates is greatest. Hence it was weakest in the districts with a more considerable White Ruthenian population, where the old Russian Government did its utmost to prevent the spread of education and where, therefore, the percentage of literates is smaller than in any other part of Poland.

PARTICIPATION

In eastern Galicia an average of from 100,000 to 120,000 voters took part in the elections in each of the electoral districts in the three voyvodships of Lwow, Tarnopol and Stanislawow. This compares favorably with the participation of the voters in western Galicia where the largest number of voters to cast their ballots in any one district was approximately 140,000.

RUTHENIAN VOTERS

The Ruthenians in eastern Galicia turned out for the elections in very large numbers. They took part in the voting despite the efforts of some Ukrainian agitators who, under the direction of Mr. Petruszewicz in Vienna, tried to proclaim a boycott of the elections. In the voyvodship of Lwow over 40 per cent. of the Ruthenian voters actually cast their ballots. The Ruthenian voters voted in part for Ruthenian lists, in part for the Polish Populist Party lists, which contained also the names of certain Ruthenian candidates, and in part for the lists of the Right. In the rural districts of eastern Galicia about 60 per cent. of those entitled to vote actually turned out. In the cities the participation was much larger. This large participation explains, in view of the proportional representation, the considerable number of Jewish Nationalist deputies elected there.

NO ACTS OF VIOLENCE

That the elections passed calmly is made particularly evident by the fact that in eastern Galicia, where agitators had made provocative efforts, not one of the 4,200 local electoral boards reported any case of violence or terror. In eight precincts in eastern Galicia the precinct boards did not meet, partly because of a flood and partly because of Ruthenian sabotage. In one mountain precinct in the voyvodship of Stanislawow there was a very small attendance of voters, owing to a snowstorm. The population in this district had taken great interest in the elections and apart from Polish lists there were three Ruthenian lists. A new election may be ordered in this district.

FAIRLY CONDUCTED

That the Polish elections were conducted fairly is borne out by the fact that nearly one-fifth of the deputies elected are representatives of National minority groups. The Jews in particular, though always ready to complain, have had no complaint of this nature to make against the election officials, or other government agents. Of the 444 deputies elected on November 5th, 78 were chosen by the Bloc of National Minorities, composed of Germans, Jews, Ruthenians, Lithuanians and White Ruthenians. Five Radical Ruthenians were also elected, making a total of 83 minority representatives.

CANDIDATES WITHDRAWN

The failure of the Center parties in the elections to the House of Deputies of November 5th to elect an important number of deputies (the two Center parties won only eight seats) led to the withdrawal of the Center lists in a number of constituencies for the senatorial elections on November 12th. This will presumably result in further consolidation of the parties and in a simplification of the political situation.

CONSOLIDATION

In view of the fact that it is only four years since Poland was reunited, after a period of nearly 150 years of partition, the rapidity with which the various groups are consolidating into several strong parties is particularly striking. Not only were there the various conservative and liberal groups to contend with, but also regional and occupational as well as racial groups. In spite of this, it is doubtful if there is on the Continent a parliament in which there are parties numerically and proportionately stronger than the larger Polish parties.

REBUFF TO SMALL PARTIES

That the tendency to form small parties received a severe rebuff in the Polish parliamentary elections is a conclusion which may fairly be drawn from the fate which befell the Center parties —parties which were, in fact, off-shoots from the Right. The Center, represented in the Constitutent Assembly, by some 60 deputies succeeded only in electing eight deputies for the new House of Deputies. Other factional groups also fared very poorly in the elections. On the other hand, the National Christian Union, which is an amalgamation of three parties of the Right, succeeded in obtaining 168 seats. In Poland as in all Continental countries, the tendency is toward alignment in several strong groups within the parliament, rather than during the electoral campaign.

A FEW STRONG GROUPS

There has been much discussion of the fact that there were 19 state lists of candidates in Poland. This was taken to indicate that the new Parliament would be composed of intractable minority groups. The fears thus expressed are, however, without foundation. As a matter of fact the new parliament will be composed of four, or at the most five, important groups. There will be the parties of the Right, the Populist or Farmers' parties, the Socialist and Workmen's parties and the National Minorities. Furthermore, it may be assumed that on questions of national interest the Polish parties, whether of the Right or of the Left, will stand together. It is not to be supposed that the Polish parties of the Right and the Polish parties of the Left will for any great length of time stand in opposition in such a way as to give the deciding voice to minority groups. It may be mentioned that the situation in Poland, complicated as it may seem, is no more involved than in other Continental States where the parliaments are without exception made up of a number of parties, no one of which has an absolute majority. In fact it is only in England and United States that the two party system is firmly established, and even in England there are apparently to be at least five important lists of candidates in the approaching parliamentary elections.

OCCUPATIONS OF DEPUTIES

It is inaccurate to assume that the Peasant and Workmen's parties are necessarily represented by uneducated deputies. An indication of the type of men who will represent these groups in the parliament may be obtained by studying the occupations of the men on the State lists of the parties. On the State list of the Piast Party (the Witos group) there are, for instance, among the first 20 candidates, four journalists, three high school teachers, three farmers, two engineers and one each of the

following; normal school director, school inspector, economist, army officer, attorney, accountant, Government official and manufacturer.

STRENGTH OF PARTIES

According to preliminary returns the new House of Deputies, as elected on November 5th, will have 168 deputies representing the National Christian Union. This group is commonly referred to as the Right. The next strongest group will be that of the Populist or Farmer parties represented by the Piast or Witos group with 71 deputies; the Polish Radical Populists (Wyzwolenie or Liberation group) with 48 deputies, and other small Populist groups with six deputies, making a total of 125. The next in strength of the Polish groups will be the Workmen's representatives composed of the Polish Socialist Party with 40 deputies; the National Labor Party, 17 deputies, and the Communists, two deputies, making a total of 59. The Polish Democratic State Union is represented by one deputy, and the Center Party by eight deputies. As stated elsewhere in this issue, the Bloc of National Minorities, composed of Germans, Jews, Ruthenians and White Ruthenians, is represented by 78 deputies and the Radical Ruthenian group by five deputies.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT

The first President of the Republic of Poland will be chosen by the National Assembly composed of the 444 members of the House of Deputies and the 111 members of the Senate, who will meet in joint session for this purpose. The officers of the National Assembly are to the Speaker of the House as Chairman, the Speaker of the Senate as his deputy, and eight secretaries, four of whom are to be selected by the Speaker of the House from the secretaries of the House, and four by the Speaker of the Senate.

MAJORITY VOTE

The President of the Republic is to be chosen by a majority vote in the presence of at least one-half of the statutory number of members of the National Assembly. In other words, should all of the 555 members of the National Assembly attend the meeting it would require at least 278 votes to elect the President. This is, of course, on the assumption that all members would cast valid ballots. The smallest number of votes which could possibly elect the President would be 140, which would be a bare majority of a minimum attendance of 278 members. Unless at least 278 members attend the National Assembly the Chairman must adjourn the meeting to such other time as he sees fit, but not later than the third day following.

THE BALLOTING

Should no candidate for the Presidency obtain an absolute majority of the validly cast ballots, a second vote is to be taken in the same manner as the first. Should there fail to be election on the second ballot, a third ballot is to be taken in the same manner, except that the candidate who secures the smallest number of votes on the second ballot shall be excluded from further consideration. Should there be no election on the third ballot, a fourth ballot is to be taken, again with the exclusion of the candidate with the smallest number of votes. Should there be no election on the fourth ballot, other ballots are to be taken in succession, in each case with the exclusion of that candidate who has the smallest number of votes on the preceding ballot. Should any one candidate receive a plurality and all the other candidates an equal number of votes the decision as to which one of the latter shall be excluded shall be arrived at by lot. Should in two consecutive ballots the votes be equally divided between

more than two candidates the decision as to which one shall be excluded shall likewise be arrived at by lot. Should there remain only two candidates who on two succesive ballots receive an equal number of votes, the decision of which one shall be considered elected shall also be arrived at by lot.

CALLING THE ASSEMBLY

The first National Assembly to elect the President of the Republic shall be called by the newly elected Speaker of the House of Deputies by notifying all members of the National Assembly and by announcement in the Official Journal immediately after the election of officers of the new House and the new Senate. The notification shall contain notification of the time of meeting which shall be fixed for a time not more distant than seven days. In the future the National Assembly to elect the President of the Republic shall be called by the President of the Republic at the place and time to be determined by him, provided that it shall not be less than thirty days before the expiration of his seven year period of office. Should he fail to make such a call, or should there be a vacancy in the office of the President, the National Assembly shall be called by the Speaker of the House of Deputies at a place and time to be determined by him.

LUMBER TRADE WITH MEMEL IS DEVELOPING

Important lumber transactions have been negotiated as a result of the completion of a trade agreement between Poland and the Free City of Memel. The first transport of Polish lumber arrived in Memel in May being dispatched by railroad via Grajewo-Prostki. Despite the transportation difficulties, the industry is showing marked signs of development. At the same time trade in cement, brick, smelting products, lime, etc., has begun.

WARSAW CELEBRATES "LIBERATION DAY"

On the occasion of the Armistice Day anniversary celebration in Warsaw, the newspapers of the city called particular attention to the fact that it was also on November 11, 1918, that Warsaw saw the ejection of German garrisons from the Polish capital by the populace of the city, according to a dispatch from the Polish Telegraph Agency (PAT).

The first days of November, 1918, are more vividly remembered by the population of Poland as the time when the German army left the country, than as the time when the World War was brought to a close. This is easily understood when it is realized that the ejection of the German garrisons meant nothing less than the liberation of a State which for 150 years had been subjected to the harsh domination of three foreign governments. Furthermore, for Poland the World War did not, in fact, end until two years later, when in the Fall of 1920, the Bolshevists were turned back from the gates of Warsaw.

PLAN TO CONSTRUCT GAS WORKS IN LODZ

Though foreign capital has manifested only a relatively limited interest in Polish industry, there are nevertheless, periodic evidences of such interest. Recently, representatives of French capitalists arrived in Lodz for the purpose of entering into negotiations in connection with the financing and building of a new city gas company as well as canals and reservoirs It is reported that an agreement was reached in connection with the construction of gas works in Lodz. Further negotiations are contemplated.

GRANT EXPORT PERMITS BECAUSE OF SURPLUS

Poland Producing More Eggs, Potatoes, Geese, Pigs and Barley Than Is Needed

Though the export of foodstuffs from Poland is restricted in order to prevent profiteering within the country, there is a sufficient surplus of some kinds of food to warrant the issuance of special export permits. According to a recent economic report the government has issued permits for the export of barley, potatoes, geese, pigs, eggs, etc.

As the production of eggs is particularly large in Poland the government is permitting a periodic export of such quantities as may be shipped out of the country without affecting the home needs. In September 100 carloads of eggs were permitted to be exported, while during the early part of October permits were granted for 60 carloads. This was in spite of increased consumption, for the standard of living on the part of the peasants is much higher, and they are eating better food and enjoying more comforts than ever before.

It is estimated that there are in Poland over 35,000,000 hens. It is estimated that each hen lays on an average 90 eggs a year. This means that the total production is over three billion eggs, or some 24,000 carloads. Consequently eggs are regarded as one of the most important of the food articles yielding an exportable surplus.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY REPORTS FAVORABLE

That the textile industry is continuing to improve in Poland is evidenced by statistics which show that on August 1st, 1922, there were 81,267 textile workers as compared with 74,662 on April 1st, 1922. On April 1st, the number of spindles in operation was 2,149,795 and the number of looms 31,960. On August 1st, there were 2,475,479 spindles and 31,559 looms in operation.

The general condition of the textile industry may be seen from a comparison of the number of spindles and looms now in operation with the number in operation before the war. For every 100 looms and spindles in use in 1913, there were in operation on July 1st of this year 125 spindles and 81 looms in the cotton industry and 48 spindles and 31 looms in the woolen industry.

The factories included in the above statistics all belong to industrial organizations. There are in addition a number of factories which do not belong to such organizations.

NO DISCRIMINATION IN EMIGRATION POLICY

Forty Per Cent. of Immigrants Now Coming from Poland Are Christians

The Polish Emigration Office in grating from Poland to the United States are Christians. It states that contrary to recent rumors no discrimination whatever is applied in the case of emigrants to the United States and Warsaw communicates that at present 40 per cent. of the people emithat at present the percentage of Christians is much larger than it was last year.

From July 1, 1921, to June 30, 1922, there arrived in the United States from Poland a total of 28,635 emigrants. Of these 6,357 were Poles, this being 22.2 per cent. of the total. The remainder were chiefly Jews. The reason that the number of Jews was so

much larger is not to be found in a special Polish policy but in the fact that Jews, owing to skilful organization, were the first to get into contact with their relatives in the United States and were the first to receive prepaid transportation. Furthermore, it was easier for them to wind up commercial and industrial affairs than for the Poles to wind up farming affairs. Owing to their greater skill in arranging details of emigration, they arrived in the United States before the exhaustion of the quota for 1921-22.

At present the situation has changed in favor of the Christians, i.e. Poles, Ruthenians, White Ruthenians, etc. In fact, at certain periods, the number of Poles arriving in the United States has exceeded the total number of Jews.

POLISH SENATORIAL ELECTIONS PEACEABLE

According to information received in Warsaw up to midnight Sunday the senatorial elections in Poland passed peaceably, the Polish Telegraph Agency (PAT) reports. The participation of voters was generally a little smaller than during the elections for members of the House of Deputies.

In the city of Warsaw there were elected two senators by the Right, one by the Socialists, and one by the National Minorities. The Socialist Senator from Warsaw is Boleslaw Limanowski, a very distinguished Polish patriot and historian, a man 87 years of age and recognized as the dean of the Socialist movement. Of the two senators from the Right, one is the President of the Warsaw Municipal Council, Mr. Balinski. The other is a publicist, Mr. Koskowski. Rabbi Thon is the Senator elected by the National Minorities.

ELECTIONS INDICATE POLISH STATE UNITY

No Evidence of Sectionalism in Balloting—No Tendencies Toward Communism Shown

That the three parts of Poland, separated by 150 years of partition, have really become consolidated into one homogeneous State may be seen from certain results of the recent elections. For instance, the stronger parties polled votes in sufficient numbers to elect deputies and senators in parts of the re-united State formerly cut off from one another. Another example of the unity of the State organization is shown in the fact that in the case of the National Christian Union the two men who headed the party list in Warsaw come from former Austrian Poland, whereas Warsaw was formerly under Russian domination. There were other cases of this kind in which various parties placed representatives at the head of lists in regions other than that with which they had been identified.

No Sectionalism

In other words, there is no evidence of sectionalism. Even when a party did not obtain representation in all three of the former subdivisions, it did, if it showed any real strength, obtain representation from two sections. For instance, the Socialists and Populists obtained representation from all three parts of Poland, and the National Labor Party from former Russian and former Prussian Poland.

While those familiar with conditions in Poland have long known that there have been no tendencies towards Communism, the elections themselves most emphatically showed that the Communists have no real strength. Only two Communist deputies were elected, one from Warsaw and one from Dombrowa, which are both in that part of Poland formerly controlled by Russia, and in which social progress was most interfered with by the Russian government.

Free Choice for Voters

While there has been criticism of the practice of placing many lists of candidates in the field, it may be said that this practice is not without its good points. It tends to permit all voters to cast their ballots with the least possible restriction. They are not compelled to choose between one of two parties, neither of which satisfy them, but are able to vote for the list of candidates which is wholly satisfactory. This is particularly useful in a country where political education of the great mass of voters is still necessary, and where it is essential that they be given evidence that their ballot is theirs to do with as they see fit. True, this means that many votes are wasted, but this is more than offset by the sense of responsibility developed in the individual voter. It may be supposed that as the voters become more accustomed to the use of the ballot they will be willing to restrict themselves to a smaller number of lists of candidates, but it is thought that such a restriction should be self-imposed. That it will not be long in coming may be seen from the fact that some of the parties, which fared poorly in the parliamentary elections of November 5th, withdrew their candidates in the Senatorial elections of November 12th.

RUTHENIAN PRIMERS FREE FROM POLITICS

Artistic Text-books in the Ruthenian Language Published By Government

Liberation from Austrian control has enabled the school authorities of that part of Poland formerly under Austrian domination, particularly of eastern Galicia, to eliminate from elementary school text-books matters of a political nature. Under the Austrian government no primers or other school books were permitted for use in schools unless they adhered strictly to the principle of monarchy. Even in the lowest classes it was obligatory to give the children information about the family of the emperor, about Vienna, and to bring the person of the emperor nearer to the mind and the heart of the children by citing traits of character which were for the most part fictitious or entirely contrary to the truth. Furthermore, school books were subject to a very strict censorship.

Published by the State

At present, the Polish Government maintains an Institute for the Publication of Ruthenian School Books. These are printed for the benefit of the Ruthenians in Eastern Galicia, where there are in addition to the Polish schools, some 2,500 Ruthenian elementary schools.

The publication of almost all text-books in the Ruthenian language has been taken over and prices have been so adjusted as to yield only sufficient profit to provide funds for the publication of the next edition. In this way hundreds of thousands of very cheap books are being produced and this contributes to the spread of civilization among the Ruthenian population, which has ever been far from willing to spend money for educational purposes.

The Institute for the Publication of Ruthenian Books has been placed in a separate building and it has already printed over 30 editions of Ruthenian books for elementary and normal schools. In 1921 the annual turn-over was more than 200,000,000 Polish marks. These books are being printed in the Ruthenian printing establishment called the Szewczenko Press in Lwow. The authors are all Ruthenians. The censors and collectors are also Ruthenians, one of the latter being an old Ruthenian school inspector and well known Ruthenian leader, as well as former member of the Austrian parliament, Aleksander Barwinski. The pedagogical supervision is in the hands of the Ruthenian inspector, Ivan Matijow, who is chairman of the school committee on Ruthenian books.

New Ruthenian Primer

Great progress has been made in connection with a radical change in the method of preparing the Ruthenian school books. Primary weight is now attached to the principles of pedagogy.

The first trial of this new method was made with a primer for Ruthenian children. The author is a Ruthenian, Matwijczuk. The drawings were made by Ruthenian artists. All details are drawn exclusively from the life of the Ruthenian nation. Dresses, clothing in general, house chests, household furniture, harness, etc., popular motifs, legends, etc., without exception bear the characteristic imprints of Ruthenian nationality. Furthermore, there is purposely no mention whatever of the Polish State or Polish nationality. On the contrary the distinct character of Ruthenian nationality is emphasized throughout.

In brief, the Polish Government now publishes elementary school books for Ruthenian children—this being, in fact, in harmony with the Government's spirit of toleration toward minorities within the State.

The first primer was published in September, 1922, and 300,000 copies will be required annually. At present the price is 650 Polish marks, that is about four cents.

TO MAKE NEW SURVEY OF MOST OF POLAND

Ministry of Public Works Has Big Task—Also Charged with Reconstruction

Charged not only with the task of conducting reconstruction work throughout Poland, but also with the development of waterways and water-power, the construction of roads and bridges, the erection and maintenance of public buildings and re-surveying the greater portion of Poland, the Ministry of Public Works has before it quite as important tasks as any other department of the Polish government.

The activities of the Ministry are so widespread that even in normal times it will be one of the busiest State departments. With the addition of the enormous reconstruction work, its activities for the present are multiplied.

Reconstruction Progress

Already important headway has been made in the matter of restoring buildings which were destroyed during the war. In fact, approximately 44 per cent. of the war damages had been effaced at the end of 1921. Nevertheless, a total of 870,000 buildings—dwelling houses, economic and farm buildings, churches, schools and public buildings—remained to be restored on January 1, 1922.

In an article in "The Link" (Ogniwo) of Cracow, on the subject of the activities of the Ministry of Public Works. Mr. Henryk Dudek, a prominent Polish engineer, Under Secretary of State and Director of Public Works for the Cracow region, discusses in some detail the important surveying activities which must be carried out by the Ministry.

No Uniform Survey

Owing to the fact that Poland was for a period of 150 years cut into three sections and administered by three separate governments no uniform system of surveying has ever been applied in the whole of the State.

That portion of Poland which was under Austrian domination was surveyed during the period from 1810 to 1860, but owing to poor methods as well as to an inefficient system of keeping records, this survey rapidly lost its value and consequently there now exists an urgent need for a careful survey of this region.

In the part of Poland formerly governed by Prussia a survey was made in 1853, at least for the greater portion of the area. Later certain errors were discovered and eventually the German authorities issued an order to the effect that a considerable portion of the territory be re-surveyed. Up to the present time, however, the new map of this region has not been completed.

Will Take 60 Years

The poorest survey of all was that in the portion of Poland dominated so long by Russia. Here there was no general survey. Individual villages, estates and colonies prepared very rudimentary surveys. These surveys were made in accordance with instructions issued in 1813 and are not at all satisfactory for the present day.

Consequently, a complete survey will have to be made of Poland except for part of former Prussian Poland. This, it is estimated, will take about sixty years. The work will have to be conducted on a limited scale, owing to the many other important activities of the Ministry and to the relatively limited funds at its disposal.

POLAND THIRD AMONG EUROPE'S COAL STATES

Republic Now Has Reserves Exceeding 62,000 Million Tons—One Great Basin

In a recent report on Poland's coal resources attention is called to the fact that Poland is now third among the states of Europe insofar as the production and resources of coal is concerned. The three large coal basins in Poland are really one great unit, which was divided into three parts by the partitioning Powers. The Dombrowa, Cracow and Silesian coal fields cover a total area of approximately 1,500 square miles. It is estimated that the total coal reserves in this great basin exceed 62,000 million tons.

Best Coal in Silesia

The quality of the coal obtained in the Dombrowa, Cracow and Silesian fields varies somewhat. The coal from Dombrowa and Cracow is not suitable for coking, while much of the Silesian coal is excellent for this purpose. There are also in Poland reserves of brown coal, an inferior grade of fuel, largely of local significance.

The production of coal in 1913 in the territories now comprising Poland amounted to approximately 42 million tons. By 1920 war and political disturbances had caused a drop in production to about 31 million tons. The mines in the Dombrowa and Cracow districts have been under the control of the Polish State since 1918 and their production has been greatly increased, and at the present time it exceeds the pre-war total. In the Silesian district production is now about 74 per cent. as great as in 1913. In 1921 there were 200,000 workmen employed in the coal industry in mines now included in Poland.

Ample Technicians

The technical and administrative personnel of the mines in the Dombrowa and Cracow districts is almost entirely Polish. To date the Silesian mines have largely a German technical and administrative personnel. There is no lack of technicians in Poland, for before the war many Polish engineers and coal experts were employed in Russian mines and many of them have now returned to Poland. Nearly all the workmen in the coal mines in Poland are Poles.

While the mines are for most part capably administered and technically up to date, much new machinery is needed to replace equipment which has received severe usage since the outbreak of the war.

LARGE APPROPRIATION FOR RECONSTRUCTION

Forty per cent. of the budget of the Polish Ministry of Public Works for next year is to be devoted to reconstruction work, according to a statement given to the press recently by Minister Lopuszanski.

The budget of the Ministry calls for 109,595,000 Polish marks. Of this about 8 per cent. is set aside for administrative expenses; 24 per cent. for repairs of bridges; 13 per cent. for water works; 12 per cent. for buildings; 40 per cent. for reconstruction; from two to three per cent. for other items.

Minister Lopuszanski in addressing the newspaper men said that he hoped to be able to interest foreign capital in the construction and development of coal transportation canals, and also in dredging a section of the Vistula River from Zawichost to the former boundary of Prussia. The standardization of building laws was also given as one of the aims of the Ministry.

FOREIGN TRADE IN POLAND IS GROWING

Statistics for May Show 53,-900 Million Marks Imports and 22,700 Million Exports

According to statistics compiled by the Polish Chief Statistical Office, Poland imported during the month of May 448,102 tons of products and exported 290,043 tons. In the corresponding month of 1921 the imports totalled 206,645 tons and the exports 114,423 tons.

The value of imports in May 1922, was 53,900 million marks and the value of exports 22,700 million marks. Of the imports coal totalled 372,013 tons and was valued at 4,800 million marks.

The total imports for the first four months of the present year was 1,578,-272 tons. Addition of the imports in May this makes a total of 2,026,374 tons for the five months. The total value of imports for the first four months was 123,582 million marks. If the value of imports in May is added the total value of imports for the first five months is shown to be 177,482 million marks.

A total of 974,471 tons was exported during the first four months of the present year. Addition of the exports in May brings this total to 1,264,514 tons for the five months. The value of exports for the first four months was 55,922 million marks. Addition of the value of exports in May brings the total to 78,622 million marks.

Inasmuch as Polish Upper Silesia had not yet been fully transferred to Poland at that time it was necessary in preparing the above statistics to regard all coal from Upper Silesia as imports. As this region is now a part of Poland, the nation is no longer dependent on imported coal.

SICKNESS INSURANCE FOR POLISH WORKMEN

One of State's First Steps Was to Provide for Workmen When Ill

Under the supervision of the Polish Ministry of Labor and Social Protection, compulsory workmen's sickness insurance is being instituted throughout the whole of Poland.

When Poland regained her independence there were three distinct statutes relating to sickness insurance in effect in the three formerly separated portions of the Republic. Not only had the administration to be consolidated, but the nature of the insurance provisions had to be improved.

District Insurance Funds

As early as January 11, 1919, only a few months after the reestablishment of the State, a decree concerning compulsory insurance against illness was issued. In each of the political districts of the State, as well as in each of the cities with a population of over 50,000, insurance funds for the benefit of employees in time of illness were decreed.

It was provided that free medical attention and a percentage of wages be given for a period of 26 weeks, or medical attention alone for a period of 39 weeks. In the case of heads of families the pay during the 26-week period was fixed at 60 per cent. of normal wages, and in the case of those without dependents at 40 per cent.

Later Modifications

Since that date the law has been modified, notably by statute of May 19, 1920, in such a way as to provide pay and medical aid jointly for a period of 39 weeks, and, if funds are available, up to one year. Also in the case of heads of families supporting two dependent children the pay may be in-

creased to 75 per cent. of the normal wages.

The fund for the insurance payments is provided jointly by employees and employers, whose contributions are compulsory, the employees paying 40 per cent. of the funds and the employers 60 per cent.

In 1920, 63 such sickness insurance funds had been established in former Austrian Poland and 58 in former Prussian Poland. Since then the headway has been gradually made throughout the Republic.

CHEMICAL INDUSTRY HANDICAPS REMOVED

The development of the chemical industry was severely hampered in Poland, previous to the reestablishment of the State, both because of unfavorable customs frontiers and of the restrictive economic policies of the three partitioning powers. With the disappearance of these handicaps, the chief obstacle to a rapid development is the shortage of capital.

TEMPORARY PROHIBITION REGIME

During the recent elections in Poland, the selling, serving and consuming of all alcoholic beverages was prohibited. The State ordinance provided that from 3 P. M. on October 31st to 10 A. M. November 6th and from 3 P. M. November 9th to 10 A. M. November 13th strict prohibition should be in effect. In other words, the law became applicable five days before the parliamentary elections on November 5th and remained in effect until the day following the elections. The law again became effective three days before the senatorial elections on November 12th and remained in effect until the following day.

A fine up to 20,000 marks, or imprisonment up to one month, or both, was specified as punishment for violation. In case of repetition a fine up to 100,000 marks, or imprisonment up to three months, or both, was specified. The same punishment was also to be administered to persons seen under the influence of liquor on the street, or other public places.

POLAND TO ELECT ITS FIRST PRESIDENT

Will Be Chosen By National Assembly, Composed of House of Deputies and Senate

Poland will shortly elect its first President. The President will be chosen by the National Assembly. This body is made up of the House of Deputies and the Senate, which have a combined membership of 555, there being 444 Deputies and 111 Senators.

Meet Within a Week

According to a statute of July 27, 1922, which contains the rules governing the National Assembly in the election of the President of the Republic, the meeting of the National Assembly is to be held not later than seven days after the new House of Deputies and Senate have met and completed the elections of their officers.

Article 28 of the statute is as follows: The first National Assembly to elect the President of the Republic shall be called by the newly elected Speaker of the House by personal notifications and by announcement in the Official Journal immediately after the election of officers of the new House and of the new Senate for a time not more distant than seven days.

Speaker of House is Chairman

The Speaker of the House of Deputies shall be Chairman of the National Assembly, while the Speaker of the Senate shall be his deputy.

The election of the President is to be decided by majority vote. A quorum consists of at least one-half of the statutory number of members of the National Assembly. This means that at least 278 of the 555 members of the National Assembly must be present when the President is elected. Should all of the members of the National Assembly attend the meeting and cast their ballots, it would require a minimum of 278 votes to elect the President.

Additional Ballots

Should there be no absolute majority on the first ballot, it is provided that a second ballot is to be taken in the same manner as the first. Should there fail to be an election on the second ballot, a third ballot is to be taken in the same manner, except that the candidate who secured the smallest number of votes on the second ballot shall be excluded from further consideration. Further ballots are to be taken, each time with the elimination of the candidate who has the smallest number of votes on the preceding ballot. Should several candidates have the same minimum number of votes the elimination of one is to be decided by lot. In the same way, should there be a tie between only two remaining candidates, the election is to be decided by lot after two successive ballots have failed to give one a majority.

In the future, the National Assembly to elect the President of the Republic shall be called by the President of the Repubic not less than thirty days before the expiration of his seven year term of office. Should he fail to make such a call, or should there be a vacancy in the office of the President, the National Assembly shall be called by the Speaker of the House of Deputies at a place and time to be determined by him.

SIDELIGHTS ON THE POLISH ELECTIONS

Eight Women Deputies—Few Germans Elected—No Gain for Communists

FEW GERMANS ELECTED

An interesting feature of the recent Polish elections was the failure of the Germans to elect any considerable number of deputies. While there will apparently be 16 Germans in the House of Deputies, only three of these were elected from all of former Prussian Poland with the exception only of Polish Silesia. In other words, out of 44 seats they obtained only three. In former German and former Austrian Silesia there were five Germans elected out of 17 deputies. The Germans obtained further representation in the House of Deputies only because of their having joined, for the purpose of the election, with other minority groups. In that part of Pomerania, which comprises the so-called corridor to Danzig and the Baltic, and which the Germans claimed so ardently during the Peace Conference, not a single German was elected, the five seats in the House having gone to the National Christian Union, which won four seats, and the National Labor Party, which won one.

POETIC JUSTICE

There was a bit of poetic justice in the failure of the Germans to win any seats in election district No. 33. This district, which is in that part of Poland formerly under Prussian domination, includes the town of Wrzesnia. It was in this town that in 1901 the German government meted out corporal punishment to 14 Polish school children who refused to pay any attention to religious instruction imparted in the German language. Their crime consisted in their having said, "We are Poles, not Germans, and do not wish to know anything about the German religion." In speaking of this incident in the Landtag the Prussian Minister of Public Instruction said, "The teacher had merely enforced a pedagogic principle, the excellence of which had been proved for two thousand years." (The Times, London, November 20, 1901, and January 14, 1902.)

WIDE PARTICIPATION

The participation of voters in the recent Polish elections was greatest in the districts where the educational standards are highest. The percentage of voters dwindled in some sections almost in direct ratio to the increase in the number of illiterates. In the west of Poland, where the percentage of illiterates is small, there were districts in which as high as 47 per cent. of the total population took part in the elections. This represented, in some cases, well over 80 per cent. of the total number of those entitled to vote. In the eastern provinces, on the other hand, where the Russian government had sadly neglected education, the participation of voters fell to about one-half that in the west.

NO GAIN FOR COMMUNISTS

Though dispatches of news agencies concerning elections in Poland have been few, yet a special dispatch of a news agency proclaimed the fact that two Communists were elected to the new Polish House of Deputies. It may be worthy of note that there were also two Communists in the Constituent Assembly. Consequently, it may be seen that the Communists made no gains whatever.

WOMEN IN PARLIAMENT

Eight women were elected to the Polish House of Deputies in the elections on November 5th, according to reports from Warsaw. Three parties elected women deputies. These were the Christian Union of National Unity, which elected six women, and the Socialist Party and the Liberation group of the Polish Populist Party, which each elected one woman. Four of the women were newly elected, while four had served in the Constituent Assembly and were re-elected to office.

THE POLISH SENATE

The opening of the new parliament in Poland this week gives that State a two-house legislature for the first time. The new Senate, however, unlike the United States Senate, has relatively limited powers. One of its most important functions will be affiliation with the House of Deputies in the election of the President of the Republic.

The Polish Constitution, in specifying the powers and duties of the Senate, provides also that the President of the Republic may, with the consent of three-fifths of the statutory number of members of the Senate, dissolve Parliament.

All bills passed by the House of Deputies must be submitted to the Senate, but as the Constitution provides that the House may, by a majority of eleven-twentieths of those voting, overrule the actions of the Senate in the matter of legislation, it may be seen that the Senate's influence over laws is limited.

7 POLES WIN IN GERMAN ELECTIONS

(Polish Telegraph Agency—PAT)

In the last elections to the Prussian Parliament two Poles were elected. They were Abbe Wajda and Mr. Batzewski, an agriculturalist. Furthermore, five Poles have been elected to the local Assembly in German Silesia.

VOTE FOR PARTIES, NOT MEN, IN POLAND

Ballots Contain Lists of Candidates from Which Representation Is Proportional

Instead of voting for particular candidates, the people of Poland in the recent parliamentary elections voted for party lists of candidates. Representation from the party lists was then determined in proportion to the votes polled by each of the parties.

For instance, in the city of Cracow, the vote in the election for the House of Deputies resulted as follows: The Christian Union of National Unity, 27,517 votes; the Polish Socialist Party, 19,264 votes; Jews, 16,884; and all other parties, 8,448.

There were four seats to be filled. Of these the Christian Union of National Unity obtained two and the Socialists and Jews each one. The scattered votes were, for all practical purposes, wasted.

This method works out as follows:

	Christian Union of National Unity	Polish Socialists	Jews
Divide by 1..	27,517*	19,264*	16,884*
Divide by 2..	13,758*	9,632	8,442
Divide by 3..	9,172	6,421	5,576

The four seats were allotted as shown by the asterisks

In the Senatorial elections in the city of Warsaw there were four seats to be filled. The vote of the leading parties was as follows:

	Christian Union of National Unity	Polish Socialists	Bloc of National Minorities	Communists
Divide by 1	128,492*	55,217*	57,460*	12,405
Divide by 2	64,246*	27,608	28,730	6,202
Divide by 3	42,830	18,405	19,186	4,135

The four seats were allotted as shown by the asterisks.

POLAND WATCHING LAUSANNE MEETING

Republic Desires to Collaborate with Countries Desiring Peace, Says Minister

(Polish Telegraph Agency—PAT)

Poland's principal interest in the Near East conference at Lausanne arises from her desire for the pacific liquidation of all disputed questions there under consideration, according to the statement of Foreign Minister Narutowicz to newspaper men in Warsaw last week.

Foreign Minister Narutowicz said that he had done everything in his power to assure that Poland's interests be guaranteed. He said he was following the development of the conference and said Poland intended to be true to co-operative alliances which have been concluded by her. Poland desires to collaborate, he said, with all those whose object is to preserve the world from further disturbances.

The Minister said that the Polish Delegation to the Moscow Disarmament Conference, which is scheduled to open on November 30th, would be headed by Prince Jean Radziwill. The object of the Delegation would be, he said, to work along the line of consolidating the peace of Europe.

TWO MILLION POUNDS OF HOPS FOR EXPORT

Poland will have from 2,000,000 to 2,500,000 pounds of hops for export this year, according to the Gazeta Warszawska of Warsaw. The total production is estimated at approximately 3,000,000 pounds, of which not over 600,000 pounds are needed for home consumption.

PARLIAMENT OPENED BY CHIEF OF STATE

Newly Elected Members of House and of Senate Hold First Meeting

(Polish Telegraph Agency—PAT)

The first meeting of the newly elected Polish Parliament was held in Warsaw yesterday. Chief of State Pilsudski personally opened the meeting of the House of Deputies at noon and of the Senate at 4 P. M.

The elections for the House of Deputies were held on Sunday, November 5th. The total membership of the House is 444. Of these, 372 members were elected from local constituencies by the direct vote of the people. The remaining 72 members were chosen from State lists, in proportion to the strength of the parties as shown in the local elections.

The elections for the Senate were held on Sunday, November 12th. The total membership of the Senate is 111. Of these, 93 were elected from local constituencies by the direct vote of the people, while the remaining 18 were chosen from State lists, in proportion to the strength of the parties as shown in the local elections.

POLISH CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY ADJOURNS

The final meeting of the Constituent Assembly in Poland was held in Warsaw on Monday, November 27th, according to a cable from the Polish Telegraph Agency.

The Constituent Assembly, the first legislative body to be established in

reborn Poland, was elected on January 26, 1919. Its first meeting was held on February 10, 1919. Altogether it held 342 meetings, including the meeting of this week. The last previous meeting was that of September 26th, 1922, when, among other measures, the home rule law for voyvodships was passed.

One of the first acts of the Constituent Assembly was to confirm the status of Marshal Pilsudski as Chief of State. Throughout its period of service the Assembly was confronted with tasks of the greatest moment. Not only was it charged with the establishment of a new and stable government, but it was also compelled to meet the problems attending the invasions of Polish territory by the Ukrainians and the Bolshevists.

Among the outstanding accomplishments of the Assembly were enactment of the Constitution in March, 1921, and of the Electoral Law in July, 1922, the ratification of many treaties and the enactment of hundreds of laws modernizing and unifying social, political and economic conditions.

SMALL METAL COINS NOW IN PREPARATION

The Polish Ministry of Finance is now engaged in preparing small metal coins in denominations ranging from 20 marks to 100 marks for general circulation, according to the Slowo Polskie of Lwów. It is planned to have the new coins ready for use during the spring of next year.

During the past few years there has been practically no metal money in circulation in Poland. The use of paper money in the smaller denominations has naturally become increasingly inconvenient and it is in an effort to remedy the situation that the present plans have been undertaken.

2,500 MILES OF NEW RAILWAYS PLANNED

Polish Ministry of Transportation Already Constructing Needed Lines

The Polish Ministry of Transportation has prepared plans for a number of new railway lines to relieve the transport situation in those parts of Poland which were most neglected by the Russian and Austrian governments. The railroads in Poland, which were all constructed during the period when Poland was under the domination of three foreign governments, are both too limited in mileage and too inefficiently planned. Some of the lines were primarily intended to further the political interests of the partitioning powers.

2,500 Miles of New Lines

Among the new lines now contemplated are several lines intended chiefly for the transport of coal and other products from the coal regions; lines joining the larger industrial centers with the Baltic; special lines to eliminate circuitous routes; and a number of small local lines. The total mileage of the newly proposed lines is slightly over 2,500 miles.

Work has already begun on these plans and about 110 miles of lines have been completed and work is progressing on additional stretch of 150 miles. In other words, work has either been completed or been undertaken on approximately ten per cent. of the lines which the Ministry is planning to construct.

TO USE MOVIES IN EDUCATION CAMPAIGN

Plans have been made in Poland for the wide use of motion pictures for educational purposes. Pedagogical associations in Warsaw have organized a

Motion Picture Institute for this purpose, and arrangements are now being perfected for illustrated lectures throughout the country, according to the Kurjer Polski of Warsaw.

The Institute, which was not organized for profit, has received the support of the Government. The first meeting organized by the Institute, and held recently in Warsaw, was attended by professors, instructors, artists, members of the professions, and representatives of the press.

FOREIGN ACCOUNTS IN POLISH STATE BANK

The Polish State Loan Bank has been authorized to accept accounts in foreign currencies and to conduct such accounts in foreign currencies at all times, according to a recent regulation of the Polish Minister of Finance. In other words, the fluctuation of Polish currency need no longer affect depositors who place foreign currency funds in the care of the State Loan Bank.

The Minister's regulation provides that the Bank may accept deposits in foreign currencies for check and draft accounts; and may pay out and transmit, both at home and abroad, sums mits are required. Furthermore the in foreign currencies. No special perconditions imposed on the circulation of foreign drafts and foreign currencies in a regulation of the Minister of Finance and the Minister for the Former Prussian territory of December 31, 1920, are rescinded.

PREDICTS POPULATION 50 MILLION IN POLAND

Dombski, "Piast" Party Leader, Writes on Republic's Rapid Growth

Poland will have a population in excess of 50 million in 1971 and will then rank fourth among the nations of Europe, according to a prediction made by John Dombski, one of the leaders of the "Piast" or Witos Party, and head of the Polish delegation which negotiated the Treaty of Riga with Russia in 1921. Dombski sets forth his reasons for this belief in an article on "The Population of the Polish Republic" which appeared in a recent issue of "Polityka," a Warsaw periodical published under his direction.

Only Russia, Germany and England will have larger populations than Poland fifty years hence, the writer believes. Poland now ranks sixth in population among the nations of Europe, but according to Dombski's prediction Poland will pass both France and Italy before 1971.

Doubled in 50 Years

The writer points out in his article that the population of former Congress Poland has tripled since 1860, and that while the growth in former Austrian Poland and former Prussian Poland has been somewhat less rapid, the population for the whole of present-day Poland has doubled during the last fifty years. It is his belief that this rate of growth will be maintained during the next few generations.

That Poland's population today would be over 30 million had it not been for the serious inroads made by the war, is the writer's opinion. He points out that whereas it was estimated in 1910 that there were 21,000,000 Poles in Poland, and in 1914 that there were 22,430,000, the official census of 1921 brought out the fact that there were then only 18,659,993 Poles out of a total population of 27,160,163. The writer believes that Poland's loss in population, due to the war, was 2,500,000 to 3,000,000.

Nearly All Regions Lost

Dombski presents figures showing that practically every part of Poland lost a large number of inhabitants during the war. In 1921, for instance, the voyvodship of Warsaw had a total population of 2,112,106, or 352,000 less than in 1911. The loss in the voyvodship of Lodz amounted to 337,000; in the voyvodship of Kielce to 223,000; in the voyvodship of Lublin to 141,000; in the voyvodship of Cracow to 51,000; in the voyvodship of Lwow to 114,000; in the voyvodship of Stanislawow to 159,000, and in the voyvodship of Tarnopol to 176,000. In the eastern voyvodships of Bialystok, Nowogrodek, Polesie, Volhynia and Wilno figures for the decrease are not available, but it is known that the losses were very large. Only in Teshen Silesia and in the voyvodship of Poznan were there gains, but these were slight, being 3,000 in the former and 24,000 in the latter.

Twelfth in Density

Poland ranks twelfth among the nations of Europe in density of population, having 70 inhabitants to a square kilometer. Consequently, says Dombski, a much larger population may easily be supported. He points out that the birth rate in Poland is greatly in excess of the death rate, and says that at present there are 16 more births per thousand inhabitants than deaths. In this regard Poland ranks among the first nations of Europe.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY CALLED FOR DEC. 9

Will Elect Poland's First President—Officers of Parliament Named

(Polish Telegraph Agency—PAT)

The Polish National Assembly, composed of the Senate and the House of Deputies, has been summoned to meet on Saturday, November 9th, for the purpose of electing the first President of the Republic of Poland.

Marshal Pilsudski on Monday, December 4th, appeared before a joint meeting of four Parliamentary Clubs, which had endorsed his candidacy for the Presidency, and announced that he had definitely decided not to accept the nomination. Last week Marshal Pilsudski was unanimously endorsed for the Presidency by the Populist Party, "Piast," whose leader is former Prime Minister Witos. The Populist Party, "Liberation," the National Labor Party and the Polish Socialist Party have been known to be his staunch and unconditional supporters. The same is true of the members of several small groups. At present Marshal Pilsudski functions as President, but in fact has the title of "Chief of State," which he has had since November, 1918.

Speaker of House

The officers of the newly elected House of Deputies and Senate were elected last week. Former Minister of Religion and Public Instruction Maciej Rataj was elected Speaker of the House of Deputies. He received 252 votes as against 177 votes for Eugeniusz Smiarowski, former Vice-Minister of Justice. Speaker Rataj was backed by the Right and the "Piast" party. He is a member of the "Piast" party. The defeated candidate is a member of the "Liberation" (Wyzwolenie) group of Populists, and received the support of the Left.

The new Speaker is 38 years of age and a graduate of the University of Lwow. He was chairman of the committee on the Constitution in the Constituent Assembly. He has engaged in journalism and in teaching, and is well known for his activities in the interests of popular education. He comes from that part of Poland which was formerly under Austrian administration.

Speaker of Senate

The former Speaker of the Constituent Assembly, Wojciech Trampczynski, was elected Speaker of the Senate. He received 56 votes as against 40 for Ksawery Prauss, Socialist, the defeated candidate. Speaker Trampczynski was elected to the Senate on the list of the Christian Union of National Unity, or the Right. He is a lawyer, and has long been prominent in the Polish political affairs of former Prussian Poland. Aside from interesting himself in the local affairs of Poznan he served in the Prussian Diet and in the German Reichstag, being a member of the latter body until Poland was re-established in 1918. Following the German collapse he was for a time at the head of the Provisional Government for that part of Poland which had been under Prussian administration. He was Speaker of the Constituent Assembly throughout its life.

Other Officers

The following Deputy Speakers of the House of Deputies have been chosen from the various party groups: from the Right, two Deputy Speakers, Z. Seyda, National Democrat, and Gdyk, Christian Democrat; from the Populists, two Deputy Speakers, Osiecki, of the "Piast" group, and Poniatowski, of the "Liberation" group; and Moraczewski, of the Polish Socialist Party.

Deputy Speakers of the Senate were chosen as follows: Father Sychel, of the Right; Bojko, of the "Piast" group of the Populists, and Woznicki, of the "Liberation" group of the Populists.

POLAND'S WOUNDED VETERANS GIVEN AID

Government Employment Bureau Has Placed Many Ex-Soldiers in Positions

Employment for Poland's war veterans who were wounded while in the service of their country is being found by the Government's Employment Bureau for Wounded War Veterans.

During the first six months of 1922, the division of this Bureau which is charged with serving the wounded veterans of former Congress Poland found employment for 57 per cent. of the seriously wounded veterans and for 45 per cent. of the slightly wounded veterans who registered with the Bureau. Of the 2,508 wounded veterans who registered with this section of the Bureau, 989 were seriously wounded and 1519 slightly wounded.

Help for Seriously Wounded

The greater percentage of the seriously wounded veterans were found employment because of the provisions of a Government decree of November 15, 1921, by which all firms and companies employing 50 or more men are compelled to employ one seriously wounded war veteran for each 50 workmen. This decree makes no special provision for slightly wounded veterans.

In another decree of November 22, 1921, provision is made for the employment of wounded war veterans by public community establishments and by private establishments which are subsidized by the State or which are granted State concessions. This decree provides that wounded veterans be given preference over other applicants, other qualifications being equal. In this latter decree no distinction is made between the seriously wounded and the slightly wounded.

Agricultural Workers

At a recent conference of representatives of the State Employment Bureau for Wounded War Veterans and representatives of the Polish Union of Agricutural Proprietors a decision was reached regarding the employment of wounded veterans on farms.

Inasmuch as the decree of November 15, 1921, regarding compulsory employment of seriously wounded veterans required only that one such veteran should be employed for each 50 workmen, many proprietors who had several estates, on no one of which the services of 50 workmen were required, but who, nevertheless, employed a total of more than 50 men, escaped the necessity of employing wounded soldiers. The recent decision is to the effect that when such estates are located in the same administrative district (powiat) they shall be regarded, for this purpose, as one unit. It is also provided that seasonal workers engaged for more than two months of the year are to be classed with other employees when calcuations are made as to the number of wounded men who are to be given work.

POLISH EXPORTS TO FINLAND GROWING

Since April of the present year, Polish exports to Finland have grown rapidly, according to the Kurjer Polski of Warsaw. Large quantities of jute, rope, bags, paraffine and 5,500 tons of sugar have been sent to Finland. During the whole of the year of 1921 and during the first three months of the present year the exports from Poland to Finland were confined almost entirely to 400 carloads of naphtha.

ALL POLISH CROPS SHOW GAIN IN 1922

24 Per Cent. of World's Potatoes—More Wheat, Rye, Barley, Oats and Beets

The six chief crops of Poland are wheat, rye, barley, oats, potatoes and sugar beets. The production of each of these during the present year exceeded the production of 1921, according to figures recently made available by the Polish Chief Statistical Office.

136.6 Per Cent. More Beets

The greatest improvement was show in the production of sugar beets, which is this year 136.6 per cent. greater than last year. The production of potatoes increased 96.5 per cent. The increase in the production of the grain crops, while less marked, was, nevertheless, important. The increase in the production of wheat was 12.6 per cent.; in the production of rye, 17.6 per cent.; in the production of barley, 4.1 per cent., and in the production of oats, 19.3 per cent. In making these comparisons, the Wilno region and Polish Silesia were excluded because figures for 1921 are not available.

24 Per Cent. of World's Potatoes

Poland this year produced 24 per cent. of the potato crop of the world, if the figures recently published by the International Institute of Agriculture of Rome are used as a basis, says the Kurjer Warszawski.

On the basis of the same figures, Poland produced 3.8 per cent. of the world's wheat and rye; 3 per cent. of the world's barley and 4.3 per cent. of the world's oats.

Production Figures

The total production in Poland of the above mentioned crops is given by the Statistical Office as follows:

Wheat, tons	1,150,000
Rye, tons	5,133,000
Barley, tons	1,297,000
Oats, tons	2,656,000
Potatoes, tons	33,495,000
Sugar beets, tons	2,671,000

These figures were computed late in October, after reports had been received from all parts of Poland. They vary but little from the estimates which had previously been made on the basis of reports received up to the end of September, except that the total of the potato crop was somewhat affected by heavy rains during the autumn.

RELIGIOUS FREEDOM FOR POLISH SILESIA

(Polish Telegraph Agency—PAT)

Mgr. Hlonda has been named by the Pope as Apostolic Administrator for Polish Upper Silesia.

Since the division of Upper Silesia, the population of that part of Upper Silesia assigned to Poland, which is both intensely Polish in patriotic sentiment and fervidly Catholic in religious feelings, has been trying to obtain the liberation of its Catholic clergy from hierarchical subjection to the Archbishop of Breslau, the capital of German Silesia. The Archbishop of Breslau has long been known for his strongly anti-Polish leanings. Recently the Pope consented to the separation of Polish Upper Silesia from the archdiocese of Breslau and to its formation into a separate unit of church administration. The appointment of Mgr. Hlonda now gives a head to this new unit.

TO INTRODUCE POLISH CURRENCY IN SILESIA

Local Assembly Acts in Accordance with Provisions of Polish-German Convention

(Polish Telegraph Agency—PAT)

The introduction of Polish currency as the legal tender of Polish Upper Silesia was voted last week by the local Assembly of Polish Silesia. This action was taken in accordance with the provisions of Article 306 of the Geneva Convention of May 15, 1922, in which the questions arising from the division of Upper Silesia between Poland and Germany were settled. The Silesian Assembly expressed itself in favor of publishing the notice of this change in the Monitor Polski, the Polish Official Journal of December 1, 1922.

The change in currency will consequently become effective on October 1, 1923, for the Geneva Convention provided that notice of the change must be published in the Monitor Polski ten months before the change is made.

On May 15, 1922, when the Geneva Convention was signed, the ratio of the currencies as quoted in New York was one German mark to 14.1 Polish marks. On November 29, 1922, the ratio in New York was one German mark for 2.1 Polish marks.

Article 306 of the Polish-German Convention regarding Upper Silesia, signed at Geneva, May 15, 1922, provided in part as follows:

Article 306—(1) For a period not exceeding fifteen years the German mark shall remain the only legal tender in Polish Upper Silesia.

(2) The Polish Government, however, shall have the right to introduce, even before the lapse of the fifteen years' period, in place of the German currency, the Polish currency which may be in circulation at the moment of the change, provided that the change of currency may take place only on the first of a month and only after notice thereof has been published, at least ten months in advance, in the Monitor Polski. The German Government must at once be informed of the change.

DANZIG WELCOMES POLISH CURRENCY

That the merchants of the Free City of Danzig now regard the use of Polish currency as an essential in the postal and telegraphic communications between Poland and Danzig, was shown recently when "Der Osten," the official organ of the Union of Danzig Importers and Exporters, bewailed the fact that Polish Upper Silesia now enjoys privileges which Danzig has denied itself.

In discussing the fact that on September 21, 1922, the Polish Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs had introduced the use of Polish currency in postal and telegraphic services between Polish Silesia and the remainder of Poland, and between points within Polish Silesia, "Der Osten" (November 5, 1922), said in part:

"For a long time negotiations have supposedly been pending in regard to permitting the use of Polish currency in the postal service between Danzig and Poland. What is possible in Upper Silesia, must long ago have been possible in Danzig. The absence of this interchange has been a grievous wrong against the business life of Danzig. It is therefore to be hoped that the negotiations will finally bring about a result similar to that in Upper Silesia."

This represents a great change of heart on the part of the German merchants of Danzig, who used to look with scorn upon Polish currency, and who denied it recognition within the confines of the Free City.

PEACEFUL ACTIVITY POLAND'S PROGRAM

Chief of State in Opening Parliament Says Work May Now Proceed in Tranquility

(Polish Telegraph Agency—PAT)

Poland has settled down to peaceful activities and has no intention whatever of raising any frontier disputes through armed conflict, according to the statement of Chief of State Pilsudski in his opening address to the new Polish Parliament in Warsaw on November 28th.

"I am happy to be able to open the first ordinary Parliament without being obliged to make an appeal to the duty of fighting," said the Chief of State. "I am happy to invite you only to peaceful work which can all the more be carried on in tranquility now that our frontiers are fixed and we have no intention whatever of raising any frontier questions by way of armed force. Neither are we looking for any conflicts."

The opening of Parliament was preceded by a solemn religious service celebrated at the Warsaw Cathedral by the Archbishop of Warsaw, Cardinal Kakowski, in the presence of the Chief of State, Marshal Pilsudski, the Cabinet, the Diplomatic Corps, the members of the Senate and of the House.

NEW PRESIDENT OF POLAND INAUGURATED

Professor Narutowicz Takes Oath of Office Before National Assembly

(Polish Telegraph Agency)

Professor Gabryel Narutowicz was inaugurated as the first President of the Republic of Poland on Monday, December 11th, before the National Assembly. The ceremony took place in the House of Deputies. The President-elect, who arrived in the Presidential coach, was asked by Speaker Rataj, of the House of Deputies, the Chairman of the National Assembly, if he accepted the position. Upon his affirmative reply, the oath of office was administered in accordance with the Constitution. Following the ceremony the new President received the members of the Diplomatic Corps in the Cabinet Room, where the latter, who had witnessed the inauguration from the diplomatic box, extended their congratulations.

The election of the new President took place on Saturday, December 9th, when on the fifth ballot he received 289 votes, or a majority, of the National Assembly.

On Thursday, the retiring Chief of State, Marshal Pilsudski, formally will turn over to the new President the supreme executive power.

Born in 1865

The new President was born in Telsze, Samogitia (now part of Lithuania) in 1865. He studied at Libau, at the Technical Institute of Petrograd and at the Polytechnic Institute of Zurich, receiving a degree in engineering from the latter institution.

Before he became a member of the Polish Cabinet, in 1920, he had won for himself an international reputation as a waterways engineer through his professional work in France, Spain and Switzerland. At the time he was invited by Prime Minister Grabski to enter the Polish Cabinet as Minister of Public Works he was a professor in the Polytechnic Institute of Zurich, a position he had held since 1908. After the war he served as chairman of the International Rhine Commission, which was charged with the task of developing and utilizing the water power of that river.

Cabinet Minister

President Narutowicz served as Minister of Public Works in the Grabski Cabinet, in the two Witos Cabinets, and in the two Ponikowski Cabinets. He become Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Sliwinski Cabinet and retained this post in the Nowak Cabinet.

Last spring he served as the second Polish delegate to the Genoa Conference. As Minister of Foreign Affairs he has conducted his ministry in such a way as to bring about closer relations with Poland's neighbors. He accompanied Chief of State Pilsudski on his visit to Rumania, and took an active part in the recent conference of the Baltic States Foreign Ministers at Riga where a common program for the Moscow Disarmament Conference was discussed and agreed upon.

In the issue of the Weekly News Release of November 29th mention was made of Professor Narutowicz's attitude toward Poland's foreign problems as outlined by him in an interview with newspapermen in Warsaw. He said that Poland desired to co-operate with all nations whose object it was to restore peace throughout Europe. Mention also was made of his work in the issues of September 29th, and October 4th, 11th and 25th.

MANY JOURNALISTS ELECTED IN POLAND

Editors of Journals of Opinion Win in Parliamentary Contests

Many journalists and publicists were elected to the Polish Parliament in the recent elections, according to information from Warsaw. In fact, so numerous were those who had engaged in some form of journalism at one time or another, that they were outnumbered only by the estate owners and peasants.

Editors of Weeklies

A large proportion of the journalist-statesmen have been connected with weekly class papers and journals of opinion. Though there were also many newspapermen elected to Parliament, they were greatly outnumbered by the representatives of the weeklies. These latter publications are to a very great extent devoted to political discussion and to farm problems.

Inasmuch as the greater portion of Polish village dwellers read the weeklies much more extensively than the daily papers, editors of the former are in close touch with the great mass of the people, and their wide success was due to the policies they advocated.

Population Largely Rural

The census of September 30, 1921, brought out the fact that over three-fourths of the population of Poland is found in rural communities of less than 1,000 in population. The census showed that there were 591 towns and cities of more than 1,000 inhabitants in the census area. (This did not include Polish Upper Silesia or the Wilno region, which had not at that time been incorporated with Poland.) The total population of these 591 communities was 6,242,163, or less than one-fourth of the entire population. Consequently, the editors of the weekly publications, which are almost the only periodicals read by the rural population, have exceedingly great influence.

Other Professions

While it is not yet possible to give a definite survey of the occupations of all the members of the House, it is evident that almost every imaginable profession will be represented, there being owners of estates, farmers, manufacturers, skilled workmen, Catholic priests, Rabbis, judges, lawyers, physicians, veterinary surgeons, graduates of various branches of engineering, university professors, high school and elementary school teachers, state officials, editors and staff members of newspapers and periodicals, bankers, army officers, and others. A large majority will belong to the agricultural, newspaper and teaching prefessions.

ESTABLISH NEW ART SCHOOL IN POLAND

The first art school to be established in Pomerania, Poland, was opened recently in Grudziadz, a city of 34,000 inhabitants, located in what was once described as the Polish corridor to the Baltic Sea. The course now contemplated covers a period of three years, during which time sketching, painting and modeling are to be taught. There will also be lecture courses on the history of art in general and of art in Poland in particular. The regulations provide that students, in order to obtain regular standing in the school, must have completed at least four years of work in the secondary schools and be at least 16 years of age. Provision is made for special students who, though they have failed to meet these qualifications, have given evidence of talent.

THE NEW POLISH PARLIAMENT

SENATE

Christian Union of National Unity (49) and affiliated parties (2)	**51**
Polish Populist Party "Piast" (Witos Group)	**17**
Polish Populist Party "Wyzwolenie" (Liberation Group)	**8**
Polish Socialist Party	**7**
National Labor Party	**2**
Bloc of National Minorities and East Galician Jews	**26**
Total	**111**

HOUSE OF DEPUTIES

Christian Union of National Unity (Right)	**163**
Center Parties	**6**
Polish Populist Party "Piast" (Witos Group)	**70**
Polish Populist Party "Wyzwolenie" (Liberation Group)	**49**
Polish Populist Party (Left)	**2**
Peasants' Radical Party (Okon Group)	**4**
Polish Socialist Party	**41**
National Labor Party	**18**
Communists	**2**
Bloc of National Minorities	**66**
East Galician Jews	**15**
Radical Ruthenians of East Galicia	**5**
West Galician Jews	**2**
Jewish Populists	**1**
Total	**444**

KATOWICE SHOWS BIG POPULATION GAIN

The population of Katowice has increased nearly fifty per cent. since July 1st, according to the Naprzod, of Cracow. The population on July 1st was 43,000, whereas, at present it is 62,000. Katowice is the chief city of that part of Upper Silesia which was awarded to Poland. Since its incorporation in Poland it has become not only the railroad and business center of southwestern Poland, but is also the seat of governmental administration for the voyvodship of Silesia.

VASSAR PRESIDENT LECTURES IN POLAND

Dr. Henry Noble MacCracken, President of Vassar College, now travelling in Europe as the representative of the Institute of International Education recently delivered four lectures on education in the United States at the University of Warsaw. The lectures dealt with Education and Democracy, the Principles of American Education, American Educational Organizations, and University Life in America. The lectures were given in English.

PROTECTION ASSURED FORESTS OF POLAND

Privately owned forests in Poland, as well as all State and otherwise publicly owned forests, are protected against wanton destruction by government regulation. Though the government has not yet found time to establish uniform regulations for all parts of the formerly partitioned Republic, the Ministry of Agriculture has been authorized to supervise forests in all parts of the State, either by the enactment of new rules or by the enforcement of rules established by the government formerly in control of the areas in question.

In former Austrian Poland and in former Russian Poland new regulations have been put in force. In former Prussian Poland a Prussian regulation of 1876 relating to the protection of public forests has been extended to cover also privately owned forests until such time as a uniform regulation is enacted for the whole of present-day Poland.

Conservation of Forests

Inasmuch as approximately 23 per cent. of the whole area of Poland is covered with forests the conservation regulations are of the greatest importance. Before the re-establishment of present-day Poland, the forests in former Austrian and former Russian Poland were exploited to only a very limited extent owing to tariff barriers and other unfavorable governmental regulations. In former Prussian Poland the forests were exploited to a very important extent.

The present tendency is toward a more complete exploitation of the forests throughout the land. As precautionary steps have thus been taken at the very outset of widespread exploitation it is thought that forests may be kept permanently in a high state of productivity.

68 PER CENT. OF VOTERS TURN OUT

The total number of people entitled to vote in the Polish elections of November 5th was 12,992,000. This was the number of people over 21 years of age who were registered with the authorities of electoral districts. The register consisted of the names of all men and women who resided in the electoral district on the day preceding registration. No special registration for the purpose of the election was necessary. The figure 12,992,000 represents 484 out of every 1,000 inhabitants. Only members of the armed forces and individuals who have been deprived of their civil rights by the decision of a court are denied the ballot.

8,821,000 Votes Cast

The total number of votes cast on November 5th was 8,821,000. This was about 68 per cent. of those entitled to vote, or about 32 per cent. of the total population. (In the U. S. Presidential elections of 1920, approximately 25 per cent. of the total population voted.)

Participation in the elections was most numerous in the western parts of Poland, and decreased as one proceeded eastward. For instance, in the voyvodship of Poznan 88.1 per cent. of the electors actually voted; in the voyvodship of Lodz, 85.9 per cent; in the voyvodship of Warsaw, 83.3 per cent.; in the voyvodship of Kielce, 82 per cent.; in the voyvodship of Lublin, 75.3 per cent.; in the voyvodship of Bialystok, 69.4 per cent.; in western Galicia 68.9 per cent.; in eastern Galicia, 40 per cent.; in the voyvodship of Wilno, 56.7 per cent.; in the Eastern Province voyvodships of Volhynia, Nowogrodek, Polesie, 59.2 per cent.; 56.7 per cent.; and 54.1 per cent. respectively.

NEW CONSTITUTIONS THROUGHOUT EUROPE

Documents in Many Languages Available in English in Scholarly Volume

At least fifteen new constitutions have been adopted by European States or sub-divisions of States during the past 4 years. Seven or more languages are represented. Most of these constitutions, written in German, Polish, Russian, Czech, Serbian, Esthonian and Finnish, now have been made available in English to American scholars in "The New Constitutions of Europe"* collected by Professors McBain and Rogers, of Columbia University.

A Real Source Book

This is the first really up-to-date collection of the constitutions which have been drawn up since the reorganization of European nations as the result of the World War. It is a real source book for students of European governments.

The constitutions of Czecho-slovakia, Poland, Esthonia, Finland and the Free City of Danzig are included for the first time in a scientific book in English. The constitutions of the reorganized, enlarged or diminished countries like Jugoslavia on one hand and Austria and Germany on the other, the constitution of the Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic of 1918, and the constitutions of Prussia and the smaller states of the German Empire are also included. In order to make the collection more complete, the constitutions of Belgium, France and Italy have been reprinted.

Prepared with Care

A number of chapters are devoted to a discussion of various institutions and tendencies of modern political organizations. The constitution of every country is preceded by a historical note. On the whole, the material printed is very exact, and the discussion is as entirely dispassionate and fair as all textbooks should be and few are. Expert knowledge of the problems of government has been combined with a thorough-going care in the preparation for publication in one language of documents which have appeared in various languages, and which had to be collected, the translations corrected and in some cases entirely new translations made.

Without doubt this volume will stimulate interest in the study of the fundamentals of European politics. It may be hoped that it will result in the establishment of closer relations between American scholars and European scholars. Polish scholars for instance are able to give information, not only on Polish affairs, but also on those of Russia and other neighboring countries.

In connection with the constitution of Soviet Russia it may be useful to mention that under the auspices of the Institute of Economics in Warsaw the publication of documents concerning Soviet Russia has been begun during the current year. The publications are edited by Professor Ludwik Krzywicki, and are issued under the title "Soviet Russia from the Social and Economic Point of View." The first volume in addition to the text of the Russian constitution contains also documents in which the industrial, financial and agrarian policies of Soviet Russia are set forth.

*The New Constitutions of Europe, by Howard Lee McBain and Lindsay Rogers. Doubleday Page & Company. 1922.

WILL UNIFY SOCIAL PROTECTION MEASURES

Polish Workmen Assured of Aid in Periods of Distress

Insurance for invalids, widows, orphans and the aged, administered uniformly throughout the whole of present-day Poland, is being established by the Polish Ministry of Labor and Social Protection. The Ministry

has already instituted compulsory workmen's sickness insurance, and is now working on State laws for other forms of social insurance.

At present there are a number of insurance laws in effect in various parts of Poland. These are laws which were enforced under the governments of the partitioning powers and which have been continued by the Polish Government in lieu of new uniform laws.

Unification of Laws

In unifying the laws enforced in various parts of Poland the Ministry has attempted to select those features of the various laws which had proved of the greatest value, and in this way to establish for the whole of Poland compulsory insurance laws, which have shown their value in actual practice.

The administration of insurance funds is entrusted, in the case of the sickness insurance, to special boards in each of the political sub-divisions of the Republic, as well as to such special boards in each of the larger cities. According to present plans the same general idea will be carried out in the unification of other insurance laws.

Joint Funds

Once the program now being carried out is fully established, Polish workmen will be assured of aid in periods of illness, as well as in times when they have been incapacitated through accident. They will be assured old age pensions and guaranteed aid for their widows and orphaned children in case of death. The fund required for this insurance will be paid in by all employers and employees. The law in regard to the sickness insurance provides that the necessary funds be paid by employers and employees in a ratio of 60 to 40. The exact amount of the payments necessary will be determined after application of the laws has shown how much money is required.

†

GABRYEL NARUTOWICZ

PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF POLAND

BORN-1865

ASSASSINATED-DECEMBER 16, 1922

CHRONOLOGY OF RECENT EVENTS IN POLAND

November 5th—Election of the House of Deputies.

November 12th—Election of the Senate.

November 28th—First meeting of Parliament. Election of officers, etc.

December 9th—Professor Gabryel Narutowicz elected President of Poland by the National Assembly, composed of both Houses of Parliament meeting in Joint Session.

December 11th—Oath of office administered to new President before the National Assembly.

December 14th—New President officially invested with the Supreme Executive authority of the State.

December 15th—Resignation of Nowak Cabinet presented and accepted in accordance with constitutional custom.

December 16th—President assassinated by a madman.
Speaker Rataj of the House of Deputies, in accordance with the Constitutional provisions, became Acting Chief Executive.
Call issued for meeting of National Assembly for December 20th.
Ladislas Sikorski appointed Prime Minister and new cabinet formed.
Warsaw placed under temporary military law.

December 19th—Body of assassinated president transported through Warsaw streets from the Belvedere Palace to the Royal Castle amid universal mourning.
December 29th fixed as the date of the trial of the president's assailant. The trial to be before an ordinary court.

December 20th—Stanislas Wojciechowski elected President by the National Assembly. Was sworn in and invested with Supreme Executive Authority.

SOLEMN HIGH MASS OF REQUIEM FOR PRESIDENT NARUTOWICZ

The Polish Consul General in New York, Dr. Stefan Grotowski, has issued invitations for a Solemn High Mass of Requiem to be held at the church of St. Stanislas, 101 East Seventh Street, on Friday morning, December 22nd, at 10:30 o'clock, in memory of the assassinated President of Poland, Gabryel Narutowicz.

The Archbishop of New York, the Most Reverend Patrick J. Hayes, will attend the ceremony. Among those who have been invited are the members of the Consular Corps, State and City officials, and other friends of Poland.

POLAND REMAINS CALM DURING TRYING PERIOD

Many of Most Important Events in State's History Crowded in Brief Period

A number of the most important events in the history of re-born Poland have been pressed into the past 45 days. In this brief period the first regular elections were held, the first regular Parliament met and organized, the first President was elected and installed, and the Constitution of the Republic became effective.

On the heels of these developments came the assassination on Saturday of the President, after he had been in office only two days. This unfortunate situation led to an immediate testing of the new constitution, for in the absence of precedents the leaders turned to the constitutional provisions for guidance. Acting in accordance with the Constitution, the Speaker of the House, who, under the Constitution is Acting Chief Executive, at once called together the National Assembly for the election of a new President. The election took place four days after the assassination. The new Republic at once proved its stability by being able to remain calm throughout the trying period.

First Assassination in Poland

Never before in the history of Poland has a head of the State been assassinated. In fact, in the past when Poland was confronted with the greatest political problems, it was a matter of pride on the part of Polish citizens that no resort was taken to assassination. This was true of the whole period of Poland's independence, up to 1795. Also, though there were Polish outbreaks against the tyranny of the Partitioning Goverments in 1831, 1848 and 1863, none of the rulers representing the Russian, Prussian or Austrian Governments were murdered at the hands of Poles.

Universally Regretted and Denounced

The violence of last Saturday is universally regretted and denounced in Poland by all responsible citizens. The assassination was the act of an individual who had become mentally deranged. No responsible leaders were so short-sighted as to imagine that any useful purpose was to be served by an attack on the regularly elected President of the State.

The Polish Constitution provides that in case the President is unable to perform the duties of his office, or should the office of the President become vacant through death, resignation or some other reason, the Speaker of the House of Deputies is to become acting Chief Executive and to convoke the National Assembly composed of the 444 members of the House of Deputies and the 111 Senators meeting in joint session for the purpose of a new election.

The assassination of the President took place on Saturday, December 16, and the call for the National Assembly was sent out immediately. The Assembly met promptly on Wednesday, December 20, and elected a new President.

Order Preserved

It is noteworthy that order has been preserved throughout Poland. The military precautions taken in Warsaw were intended to check any possible excesses or attempts on the part of communists or other irresponsible elements to stir up trouble. Military law was applied only in Warsaw and its immediate vicinity, and even there was merely a precautionary measure.

Conforming to constitutional usage, Prime Minister Nowak of Poland had presented the resignations of the entire Cabinet to President Narutowicz one day after the latter's assumption of the supreme executive authority. The President accepted the resignations but requested the retiring Ministers to administer temporarily the affairs of their respective departments.

New Ministry Formed

Immediately after assuming the duties of Acting President, Speaker

Rataj called upon General Ladislas Sikorski, Chief of Staff of the Polish Army, to become Prime Minister, both Prime Minister Nowak and Minister of Religion and Public Instruction Kumaniecki, having asked to be relieved. The new Prime Minister himself took over the portfolio of the Ministry of the Interior, which was vacant, and appointed Aleksander Skrzynski, the Polish Minister to Rumania, as Minister of Foreign Affairs, to succeed President Narutowicz who had held that office up to his election to the Presidency. All the other members of the Nowak Cabinet remained in office.

City in Mourning

On Tuesday the body of the assassinated President was taken from the Belvedere Palace to the old Royal Castle in Warsaw, where the body will lie in state for three days. The obsequies will take place on Friday at St. John's Cathedral. During the transportation of the body of the assassinated President the whole city was covered with flags flying at half-mast and partly covered with crepe. Street lamps were lighted and covered with crepe. Factories, stores and offices were closed.

Masses Throughout Poland

The whole ceremony took place amidst absolute order and calm. On the same day throughout Poland masses were celebrated for the peace of the soul of the assassinated President.

The Government has prescribed six weeks mourning for the military and two weeks for civilian officers and employees of the State.

The assassin of President Narutowicz will be tried by an ordinary civil court. The trial has been set for December 29th.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY NAMES NEW PRESIDENT

(Polish Telegraph Agency)

The Polish National Assembly today elected Stanislas Wojciechowski as President of the Republic of Poland. The new President was elected on the first ballot when he obtained 298 votes against 221 for Professor Casimir Morawski, President of the Academy of Science of Cracow. A total of 535 votes were cast, 16 ballots being blank. The total statutory membership of the National Assembly is 555.

The new President was sworn in according to Constitutional provisions before the members of the National Assembly at 6:30 P. M., only a few hours after the election.

At 8 P. M. he took over the Supreme Executive Authority of the State from Speaker Rataj of the House of Deputies who had temporarily served as Acting President. Later, President Wojciechowski took up his residence at the Belvedere Palace, the official home of the Chief Executive.

The new President is 53 years of age. He is an economist and is particularly interested in co-operative movements, especially among farmers. He was educated both in Poland and abroad, notably in England, where he studied several years. He first became widely known through his writings on economic subjects.

During the World War he was associated with Marshal Pilsudski. When Poland became independent and Mr. Paderewski was appointed Prime Minister, Mr. Wojciechowski was made Minister of the Interior. While belonging to the Populist Party, he has been generally respected by all parties, even his political opponents, because of his idealism. When Mr. Paderewski resigned, Mr. Wojciechowski was for a time Acting Prime Minister of Poland and then became Minister of the In-

terior in the cabinet of Mr. Skulski, who, like Mr. Paderewski, belonged to the National Group. In June, 1920, he resigned together with the Skulski Cabinet and was appointed Chairman of the Goverment Committee for Budget Economy, the task being to reduce expenditures as far as possible.

On November 12, 1922, at the general elections to the Senate, Mr. Wojciechowski was elected senator, as a member of the Witos Party.

PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY WARSAW ACADEMY

Publication of books dealing with political and economic subjects has been undertaken on a large scale by the Academy of Commerce in Warsaw. Translations of well known volumes are being issued simultaneously with original works prepared by Polish author. Among the more important translations may be mentioned "Principles of Political Economy and Taxation" (Ricardo); "History of Economic Doctrines" (Gide); and "An Introduction to the Theory of Statistics" (Yule).

Among the original contributions by Polish authors are "Value, Capital and Income" by Roman Rybarski, former under-secretary of State in the Ministry of Finance; "Economic Balance Sheet of the First Three Years of Polish Independence," (Rose); "Value and Price," being readings from Polish and foreign authors, (Zawadzki), and "History of Mining and Smelteries in Congress Poland," (Gasiorowska).

The Academy is planning to publish during 1923 four or five volumes of original works as well as an Annual of the Academy. Plans are also under way for the publication of the "The International Treaties Concluded by the Polish Republic," which promises to have considerable value for students.

HEBREW SCHOOLS NUMEROUS IN POLAND

Over 40,000 Students in 250 Schools — Largely in Eastern Provinces

There are at present over 250 Hebrew schools in Poland with a total enrollment of approximately 40,000 students, according to official information received from Warsaw.

Polish elementary schools having Hebrew as the language of instruction began to be established in large numbers only in recent years. In fact, the schools of this type have had their greatest growth during the past two years.

Given Same Treatment

The Hebrew schools, as well as all schools in general in Poland, are treated by the government in accordance with the spirit of the Constitution and the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles. No special statutes or regulations are applied to the Hebrew schools aside from those that are applied to schools in general. The Hebrew schools enjoy the same legal right as other schools in Poland.

Many in East

A large portion of the Hebrew language schools are located in the eastern section of Poland. There are, for example, 37 schools with Hebrew as the language of instruction located in the voyvodship of Bialystok, 49 in the voyvodship of Volhynia, 32 in the voyvodship of Polesie and 40 in the voyvodship of Wilno. In former Congress Poland there are 48 Hebrew schools, of which three are located in Warsaw. Though the population of former Austrian Poland is less inclined to favor the establishment of Hebrew schools a considerable number have, nevertheless, been opened. There are now 28 in the voyvodship of Cracow and 13 in the voyvodship of Lwow.

FOREIGN TRADE STATISTICS

Despite the fact that coal from Upper Silesia was included in the imports to Poland during the first six months of the present year, the total value of exports during this period was approximately 46 per cent. of the total value of imports. Now that Polish Silesia has been incorporated in Poland it will no longer be necessary for Poland to import coal. Consequently the tendency toward a balance in foreign trade, which has shown consistent progress, will be accelerated.

In June exports were valued at nearly 21 billion Polish marks as compared with imports valued at 41 billion. These figures brought the totals for the first six months to approximately 100 billion marks worth of exports and 218 billion marks worth of imports, or a total foreign trade in excess of 318 billion marks in six months. These figures do not include trade through Danzig, for the reason that the Free City officials refused to keep records required by the Polish Government.

VOLUME OF FOREIGN TRADE

Month	Exports in tons	Imports in tons	Total of Foreign Trade in tons
January	214,000	386,000	600,000
February	229,000	310,000	539,000
March	297,300	427,000	724,300
April	234,171	455,272	689,443
May	290,043	448,102	738,145
June	251,453	279,653	531,106
Total	1,515,967	2,306,027	3,821,994

Month	Exports in Polish Marks	Imports in Polish Marks	Total of Foreign Trade in Polish Marks
January	9,091,107,000	26,990,396,000	36,081,503,000
February	9,182,781,000	23,128,407,000	32,311,188,000
March	17,916,000,000	35,556,000,000	53,472,000,000
April	19,731,789,000	37,907,910,000	57,639,699,000
May	22,700,000,000	53,900,000,000	76,600,000,000
June	20,900,000,000	41,100,000,000	62,000,000,000
Total	99,521,677,000	218,582,713,000	318,104,390,000

Contrast with German Foreign Trade

In contrast with the tendency of Polish exports and imports toward an equilibrium is the foreign trade development of Germany. According to the "Berliner Tageblatt" of December 2nd, the total imports for Germany during the month of October were valued at 531.7 million gold marks as compared with exports valued at 289.9 million gold marks. During October imports as compared with September grew by 109.9 million gold marks, whereas exports dropped off one million gold marks. The "Berliner Tageblatt" states that, whereas, imports were 240 million gold marks more valuable than exports in October the discrepancy in September had been only 131 million. For the whole ten months, from January to October inclusive, imports exceeded exports in value to the extent of about 1,750 million gold marks.

In bulk the German imports in October amounted to approximately 5,550,000 tons as compared with only 1,540,000 tons exports, indicating that large quantities of raw materials and foodstuffs were imported.

COMMERCE ACADEMY MAKES RAPID GROWTH

Scholars and Government Officials on Faculty of Warsaw Institution

With some of the best known scholars of Poland and high officials of the government on its faculty, the Academy of Commerce of Warsaw is rapidly assuming an important place in education in Poland. The Academy was organized in 1919. It provides a curriculum extending over a period of three years.

The courses of study are divided into six semesters. Among the more important subjects are economics, finance, statistics, economic geography, international law, civil law, commerce, commercial arithmetic, accounting, business correspondence, technology and foreign languages. These subjects are, for the most part, studied by all students during the first two years of the three year course.

Specialize in Third Year

In the third year, when the students are given an opportunity to select special lines of study, such subjects as the economic history of the world and particularly of Poland, the history of economic theories, the history of chemistry, sociology and the history of social science, currency and credit, taxation, history of diplomacy, the consular service, transportation, home rule financial administration, insurance, cooperatives, etc., are given.

At present there are enrolled in the Academy 710 students, of whom 569 are men and 141 are women. Of these, 148 students are enrolled in third year courses, 195 in second year courses and 367 in first year courses.

RUTHENIAN DEPUTY OUTLINES PROBLEMS

Father Ilkow Says Best Interests Call for Co-operation with Polish Government

Considerable interest was manifested both in Poland and abroad in the attitude of the Ruthenian population of the eastern Galician voyvodships toward the recent Polish elections. Ukrainian agitators, with headquarters in Vienna, had circulated reports in western Europe and in the United States to the effect that the Ruthenian population would take no part in the elections. The Ukrainian agitators professed to speak in the name of the Ruthenian people. That they did not represent the Ruthenians was shown in the elections. The Ruthenians took part in the elections and not only elected a number of their own representatives to Parliament, but gave many votes to Polish candidates, notably to the Witos Party candidates.

The Rzeczpospolita of Warsaw recently requested Farther Ilkow, one of the Ruthenian deputies elected to Parliament, to present the views of the Ruthenian population toward the problems confronting the eastern Galician voyvodships.

New Attitude Toward Poland

Farther Ilkow is quoted as saying that "the political attitude of the Ruthenian nation at present toward the Polish government, with which government it is being brought each year into closer contact, had to be modified on account of the general status of European political relations, as well as on account of economic causes. The Ruthenians passed through severe tests and experiences during the war. By their indifferent attitude toward the Polish Government at first the Ruthenians lost a great deal in all phases of life. They found themselves on the verge of ruin, and this very fact sobered the Ruthenian population and made it determine to overcome all difficulties and caused it to see that it could no longer follow this road. As a result of these re-directed efforts the people were able to elect five deputies to the Parliament. This is nothing other than an act of national and economic self-defense and the expression of the will of thousands of Ruthenian voters.

Agents Active Abroad

"Agents of Petruzewicz are applying their best efforts abroad to discredit Poland, stating that the entire Polish action will bring disaster to the Ruthenian population, and that it is better to drown in a Russian sea than in Polish mud," as was recently said.

"The following historical facts will answer this. In 1340 the Halicz territory was first governed by Poland. Later, through the Act of Lublin, there were joined to Poland enormous tracts of Ruthenian lands which reached far eastward. This territory was later divided between Poland and Russia. At that time Russia took over Zadieprze. At the end of the 18th century the Kiev region, Volhynia, and Podolia were also taken over by Russia.

"We shall see now what remained in Galicia and what remained in Russian Ukraine. Let us look at churches, schools, national institutions and even the Ruthenian tongue, etc., and see what portion of these remained Ukrainian under the Russian government, and consider the same things under the Polish government. Here in Poland, we lost as a matter of fact, the Ukrainian nobility, which became Polish, but the rest are ours to this day.

"Then, where is the great danger to the Ruthenian people? Isn't it sufficient to compare the treatment of the Bolshevist government in Russia with that of the Polish Government which treats us as citizens having equal rights and which supports the national Ruthenian development, in

accordance with the spirit of its Constitution, and has even given the Ruthenian nation autonomous institutions?

"Our club of Ruthenian deputies in Parliament is beginning its work under difficult conditions. However, we are already receiving letters, even from secret groups, encouraging us in our work and presenting postulates. We are therefore going to protect our civil and national rights, bringing about in this manner the realization of the prosperity of the Ruthenian populace and the normal development of its national ideas."

SKYSCRAPER TO BE ERECTED IN WARSAW

The first skyscraper in Poland will be erected by the Polish Industrial Bank in Warsaw, says the Kurjer Warszawski. In describing the plans for the new structure, which are now nearing completion, the Kurjer Warszawski says that building laws will not permit of the erection of a building similar to American skyscrapers, but that the new building will be terraced from the fifth floor upwards. The decision as to the exact number of stories will be reached only after consultation with the Warsaw municipal building supervisors. The Kurjer Warszawski, however, says that though "it will not almost touch the sky as do the American skyscrapers" it will be very high.

Aside from housing the Polish Industrial Bank, there will be offices for many industrial and commercial establishments. The upper floors will be reserved for restaurants and tea rooms. Emphasis is placed on the fact that there will be eight elevators in the new building, which will be one of the largest in eastern Europe. The cost of the building is estimated at eight billion marks.

OPEN RAILWAY LINE FROM LWOW TO KIEV

Transportation Services Between Poland and Russia Being Improved

Normal railway service has been re-established between Lwow, Poland, and Kiev, the chief city of the Soviet Ukraine, according to the Kurjer Polski. The turmoil caused by the war and the subsequent establishment of the Soviet regime had resulted in a breakdown in transportation between Poland and Russia. Because of the destruction to railway lines and bridges, it is only with considerable difficulty that transportation is being resumed.

Heretofore, the principal railway route in use between Poland and Soviet Russia crossed the frontier near Stolpce on the line between Brzesc-Litewski (Brest-Litovsk) and Minsk. This line connected Warsaw with Moscow. Even under normal conditions the railway connections between Poland and Russia are relatively limited, there being only six or seven important lines crossing the long Polish-Russian frontier.

Other Improvements

During the past few months considerable headway has been made in re-establishing better transportation services between Poland and southeastern Europe. The viaduct at Dalatyn to the south of Stanislawow has been rebuilt and transportation has been resumed between Stanislawow and localities in the Carpathians. Furthermore, the reconstruction of the viaduct eliminates the greatest obstacle which has for the past few years hindered transportation between Stanislawow and points in Czecho-Slovakia and Rumania.

Wojciechowski = Voy-che-haw-ski

The pronunciation of the name of Poland's new president is by no means as difficult as it may seem at first glance. Divided into four syllables, the name Wojciechowski becomes quite simple, that is, Voy-che-haw-ski.

PONIATOWSKI BRIDGE TO BE RECONSTRUCTED

Structure Destroyed During War to Be Replaced in Warsaw

Work on the reconstruction of the Poniatowski Bridge, one of the principal bridges over the Vistula River in Warsaw, will be undertaken early in 1923, according to plans recently completed by a special commission of military officials, representatives of the Ministry of Public Works and officials of the City of Warsaw.

The Poniatowski Bridge was destroyed during the war.

Funds Needed

The rebuilding of the bridge has been delayed largely because of the lack of sufficient funds. Recently, however, the Ministry of Public Works assigned an initial sum of 300 million marks. These funds will be available early in 1923, and as work progresses additional appropriations are to be made. It is anticipated that the reconstruction of the Bridge will be completed in 1925.

The need for a bridge across the Vistula at the point where the Poniatowski Bridge was located has become so pronounced that the special bridge commission has decided to construct a pontoon bridge nearby for use until the main bridge is rebuilt.

POLAND TO PROTECT MEMORIAL BUILDINGS

The Polish Government has taken steps to protect memorial buildings, monuments and all structures having an historical interest from destruction or defamation by making it obligatory that permits be obtained from the Directors of the National Conservatory before work of any nature is undertaken on any such buildings or monuments. Orders have been issued prohibiting the use of all such structures for advertising purposes and also against changing their general appearance in such a way as to alter their aspect or character.

POLES PREDOMINATE IN WILNO ASSEMBLIES

Elections were held recently for the local assemblies of Wilno, Swieciany and Oszmiana in the voyvodship of Wilno. According to the Rzeczpospolita, the results were as follows: To the Wilno Assembly there were elected 20 Poles and 16 White Ruthenians; to the Swieciany Assembly there were elected 35 Poles, 5 Lithuanians, 3 White Ruthenians and 1 Jew; and to the Oszmiana Assembly there were elected 20 Poles, 1 White Ruthenian and 1 Jew.

FIX SALARIES OF POLISH DEPUTIES

The salary of members of the Polish House of Deputies has been fixed at 423,541 Polish marks per month, at least for the present. This decision was reached at one of the early meetings of the new House of Deputies in the latter part of November. This sum is equivalent to about $25 at the present rate of exchange.

POLISH GOVERNMENT GIVES AID TO MOTHERS

Children's Claims to Protection Recognized in Republic's Constitution

That mothers and children are entitled to State aid is recognized by the Polish Government. The Ministry of Public Health has established a Department of State Care for Mothers and Children. This Department is charged with general supervision over all institutions and associations which in any way provide for children who are without proper parental protection or for mothers of dependent children.

While the duties of the Department are very varied special emphasis has been placed on education of mothers in the care of children. Toward this end the Department organizes exhibitions of a clinical nature, gives lectures, maintains central libraries and distributes literature pertaining to sanitary and social questions. Others of the Department's duties are the inspection of charitable institutions and children's hospitals, aiding the government in relation to child welfare legislation and co-operating with women's organizations and other institutions devoted to and interested in the care of mothers and children.

Permanent Exhibitions

One of the Department's most effective activities has been the establishment of model institutions for the care of mothers and children, where, aside from the maintenance of permanent exhibitions, a personnel versed in the care of children is being trained.

The Polish Government recognized its duty toward children in the constitution of the Republic, which was adopted March 17, 1921. Article 103 of the Constitution provides in part, that "Children without sufficient parental care, neglected with respect to education have the right to State care and assistance within limits to be determined by statutes." The same article also stated that special statutes were to determine the extent of State protection for mothers. It was also provided that children under 15 years of age could not be wage earners and that women could not be employed at night work.

Work Enlarged Recently

During the long period when Poland was under the domination of the Russian, Prussian and Austrian governments, the welfare of the population was left almost entirely to religious and other non-official charitable institutions. It was during the World War that modern ideas concerning the care of children, which had been objected to by the foreign governments, were introduced by the Poles. The Central Protective Council and a special Children's Relief Committee which was organized in 1916, undertook the task of caring for children and war sufferers generally. Later the American Red Cross, the American Relief Administration, the Rockefeller Foundation and numerous other organizations took an active part in relief work throughout Poland. At present the relief work has been largely taken over by the Polish Government, the American Relief Administration and other organizations having found further assistance unnecessary.

NARUTOWICZ BURIED IN WARSAW CATHEDRAL

Assassinated President Placed in Crypt with Bodies of Early Heads of State

(Polish Telegraph Agency)

The funeral of the assassinated President of Poland, Professor Gabryel Narutowicz, took place at the

Warsaw Cathedral on Friday, December 22nd.

Members of the Government, headed by the Prime Minister, the Diplomatic Corps, the Speakers and members of both Houses of Parliament, Generals, numerous delegations from voyvodships, universities, institutions and societies from all over Poland arrived at the Cathedral at 10 o'clock. President Wojciechowski, the newly elected Chief Executive, arrived at 10:15 and was received at the entrance to the Cathedral by the Clergy. The members of the family of the late President sat near the coffin during the services.

Placed in Crypt

Cardinal Kakowski assisted by archbishops and bishops celebrated a solemn mass and Prelate Szlayowski delivered the funeral oration. Thereupon Cardinal Kakowski read the last prayers. Cabinet Ministers and Generals carried the coffin to the crypt where are entombed members of the families of the elective Presidents of Poland (since the 17th Century). As the coffin was lowered into place the firing of 101 guns terminated the funeral ceremonies.

NEED ADDITIONAL GAS PLANTS IN POLAND

Survey Shows That Municipal Plants Are More Efficiently Operated

Municipally owned gas plants in Poland have given better service than privately owned plants, according to the Kurjer Warszawski, which recently contrasted the better development of gas service in former Austrian Poland and former Prussian Poland with that in former Russian Poland. In the two former regions the plants are all municipally owned, whereas, in that portion of Poland which was formerly under Russian domination gas plants are in the hands of private individuals.

Need More Plants

In former Austrian Poland there is one gas plant for every 39,000 inhabitants and in former Prussian Poland one gas plant for every 9,600 inhabitants, while in former Russian Poland there is only one gas plant for every 261,000 inhabitants.

The Kurjer Warszawski in presenting these facts advocates the establishment of municipal plants throughout Poland and finds ample justification for the adoption of this plan in the success that has been attained by plants owned and operated by the communities in such cities as Lwow. It calls attention to the fact that while the population of Lwow is only a little more than one-fifth as great as that of the city of Warsaw the former city has 250 gas mains as compared with 314 in Warsaw.

SIKORSKI CABINET CONFIRMED IN OFFICE

(Polish Telegraph Agency)

In conformity with constitutional custom, Prime Minister Ladislas Sikorski, of Poland, presented the resignations of his entire Cabinet to President Wojciechowski on December 21st, one day after the new President had been elected and invested with the supreme executive authority of the State. The new President declined to accept the resignations. The Cabinet, which thus remained in office, was formed on December 16th, when General Sikorski was requested by Acting President Rataj to form a Cabinet.

FRANCE MAY IMPORT LUMBER FROM POLAND

The use of lumber from Polish forests in the reconstruction work in northern France has been proposed by representatives of an association engaged in reconstruction work in Rheims, Soissons, Lens and Lille. Recently the association informed the Commercial Counselor of the Polish Legation in Paris that lumber is needed in large quantities and that in case Poland is lacking in sufficient sawmills and other equipment essential to the lumber industry, the association will gladly make arrangements of such a nature as to supply Polish forest owners with the necessary machinery.

The Polish Ministry of Agriculture made an official announcement of this proposal and it is anticipated that Polish forest-land owners will avail themselves of this opportunity to exploit their properties. The association has agreed to pay cash for lumber obtained in Poland, payment to be made as soon as steamers are loaded.

HOME RULE MEASURE GRANTS WIDE POWERS

Voyvodships of Lwow, Tarnopol and Stanislawow to Have Local Assemblies

The Home Rule measure, adopted by the Polish Parliament on September 26th, applies both to voyvodships in general and to the eastern Galician voyvodships of Lwow, Tarnopol and Stanislawow in particular.

The Polish Constitution, which was adopted on March 17, 1921, provided in Articles 65 and 67 for self-government on the part of voyvodships. It was on the basis of these articles of the Constitution that the general provisions of the recently adopted Home Rule measure were based.

Wide Scope of Home Rule

The extent of Home Rule granted the Galician voyvodships of Lwow, Tarnopol and Stanislawow is shown in Article 10 of the newly adopted statute which enumerates the matters in which the local voyvodship assemblies will have authority. Religion, schools, health, communications, agriculture, industry and commerce, etc., are all to be administered locally.

The language of instruction in the schools of these voyvodships to be determined solely by the local representative bodies which represent both the Ruthenian and the Polish population. The Ruthenians are granted full authority over the Ruthenian schools, except universities, while the Poles are granted authority over the Polish schools.

Parity of Languages

The Ruthenian language is also placed on a parity with the Polish language in so far as administrative officials and the courts are concerned.

As specified in the text of the statute, which is printed in full herewith, the local assemblies in the three above-mentioned voyvodships, will have approximately one representative for every 25,000 inhabitants. The voyvodship assembly of Lwow will have 100 members. The population of the voyvodship is 2,718,856. The voyvodship assemblies of Tarnopol and Stanislawow will each have 60 members. The voyvodship of Tarnopol has a population of 1,429,627, while the voyvodship of Stanislawow has a population of 1,348,481.

Article 27 of the Home Rule statute provides that Home Rule is to become effective in the three voyvodships within, at the latest, two years after the publication of the statute.

THE POLISH HOME RULE LAW

Text of the Law Passed by The Polish Parliament on September 26, 1922, Concerning Home Rule for Voyvodships* in General, and in Particular for the Voyvodships of Lwow, Tarnopol and Stanislawow.

Section I.

General Provisions

Article 1. Voyvodships, organized by statutes, are Home Rule units. (Art. 65 of the Constitution). The right of determining matters within the domain of Home Rule rests with elected Voyvodship Assemblies. (Art. 67 of the Constitution).

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*Voyvodships are administrative units. There are sixteen in Poland. They vary in population from the Voyvodship of Polesie with 876,665 inhabitants to the Voyvodship of Lwow with 2,718,856 inhabitants.

Article 2. The statutes of the land[1] shall determine the scope of affairs within the domain of Home Rule, particularly in the field of culture, economics, communications, public health, care of the poor, local administration and public finances.

Article 3. In regard to matters delegated to the voyvodships, the voyvodship Assemblies have the right to pass statutes within the limits of the Constitution of the land and of the statutes of the land.

Voyvodship statutes passed by the Assemblies go into force in the territory of the voyvodship, upon approval by the President of the Republic, when countersigned by the President of the Council of Ministers and by the competent Minister and published in the Official Journal of the voyvodship. On the basis of voyvodship statutes, the Assemblies may pass resolutions of an administrative character.

Article 4. (Omitted from the law before adoption[2]).

Article 5. The Sejm[3] (Parliament) of the Republic will pass an electoral law for the Voyvodship Assemblies. The Supreme Court shall pass on the validity of the elections and of the election of individual members of the Assemblies.

Article 6. The President of the Republic shall convoke the Assembly at least once a year and may adjourn or dissolve it. In the ease of the dissolution of an Assembly, new elections shall be ordered, at the latest, within three months.

Article 7. The provisions of Article 21 of the Polish Constitution concerning the inviolability of members of the Sejm shall also apply to the members of the Assemblies, provided that the rights there reserved to the Sejm shall, in the case of a member of a Voyvodship Assembly be exercised by that Assembly, and provided also that inviolability shall be enjoyed by members of the Assemblies only during the session of their respective Assemblies. The provisions of Article 22 of the Constitution, relating to restrictions imposed upon members of the Sejm, shall also apply to members of the Assemblies in their relationship to Home Rule and to the Home Rule authorities within their respective voyvodships.

Article 8. To prepare and to execute resolutions of the Assembly, as well as to carry on administration within the domain of voyvodship Home Rule, there shall be organized Voyvodship Boards whose composition shall be determined by a detailed statute.

Article 9. The Voyvod (Governor) shall represent the government of the Republic in the Voyvodship Assembly. He shall have the right to take part in its deliberation, either personally or through officials delegated by himself; to submit bills; to suspend any resolution of the Assembly not requiring the approval of the President of the Republic as well as resolutions of the Voyvodship Board, if in his opinion either of them are in violation of statutes.

Should he suspend a resolution of the Assembly or of the Voyvodship Board, the Voyvod shall, without delay, submit the affair to the competent Minister, and should the Minister find himself in agreement with the attitude of the Voyvod, the Minister shall submit the matter to the Supreme Administrative Court for decision. The procedure of the Supreme Administrative Court in such matters shall be determined by a special statute of the land.

Section II.

Special Provisions for the Voyvodships of Lwow, Tarnopol and Stanislawow

Article 10. Voyvodship Home Rule, in the voyvodships of Lwow, Tarnopol and Stanislawow will extend to matters of (1) religion; (2) public instruction with the exceptions of universities and other schools of higher learning; (3) public charities; (4) public health; with the exception of sanitary police; (5) those public roads belonging to voyvodships, districts and communes, local railroads and building matters; (6) agriculture with the exception of land reform; (7) the promotion of industry and commerce; (8)

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[1]The term "statutes of the land" is used throughout this text to indicate the statutes of the Republic as contrasted with the statutes of the Voyvodship Assemblies.

[2]The text published herewith is practically identical with the Home Rule law as adopted by the Polish Parliament on September 26th, except that, Article 4 having been omitted at the time of adoption, the numbers of the statutes in the final law are at variance with the numbers under which they are herein designated.

[3]Throughout the text of this statute, the term "Sejm" is used in speaking of the central legislative authority. It may be assumed that both Houses of the Parliament are implied in this designation, though it is possible that, in the instance mentioned in Article 5, either both Houses or only the Lower House is intended.

the application of statutes of the land relating to the utilization of water power; (9) the application of statutes of the land concerning the organization of districts and communes; (10) the budget of revenues and expenditures within the voyvodship, as well as local accounting; and (11) all other matters which shall have been delegated to it by the Sejm of the Republic.

Article 11. In each of the three voyvodships, the Assembly shall be composed of two Houses, one of which shall be formed by the members for the Ruthenian Curia. Both Houses shall sit and resolve separately under the chairmanship of a chairman or his deputy elected by themselves. In matters of common interest, resolutions require the consent of both Houses. In matters concerning only one nationality, the resolution of only the proper House shall be required. The rights reserved to the Voyvodship Assemblies in Article 7, paragraph 1 of this statute, shall rest with the proper House of the Assembly.

Article 12. The method of conducting the deliberations of the Voyvodship Assemblies and the fixing of any compensation for members during the period of the session shall be determined by a statute of the Assembly.

Article 13. The Assembly of the voyvodship of Lwow shall be composed of 100 members of whom each house shall have 50. The Assemblies of the voyvodships of Tarnopol and Stanislawow shall each be composed of 60 members of whom each House shall have 30.

Article 14. The Sejm of the Republic shall assign annually for the Home Rule administration of the said voyvodships a sum corresponding, on the ratio of the population, to that spent by the State for administrative purposes in other voyvodships, provided that in calculating this sum no account shall be taken of subsidies intended to cover damages caused by the war. This sum shall first be used for paying the joint expenditures of the voyvodship. Any balance shall then be distributed between the two houses to be used by them, while, on the other hand, any deficit shall be met jointly by both Houses.

Article 15. Expenditures for Home Rule purposes of each Curia shall be met by each House separately, either by assessing upon the population of its Curia additions to the direct taxes of the State, or by assessing indirect taxes.

Article 16. Should both Houses intend to assess for their common purposes an indirect tax or fee which cannot be distributed according to the Curia of the assessed, they shall reach an understanding and by mutual agreement assess such a tax or fee on all inhabitants of the voyvodship.

Article 17. The balance remaining after the common expenses have been met (Art. 14 and Art. 16 of this Statute), shall be distributed between both houses of the Assembly in the ratio of the Ruthenian Curia population to the total population of the voyvodship in question[4]. The same principle shall be applied in distributing the sums intended to cover any deficit due to common expenses.

Article 18. The principles of organizing and conducting taxation lists for both Houses of the Voyvodship Assembly shall be determined by special statute.

Article 19. The Voyvodship Boards (see Art. 8) shall be composed of the Voyvod or his deputy as chairman and of 8 members and a similar number of deputies, half of whom have been elected by each House of the Voyvodship Assembly, as well as of four members and a similar number of deputies appointed by the Voyvod from among the ranks of citizens of both Curias.

Article 20. The Board shall be divided into two national sections which shall sit under the chairmanship of the Voyvod or his deputies. In affairs of common interest, both sections of the Voyvodship Board shall sit and decide jointly. In matters concerning only one Curia, only the proper section of the Board shall sit and decide.

Article 21. There shall be assigned to the Voyvodship Boards properly qualified officials, subordinated to the Voyvod as chairman of the Voyvodship Board and appointed by him. In making appointments, consideration should be given, in addition to official qualifications to the nationality of the candidates, so that the composition of the chancellories of the Voyvodship Boards will correspond to the actual needs of the national groups. A similar procedure shall be observed in making appointments to other offices and positions in the territory of the said voyvodships as in those central authorities which exercise the supreme authority of the State in matters of the Greek Catholic Church and of the Ruthenian schools.

Article 22. Neither the State nor any public Home Rule body may conduct colonization on the territory of the said voyvodships.

[4] Apparently, the taxpayers and other voters will be so divided that one Curia is composed wholly of Ruthenians and the other Curia of all other nationalities.

Article 23. State authorities and courts, while using the Polish language in their internal official action, and also all Home Rule authorities, shall answer all petitions in the language of the petitioner or petitioners, that is, in Polish or Ruthenian respectively. They shall accept depositions in both languages, orally to be recorded, and in conducting proceedings. Home Rule authorities shall themselves define the language of their internal official action.

Article 24. The language of instruction in the schools maintained by each of the Houses of the Voyvodship Assembly shall be determined by the House in question.

Article 25. The Sejm of the Republic of Poland shall decree the organization of a Ruthenian university and shall provide for it the necessary financial means from the State Treasury. The said university shall be organized on the principle of autonomy in accordance with the rules governing academic schools, and it shall be directly subject to the Minister of Religion and Public Instruction.

Article 26. Voyvodship statute and all official announcements shall be published in both the Polish and Ruthenian languages in the official journals of the voyvodships. Statutes of the land, decrees and other State acts going into force generally by publication in the Journal of Laws of the Republic shall be brought to the notice of the said voyvodships in the voyvodship official journals, and also in a translation into the Ruthenian language so far as possible at the same time.

Article 27. Home Rule in the said voyvodship shall become effective at the latest within two years after the publication of this statute. Within the same period, the Government shall proceed to organize the Ruthenian university.

Section III.

Article 28. The present statute shall become binding on the day of its publication. The time of its becoming effective in those voyvodships which have already voyvodship Home Rule shall be determined by a separate statute[5].

Article 29. The Minister of the Interior is entrusted with the execution of this statute.

[5]Home Rule is already in force in the voyvodship of Silesia, which, under the law of 1920, comprises Polish Upper Silesia and Teshen Silesia.

POLISH PARLIAMENT ACTIVITIES REVIEWED

Electoral Law and Financial and Home Rule Measures Among Important Legislative Acts

The activities of the Polish Parliament in the forty-six meetings held between April 4th and September 26th are briefly reviewed herewith. Reports on previous meetings were contained in the Weekly News Release issues of November 30th, 1921, January 18, 1922 and April 26th, 1922. An article on "The Polish Legislature at Work" which appeared in Current History for August, 1921, summarized the earlier activities of the Parliament.

In the review given herewith, attention is called only to the more important measures. Naturally, a portion of each meeting of the Parliament was devoted to minor affairs and no mention is made of these matters, which are not regarded as of sufficient general interest to American readers.

296th Meeting, April 4th. Second and third reading of bill concerning revenue and property taxes.

297th Meeting, April 6th. Resolution demanding the preparation of a bill to abolish disabilities imposed by the former Prussian and Russian Governments against the Catholic Church adopted. Second and third reading of bill concerning the taking over of the Government of the Wilno region. Second and third reading of a bill concerning taxes in former Prussian Poland.

298th Meeting, April 7th. Second and third reading of bill concerning changes in salaries of officials with families and salaries of Judges and State Attorneys. Second and third reading of bills on increase of stamp duties; on the organization of the Polish Territorial Bank; and on the abolition of the Ministry for former Prussian Poland.

299th Meeting, April 25th. Discussion of bill on the organization of village and communes. German acts of violence in Upper Silesia discussed.

300th Meeting, April 27th. Third reading of bill on the status of the Protestant Evangelical Augsburg Church in Poland. Further discussion of the bill on the organization of villages and communes.

Speeches Discussed

301st Meeting, April 28th. Polish salt mines discussed. Discussion of the addresses of the Prime Minister and the Minister of Finance delivered before the Parliament on March 21st and March 28th respectively.

302nd Meeting, May 4th. Further discussion of the addresses of the Prime Minister and the Minister of Finance.

303 Meeting, May 5th. First reading of bill concerning ratification of commercial treaty between Poland and Rumania. Bill referred to committee. Conclusion of discussion on addresses of Prime Minister and Minister of Finance.

304th Meeting, May 6th. Report of Committee on the Constitution, concerning the electoral law.

305th Meeting, May 9th. First reading of the bill on the abolition of disabilities imposed on Jews by the former Russian Government. Further discussion of the electoral law. First reading of the bill concerning ratification of treaties concluded between Poland and France in 1921. Bill referred to committee.

306th Meeting, May 10th. First reading of bill on compulsory education for young people engaged in industry, commerce and crafts. Further discussion of the electoral law.

Women's Rights

307th Meeting, May 11th. Second and third reading of bill standardizing Central European time for Poland, and also of bill abolishing restrictions of women's rights to inherit property—these restrictions had remained in certain parts of former Russian Poland and were a part of the old Russian law. Further discussion of the electoral law.

308th Meeting, May 12th. Further discussion of the electoral law. Second and third reading of bills ratifying the treaties between Poland and France, and of the agreement concerning Polish Upper Silesia.

309th Meeting, May 16th. Further discussion of the electoral law. Second and third reading of the bill granting vacations to all employees in commerce and industry, and of the bill establishing a committee to settle disputes between house owners and janitors.

310th Meeting, May 18th. Report of committee on bill concerning tobacco monopoly. Discussion of the bill.

Silesian Agreements

311th Meeting, May 19th. Second and third reading of the bill ratifying the treaty concerning the taking over of the administration of justice in Polish Upper Silesia. Further discussion of the bill concerning tobacco monopoly. Second reading of the bill concerning the organization of a State Institute of Meteorology.

312th Meeting, May 23rd. Third reading of the bill concerning the organization of the Institute of Meteorology. Further discussion of tobacco monopoly.

313th Meeting, May 24th. Second and third reading of bill ratifying another agreement concerning Polish Upper Silesia. Further discussion of tobacco monopoly.

314th Meeting, May 30th. Further discussion of bill regulating tobacco monopoly. Voting begun.

Foreign Minister's Statement

315th Meeting, May 31st. First reading of bill concerning organization of Chambers of Agriculture. Second reading of bill concerning organization of tobacco monopoly. Statement by Minister of Foreign Affairs. Bill on social protection referred to committee

316th Meeting, June 1st. Third reading of bill concerning organization of tobacco monopoly.

317th Meeting, June 3th. First, second and third reading of bill ratifying additional agreement concerning Polish Upper Silesia.

318th Meeting, June 16th. Second and third reading of bill extending to all of Polish Silesia the Polish Constitution of March 17, 1921. Interpretation of Constitutional Resolution of February 20, 1919 (see Weekly News Release, Oct. 26, 1921), discussed and adopted.

319th Meeting, June 17th. Formation of main committee decided upon.

320th Meeting, June 20th. Further discussion of the electoral law.

321st Meeting, June 23rd. Voting begun on electoral law.

322nd Meeting, June 27th. Second reading of the electoral law

323rd Meeting, June 28th. Formal meeting.

The Sliwinski Cabinet

324th Meeting, July 5th. New cabinet headed by Mr. Arthur Sliwinski presented itself to Parliament. Progra-

matic statement by Prime Minister. Discussion of the statement.

325th Meeting, July 6th. First reading of bill concerning the election of the President of the Republic. Referred to committee. Further discussion of Prime Minister's statement.

326th Meeting, July 7th. Further discussion of Prime Minister's statement. Vote of no confidence adopted. Further discussion of electoral law.

327th Meeting, July 14th. Further discussion of the electoral law.

328th Meeting, July 18th. Further discussion of the electoral law. Bill referred to committee.

329th Meeting, July 25th. Report of committee on the electoral law. Further discussion and vote on individual articles. First reading of bill on the issue of paper money and the debt of the State in the State Loan Bank. Referred to committee.

Home Rule Proposed

330th Meeting, July 26th. Resolution passed calling upon the Government to introduce bill for the organization of Home Rule in the voyvodships, especially in those with a mixed population. Resolution to express lack of confidence in the Chief of State rejected.

331st Meeting, July 27th. Further voting on the electoral law. Second and third reading of bill concerning the election of the President of the Republic.

332nd Meeting, July 28th. Second and third reading of bills ratifying commercial treaties with Rumania (signed July 1st, 1921); Italy (signed May 12, 1922); and Switzerland (signed June 26, 1922) and treaty with Germany regulating frontier traffic. Conclusion of voting on, and third reading of the electoral law. Resolution fixing the election of both houses for November 5th and 12th, respectively, unanimously adopted. Second reading of bill organizing a supreme administrative court.

The Nowak Cabinet

333rd Meeting, August 3rd. New Cabinet headed by Professor Nowak presented itself to Parliament. Programatic statement by Prime Minister. Discussion of the statement. Resolution adopted accepting the Prime Minister's programatic statement. Third reading of bill organizing a supreme administrative court. Second and third reading of bill abolishing state of siege in Galicia, where it had been introduced by the Austrian Government in July 1914.

334th Meeting, August 4th. Second and third reading of bills providing for invalids and their families; bills concerning ratification of further agreements with Germany concerning Upper Silesian mines. Financial assistance for refugees from German Upper Silesia voted.

335th Meeting, August 5th. Second and third reading of a number of minor bills.

336th Meeting, September 19th. First reading of various bills including bill on Home Rule for the voyvodships of Lwow, Tarnopol and Stanislawow. Second and third reading of bill concerning regulation of the administration of water problems.

Finance Minister's Statement

337th Meeting, September 21st. Programatic statement of the Minister of Finance. Second and third reading of bill concerning minor modifications of the electoral law.

338th Meeting, September 22nd. Second and third reading of bill ratifying the Madrid Convention of November 30, 1920, concerning the universal postal union. Second and third reading of bill concerning the ratification of the political treaty between Poland, Esthonia, Finland and Latvia, of March 17, 1923.

339th Meeting, September 23rd. Second and third reading of bills concerning the ratification of the Paris Convention of October 13, 1919, regulating air traffic; the Paris Health Convention of January 17, 1912; and of a bill providing for continuation of the building of a seaport at Gdynia.

340th Meeting, September 25th. Second and third reading of financial bill, authorizing further issue of notes of the State Loan Bank and the increase of the State debt in the State Loan Bank. Report of committee on bills determining the name of the new Polish currency unit and authorizing of an 8 per cent. internal gold loan. Second and third reading of bill concerning increase of the capital of the State Agricultural Bank.

Home Rule Bill

341st Meeting, September 26th. Second and third reading of bill ratifying amendments to the Covenant of the League of Nations, and bill ratifying commercial treaties with Austria and Memel. Second and third reading of bills determining the name of the new Polish currency and authorizing an 8 per cent. internal gold loan. Determination of the final text of Articles 66 and 72 of the Polish Constitution which had been published with errors. Second and third reading of bill on the organization of Home Rule, with special reference to the voyvodships of Lwow, Tarnopol and Stanislawow. Second and third reading of bill ratifying minor agreements with Germany concerning Upper Silesia and other international conventions. Resolution authorizing the Government to subsidize the Warsaw opera and demanding popular prices adopted.

INDEX

(*Index continued from inside Front Cover*)

WEEKLY NEWS RELEASE, December 6, 1922

Predicts Population 50 Million in Poland 315
National Assembly Called for December 9th 316
Poland's Wounded Veterans Given Aid 317
Polish Exports to Finland Growing 317
All Polish Crops Show Gain in 1922 318
Religious Freedom for Polish Silesia..... 318
To Introduce Polish Currency in Silesia 319
Danzig Welcomes Polish Currency 319
Peaceful Activity Poland's Program 320

WEEKLY NEWS RELEASE, December 13, 1922

New President of Poland Inaugurated 321
Many Journalists Elected in Poland 322
Establish New Art School in Poland 322
The New Polish Parliament 323
Katowice Shows Big Population Gain 323
Vassar President Lectures in Poland 323
Protection Assured Forests of Poland 324
68 Per Cent. of Voters Turn Out 324
New Constitutions Throughout Europe 325
Will Unify Social Protection Measures..... 325

WEEKLY NEWS RELEASE, December 20, 1922

Chronology of Recent Events in Poland 327
Solemn High Mass of Requiem for President Narutowicz 327
Poland Remains Calm During Trying Period 328
National Assembly Names New President 329
Publications Issued by Warsaw Academy 330
Hebrew Schools Numerous in Poland 330
Foreign Trade Statistics 331
Commerce Academy Makes Rapid Growth 332

WEEKLY NEWS RELEASE, December 27, 1922

Ruthenian Deputy Outlines Problems 333
Skyscraper to be Erected in Warsaw 334
Open Railway Line from Lwow to Kiev 334
Pronunciation of the Name Wojciechowski 335
Poniatowski Bridge to be Reconstructed 335
Poland to Protect Memorial Buildings 335
Poles Predominate in Wilno Assemblies 335
Fix Salaries of Polish Deputies 335
Polish Government Gives Aid to Mothers 336
Narutowicz Buried in Warsaw Cathedral 337
Need Additional Gas Plants in Poland 337
Sikorski Cabinet Confirmed in Office 337
France May Import Lumber from Poland 338

HOME RULE MEASURE 339-342

POLISH PARLIAMENT ACTIVITIES REVIEWED 342-344

POLAND

POLAND TODAY	
Area	(Sq. Miles) 155,000
Population	(About) 28,000,000
Capital	Warsaw
President	Stanislas Wojciechowski
Prime Minister	Ladislas Sikorski
Minister of Foreign Affairs	Aleksander Skrzynski
Minister of Finance	Ladislas Grabski
Minister to U. S.	Ladislas Wroblewski

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